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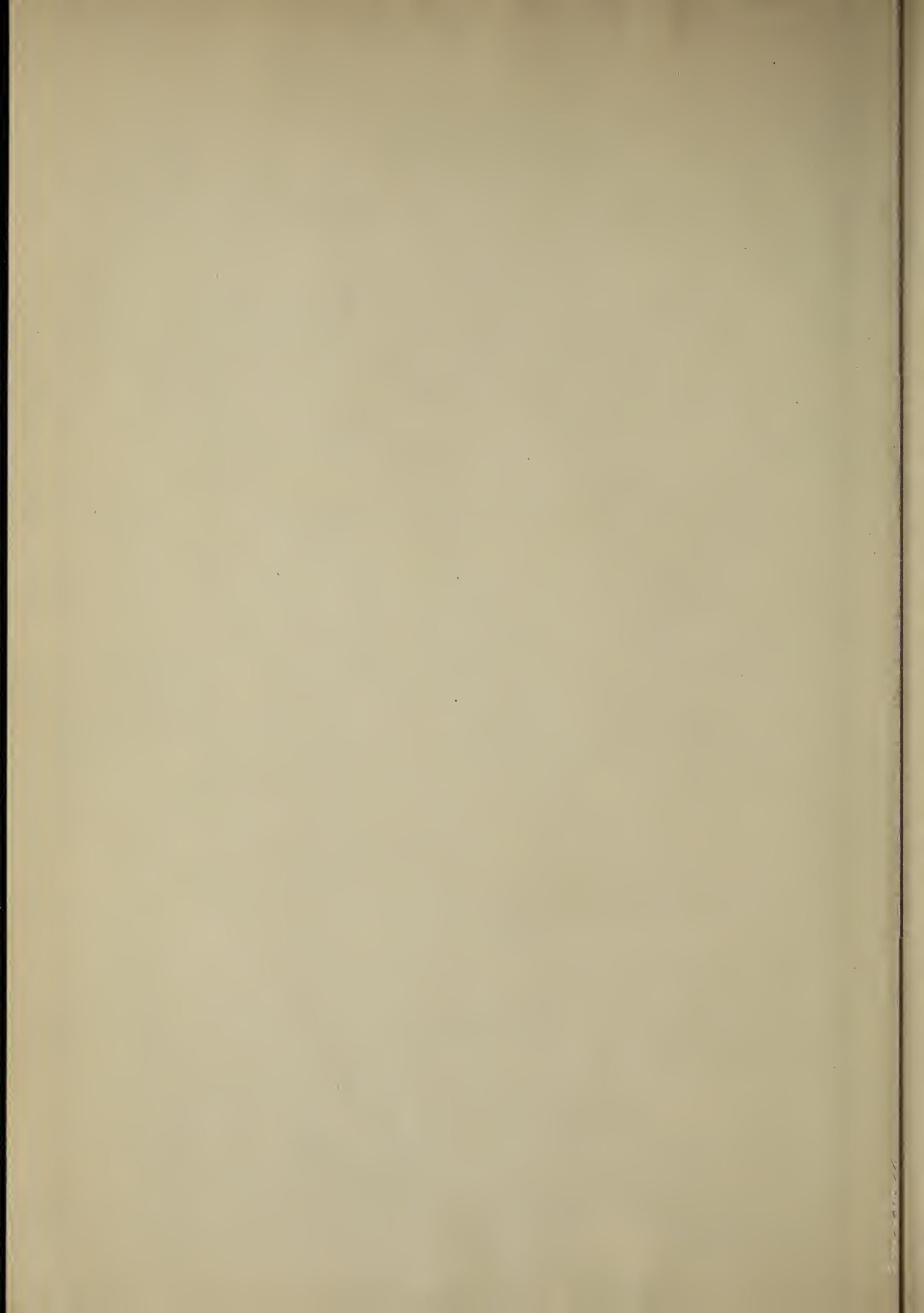


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LAKE-LOCKMAN-MOORE HOUSE

This house, one of the few two-story and attic buildings of the eighteenth century, formerly stood near the edge of the meadows between Oakwood and Great Kills. Under the title of "The Old Stone House," it was described as deserted in 1892 by William T. Davis in "Days Afield on Staten Island." The photograph, from which this illustration has been made, was taken by Eugene G. Putnam about 1900. The date, 1786, was chiseled into the stone over the doorway.

Staten Island and Its People

A HISTORY

1609-1933

By

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Billopp House," Etc.*

VOLUME V

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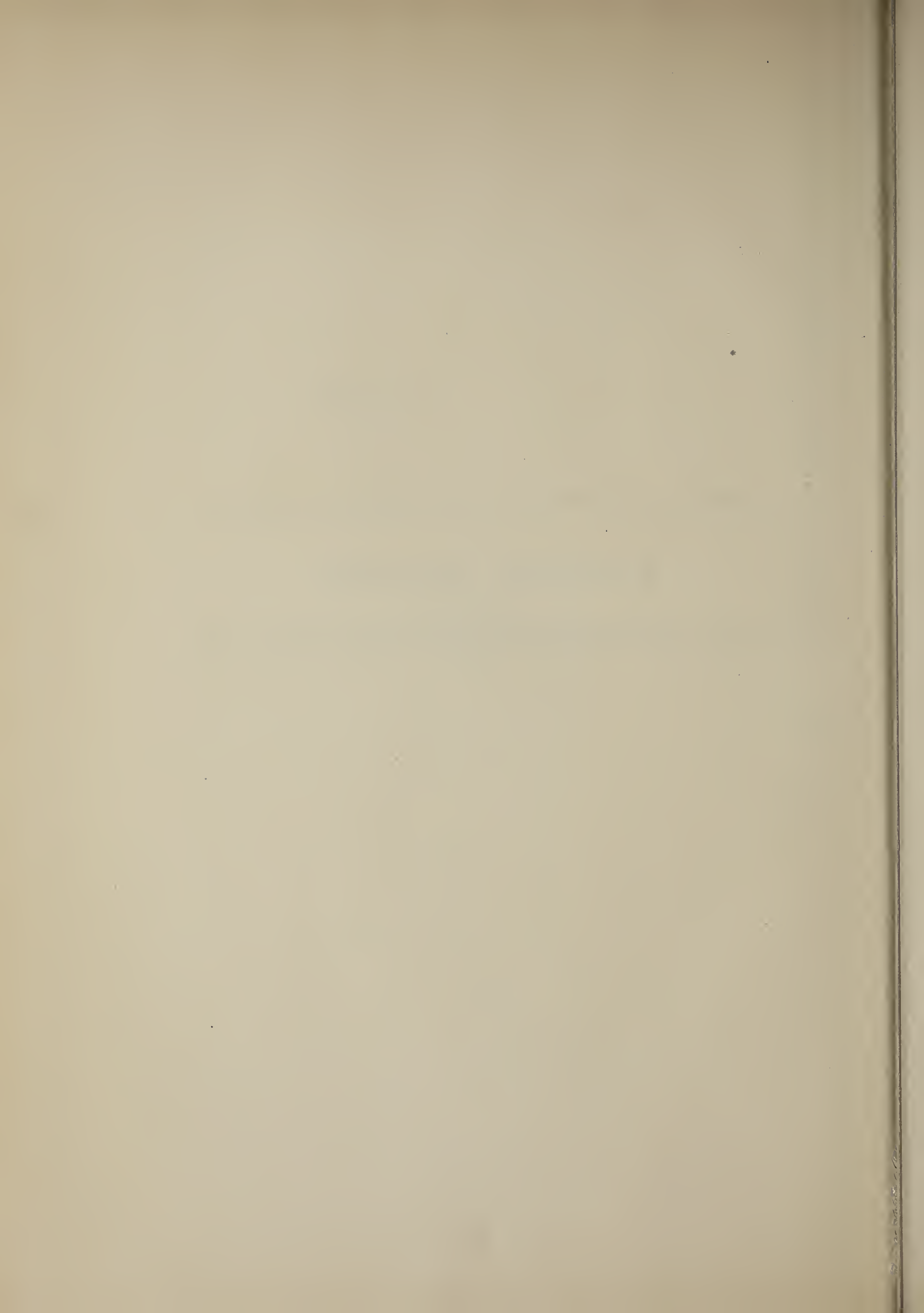
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STATEN ISLAND



SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORICAL MATERIAL

The interval of time between the middle of 1929, when the matter contained in the first two volumes of this history was finished, and the summer of 1932, when volume five is in the press, has permitted further research besides developing events which merit record. We are glad to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the publication of the present volume to present such supplementary data as seem necessary. These items are presented in the same order as was adopted for our original chapters.

CHAPTER I.

Springs—The account of our springs on page 10 should include the one now in LaTourette Park and near the site of the old Ketchum Mill. It is reached by descending some stone steps mid a luxuriant growth of vines and tangle, and is a beauty spot worthy of careful preservation. Nearby there are several millstones, abandoned long ago, but which should also be preserved.

Watchogue—The description of Watchogue on pages 10 and 352 is by reason of the operations of the Gulf Refining Company during the summer of 1929, no longer correct. Both the Big and Little Hummocks, with the pond of brackish water lying between, have been destroyed, together with the interesting scrub chestnut oaks, the rare *Clematis ochroleuca* and the wild Lupines that grew in the sand.

Fossils—The fossil crab referred to on page 19, under the name of *Holoparia*, has been restudied at the United States National Museum and proved to be a new species, named by Miss Mary J. Rathbun, in the Proc. of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1930, *Linuparus kleinfelderi*, in honor of its discoverer, Walter Kleinfelder. Also in the Proc. of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1931, there is a paper on "Records of Triassic Fossils on Staten Island," by Dr. Arthur Hollick, in which several new species are described.

The Elm Tree—On page 24 we referred to the recession of the shore at New Dorp. In the "Richmond County Mirror" of September 7, 1839, we find the following contemporary account: "The storm of last Friday night has laid bare quite a large portion of the roots of the old elm tree. . . . For some time past it has been known that the sea has been encroaching upon the south shore in the neighborhood of New Dorp lane, and the fences upon the

beach have been repeatedly placed further back, until they are now necessarily as far behind the tree as they were before it five years ago. Every flood tide now dashes upon the bare roots of the old tree, and every sweep of the billows still leaves them more and more exposed. About ten years ago the husbandman reaped his corn full forty feet below 'the old elm tree,' where now the water lays from six to ten feet deep."

Conservation of Natural Conditions—The plea for the conservation of the natural beauty of the Island, emanating from the Staten Island Bird Club, and printed by us on page 12, has been abundantly endorsed during the past three years. Our trees, shrubs, vines, wild flowers, our birds, our sea-shore life, our geological features, all attract visitors, and have been the subject of many comments in the press. Vernon B. Hampton, in the "Advance" of July 29, 1929, deplored the passing of our large trees, and on August 9, 1929, of our lakes and swamps; Dorothy Day, on March 24, 1931, wrote charmingly of the sea beach near her home; "feature" stories of soil, plants, birds, turtles, fish, and other natural objects continually appear in the daily newspapers, placed there by editors who realize how such appeal to the public. Perhaps the strongest endorsement of our plea for the preservation in our park lands of natural areas, similar to those to be found in Bronx Park, appeared in the following editorials in the "Advance." On December 11, 1931, there was the following plea for "A Sanctuary for Wild Life: Our park program should include at least one stretch of undeveloped woodland, as a sanctuary for what little wild life still remains on Staten Island.

"Staten Island's nature-lovers have gracefully and cheerfully approved of numerous developments for playgrounds, golf courses and lawn parks. They would be fully justified now, in demanding that at least one large park site be reserved and held inviolate as a natural woodland sanctuary."

In the issue of February 23, 1932, appeared the following:

OUR FEW REMAINING WOODLANDS.

The days are becoming longer and the sight of young people in hiking costume more frequent on our ferry boats. Staten Island remains one of the favorite places of interest for the nature lovers of the whole metropolitan area. But here on Staten Island most people seem callously indifferent to the preservation of our natural beauties and woodland tracts.

One must conclude that Staten Islanders have not really seen enough of their home town—that they do not realize how many and how great are our treasures of beauty. It is distressing that this should be so. It is sadly anomalous that so many Staten Islanders who can find time to take vacations occasionally should choose to explore remote regions while remaining unfamiliar with their own borough.

Were Staten Islanders given to exploration of their own Island, they would soon develop a determination that our park system and our civic planning be consistent with the greatest possible degree of preservation of our few remaining woodlands.

Salt Hay—Our account on page 22 of the uses to which the salt meadow hay is put overlooked its use as a layer to protect freshly laid con-

crete from the weather. Cortelyou Brothers, of New Springville, according to the "Advance" of January 30, 1932, gather it largely for this purpose. There are said to be at the present time at least seven separate groups of men engaged in cutting the grass on our extensive salt meadows. Often in mid-winter, if the ground is free from snow, their mowing machines will be seen far out on the meadows away from the upland, and the horse-drawn wagons, stacked high with hay, are picturesque objects.

Peat-bog Fire—In 1929 the artificially drained peat-bog situated on the old Daniel Wandel farm near where Clove Avenue crosses Britton Avenue, Concord, was on fire, and nearby residents complained of the great volume of choking smoke that issued from the burning bog. The fire department made every effort to extinguish the conflagration, or at least to subdue the smoke. The "Advance" of November 9, 1929, stated that it had taken a shift of eight firemen on duty for sixty days in addition to aid rendered by the citizens, to put out the fire. It was probably not wholly extinguished, for on October 8, 1930, smoke was issuing from several hundred vents and was so dense that at times one could see but a short distance. Firemen were on hand and an engine was steadily pumping a considerable stream of water on to the burning area. The peat is composed of many leaves, compressed moss and the stems of numerous plants, together with the remains of the wing-covers of an occasional *Donacia* beetle.

On May 25, 1932, following a period of dry weather, the peat-bog was again on fire, with smoke issuing in considerable volume from numerous vents. Surface fires were being kindled here and there as the subterranean fire reached the surface in various places. There were numerous areas surrounded by vegetation, where the peat had been reduced to a fine soft ash, and at a short distance the conditions were repeated. It is probable that the bog will continue to burn for a year or two longer. We mention on page 26 other peat-bog fires, but the one at Concord is probably the most remarkable so far recorded on the Island.

Plants—On page 36 the name of the Red Raspberry is given as *Rubus strigosus* because that species had been recorded from the Island. While some of the forms occur here, it would also appear that *Rubus neglectus*, sometimes considered a hybrid, should be included. On page 37 some of the blackberries are called raspberries, but are correctly referred to by their scientific names.

The Bristly Sarsaparilla, *Aralia hispida*, was collected on a sandy dune at Watchogue in 1928, but appears to have been recently exterminated. Both of the scrub oaks, *Quercus ilicifolia* and *Quercus prinoides*, once fairly common at Watchogue, are fast disappearing. The oft burning of the woodland by the ignorant members of our population is the chief cause of the vanishing wild flowers, and also mars what would otherwise be a charming landscape.

Beetles—Among the natural history records of our Island must be recorded the arrival of the Japanese Beetle, *Popillia japonica*, during the last three years. A single specimen was found in 1929, more in 1930, and by 1931 a considerable number were reported in a garden at West New Brighton. This beetle obtained a foothold in New Jersey some years ago, and was of sufficient importance by its devastations in peach orchards and elsewhere to lead to Federal supervision and quarantined areas. In spite of such measures it has spread to surrounding districts, including Staten Island.

The Mexican Bean-beetle has also reached Staten Island within the past two or three years, and already has become a serious pest skeletonizing the leaves of the bean plants in most of the gardens.

Turtles—To the list of turtles given on page 52, should be added Kemp's turtle (*Caretta kempfi*), often confused with the Loggerhead. Two specimens from the south shore of the Island are in the collection of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

1916—Shark Year—While most of the numerous species of sharks are harmless to man, our shores are occasionally visited by large sharks that spread consternation among bathers, as in July, 1916. In that year at least four persons were killed by sharks and one was severely wounded on the New Jersey coast but a few miles from Staten Island. The "New York Tribune" of July 13, gave an account of these casualties. The "New York Times" of July 15 gave further accounts of the shark visitation and stated that President Wilson and his cabinet devoted part of the regular cabinet meeting of July 14 to discussing sharks along the North Atlantic Coast. The "Times" of July 17 recorded the capture of two large sharks off Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, and the "Staten Island World" of July 22, recorded one of eight feet two inches caught at Princes Bay. The same newspaper on September 30 states that a much larger shark was killed by the crew of the pilot boat "Sandy Hook" near Ambrose Channel Lightship. Some of the bathing beaches at Coney Island and Long Beach were protected by wire nets, and precautions were taken at other places. As might be supposed, the number of bathers was considerably reduced.

Under the heading of "The Shark Situation in the Waters About New York," there appeared in the "Brooklyn Museum Quarterly" for October, 1916, an account of several species of sharks, and R. C. Murphy and J. T. Nichols, the authors of the article, concluded that the rare "man-eating" white shark, one of which was captured off South Amboy, New Jersey, by Mr. Michael Schleisser on July 14, 1916, was probably responsible for the casualties, and added that: "It is quite within the realm of reasonable conjecture, indeed, that a single fish was at the bottom of the successive attacks at Beach Haven, Spring Lake and Matawan."

Dr. Lucas, of the American Museum of Natural History, stated in 1916 that sharks rarely attacked bathers on our beaches, and that his studies had revealed only one fairly well authenticated case in a great many years. The newspapers record sharks almost every year, but the great white shark is, fortunately, a very rare visitor.

Exceptional Weather Records—While we gave on page 67 an account in some detail of the Blizzard of March, 1888, the interest in the Great Storm is evidently so pronounced that it seems desirable to copy some of the local records published at the time. For the past few years the "Blizzard Men of 1888," a society organized because of the continued interest in the experiences of many still living in what is regarded our greatest storm of history, has met annually in Manhattan, on March 12, and the records accumulated have been filed with the New York Historical Society.

The following is copied from the "Richmond County Gazette" of March 14, 1888:

When the people of Staten Island arose from their beds on Monday morning they did not at first realize that they were snow bound. The white flakes had fallen during the night and were falling then in such numbers as to create an almost impenetrable haze. Doorways were blocked and railings and high fences were buried beneath huge drifts which the winds from various points were constantly shifting. Basements were rendered as dark as they are at midnight by the masses of snow piled high against the closed shutters. Whoever had the courage to brave the elements had to trudge wearily over spaces that the wind had partially cleared and at times force their way, as best they could, through mounds of glistening white that would have awed any but the most stout-hearted. Such was the condition of the roads that, excepting very early in the day, neither carriages nor sleighs could be used upon them. For the former \$5 was frequently asked for a distance with an additional charge of \$2 for the driver. . . . At half-past seven o'clock in the morning the railroad station at Clifton was crowded, and between the buzz of conversation and the perpetual ringing of the telephone the din that prevailed was such as had never been heard there before. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. J. Frank Emmons, President of the Rapid Transit Company, arrived at the Clifton station. Some of the passengers who knew him and others who were afterwards informed as to his position, charged down upon him, with absurd question after absurd question until his face began to assume an appearance of acute mental agony that is painful to contemplate even now. About 8:30 o'clock he telephoned to Superintendent Gannon at St. George for a boat, as it was evident that at that time the running of a train was not practical. Mr. Gannon replied that he would order the boat that was tied at Tompkinsville dock to proceed at once to Stapleton, as it would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make a landing at Clifton. Mr. Emmons then directed the collector to return the tickets to such as desired them, but not more than a dozen availed themselves of that privilege and started on their weary journey to Stapleton. They had not gone but ten minutes, when Mr. F. S. Gannon, who was not aware that anybody had left Clifton, telephoned that it would not be possible for a boat to make the Stapleton landing either. Not until eleven o'clock was a train able to force its way through to St. George. It was literally packed. A boat had left the slip for the city about half an hour earlier and the waiting room was already comfortably filled with people from the North Shore. When the East Shore passengers were added to these there was no room to spare. Working

girls formed a large proportion of the throng. So heavy was the bay and so dense the mist caused by the flakes which seemed to fall in masses rather than separately that Mr. Gannon decided that it would not be prudent to order a boat out. Up to and including the 10:30 A. M. trip four boats had gone to the city and one of these, the "Southfield," listed so badly that although that circumstance did not make the run from the Island to New York any the more dangerous, it exerted a decidedly dampening effect on the courage of landsmen. About twelve o'clock, when it became evident they would have to remain where they were for some hours longer, Wheeler's pie and sandwich exchange began to do a rushing business. . . . There was no communication with the city by telegraph and the local telephone worked infrequently and imperfectly. . . . No trains connected with the incoming boats and men and women spent the entire night either in the waiting room or on board the "Southfield," which was securely fastened to the slip. Food was supplied and with singing and dancing the young people on the steamer managed to keep up an appearance of good cheer.

The scenes at the stations of the North Shore division were not, in the forenoon, unlike that which made the terminus at Clifton an interesting point early in the morning. The girls were impatient, the boys frolicsome and noisy, and the men, for a time, more or less profane. The knowledge, however, that the snow had established a democracy of misery in which each might make himself as happy or as wretched as he pleased resulted eventually in a reign of good nature. . . .

On Monday, William Cole commanded the "Southfield" in the place of Captain Kohler, who acted as superintendent of the ferry in the absence of Superintendent Braisted, and much credit is due to Mr. Cole for the skillful manner in which he handled his steamer. Yesterday, boats ran hourly from Stapleton, Tompkinsville and Saint George, as well as from points on the North Shore.

No trains came in during Monday or yesterday from Tottenville, and it would have been madness to have attempted the running of them. A gale that was little less than a cyclone blew with a steady persistence all of Monday from the ocean and filled the tracks with the snow. Tottenville and all other points on the Perth Amboy division were, as were the villages on the North and East shores, deprived of all mail and telegraphic communication.

Mr. F. S. Gannon said to a representative of this paper yesterday that in all seven trips had been made by the boats on Monday and that the trains would again be running on schedule time, provided the weather continued moderate, next Friday. He had been informed that the drifts on the Tottenville division varied from one thousand feet to one mile in length and from four feet to eight feet in depth. With the three hundred men whom he had employed to clean off the rails he had succeeded in opening one set of rails as far as Port Richmond on the North Shore. Boats were then running from Tompkinsville, Stapleton and St. George. About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the "Northfield," buffeting the winds, made her way up the Kill van Kull with many of the passengers who had spent the preceding night on the "Southfield" or the "Westfield," which was also used as a waiting room. Returning she stopped at the different landings and went on her way to the city crowded with passengers. Trains will probably be run on the North and East Shore branches on single tracks to-day. The raising of the blockade on the Tottenville line will not be accomplished until later. . . .

Messrs. Gannon and Hobson were very busy yesterday directing the gangs of men trying, with the aid of locomotives and shovels, to open a way for the trains.

The "New York Times" of March 14, 1888, under the heading of "Staten Island's Sorry Plight," gives further details of the storm and of the enormous snowdrifts. The article continues:

When the ferry boat "Southfield" left her New York slip at four o'clock on Monday afternoon she had on board about 400 passengers returning from business to their Staten Island homes. The boat reached St. George at 4:35 and was laid up there. Nearly a hundred of the passengers lived at inland points, having been brought to St. George in the morning by the only train that was run. They were in a plight when they learned that they were unable to reach their homes. A majority of them were girls and boys employed in New York stores. Having disembarked they took refuge from the storm in the ferry house at St. George. This was very cold, however, and the girls suffered terribly. One young lady became unconscious, and it was fully half an hour before her companions could revive her by vigorous rubbing. Capt. Cole of the "Southfield" became aware of the conditions of the passengers and invited them all to come on board the boat again, where they could keep warm. The invitation was accepted with a joyous shout, and the whole party trooped aboard the boat in double quick order. It was not yet seven o'clock and a long night was before the company. The cabins were warm, but everybody was hungry. Many had not eaten anything excepting a light noon lunch since the early morning, and there was no food to be had. Everybody tried to be jolly, but it was hard work. A number of the girls, after a season of hilarity, burst into tears as a result of their hunger and of fear lest their relatives were worrying about them. At about nine o'clock a shout of joy went up for two men appeared with a big basket full of sandwiches and a large pot of coffee. They had been sent from Tompkinsville, in a sleigh drawn by four horses, by Barney McAloon, the Tax Collector, who had heard through some courageous pedestrian of the distress of the people on the boat. There was not enough food for everybody, so the ladies and girls were helped first. What there was left was distributed among the men and boys. . . .

About 100 people slept in the Staten Island Ferry House in this city on Monday night, having been unable to reach their homes or to secure hotel accommodations. Policeman Maurice Murphy was kept busy during the latter part of Monday afternoon rubbing snow on frozen ears.

The "Evening World" of March 14, 1888, stated that of the twenty-nine pilot boats that made up the harbor fleet, eighteen were missing since Sunday night and that nine of the fleet were wrecked in the Lower Bay. Among those mentioned was No. 1, the "Hope," which went ashore at Fort Wadsworth. We learn from the "Richmond County Gazette" of March 21, that "Charles M. Wild, a soldier stationed at Fort Wadsworth during the Monday night that the blizzard raged, rescued two pilots from the stranded pilot boat "Hope, No. 1."

The "Gazette" of March 21 also gives an account of what befell the "Mary Heitman" which was torn from her moorings at Tompkinsville and lost in the Lower Bay:

There is no reason to suppose [says the "Gazette"] that Hugh McRoberts' schooner, "Mary Heitman," survived the storm, and there is very good reason to fear that when she went to the bottom she carried with her John Stuart, Daniel Carroll and Patrick Mullany, of Tompkinsville, and John Ryan, of Newark. The only survivor is John Hennesy, who scrambled aboard the schooner "Jerome" when the missing "Heitman" lay to that vessel, which was near Fort Wadsworth. Wreckage identified as that of McRoberts' boat has been brought into port; and it probably sank in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook.

The "Evening World" of March 14, already quoted, relates how Captain Henry Burnett, in command of "Pilot Boat No. 19," saved his vessel: "Finding his boat likely to be cast adrift in a gale which sprang up very early Monday night, Capt. Burnett hauled in his anchors and sailed around the bay in the dark. There was risk of collision, but it was only a matter of choice between dangers, and the lesser chance was taken. At daylight on Monday the boat was run safely into Princes Bay."

Other pilots were not as fortunate as Captain Burnett, and we learn from "Pilot Lore, from Sail to Steam," 1922, page 39, that "In the blizzard of March, 1888, the 'Phantom' and the 'Enchantress' were lost at sea and the 'W. H. Starbuck' ran into the steamship 'Japanese'—one of the few pilot boats to take the offensive in an accident—and was all but wrecked. The 'Edmund Blunt' and the 'Edward F. Williams,' as well as the 'W. W. Storey' dragged their anchors and drifted ashore at Sandy Hook, and together with the 'Edward Cooper' and the 'Centennial' were abandoned in the Horseshoe, after ice jams had sent them ashore during the blizzard of March, 1888." On board the "Enchantress" there were several Staten Islanders, and Pilots John Martino, John E. Johnson, Daniel V. Jones and Henry W. Seguire lost their lives.

In addition to the storms mentioned on pages 63 to 70 must be added that of January 26, 1839. Between 3 and 4 P. M. a southeasterly wind with heavy rainfall, which had been increasing in violence since the previous evening, became a "perfect hurricane," according to the "Richmond County Mirror" of February 2, 1839. The tide rose over the docks at Quarantine and at the north shore landings. Much damage to shipping in the Lower Bay resulted.

The "Mirror" recalls also a great storm and hurricane which on July 29, 1723, ruined the docks in Manhattan, and a heavy gale of wind on December 5, 1818, that tore up and demolished the front of the Battery.

July 21, 1930, a hot wave was experienced with an official temperature of 99 degrees on top of the Whitehall Building, but a sun temperature close to the ground registered 137 degrees. It was the warmest July 21 of record for this vicinity. As was to be expected the high temperature was followed by severe thunder and lightning storms and the "Advance" recorded a number of dwellings and trees struck by lightning on July 22 and again on July 24. On the latter date the ferry traffic was somewhat interfered with and at one time two boat loads of commuters bound for the Island were held in the slips at Manhattan. "Roads were impassable at the foot of most of the Island's hills. More than 300 automobiles were stalled or delayed in the vicinity of West Brighton, it was estimated. Typical storm scenes were remarked everywhere—gallants carrying women across swirling ditches and spraying puddles, motorists working feverishly in the downpour over soaked auto engines."

October 6, 1931, was the warmest of record with a high temperature of 85 degrees, and an average of 75 degrees. November 22, 1931, was the hottest on record of that date. The average temperature for November 23 was recorded as 23 degrees above normal. Again in December it was very warm on the 12th, with a temperature of 66 degrees, and on December 22 it was 56 degrees. Owing particularly to the warm fall and early part of the winter, 1931 is recorded as having been the hottest year on record.

On January 13 and 14, 1932, we experienced the warmest January days of record. The maximum on the first date was 67.3 and on the second 68 degrees, according to the "New York Times." As a result of the genial weather many plants came into bloom, and Dandelions and Colts-foot flowers were not uncommon. In the grounds of the Staten Island Historical Society, at Dongan Hills, a bush of Japan quince blossomed in January and February, 1932.

CHAPTER III.

Waldensian Myth—The mythical character of the story that the early settlers of Staten Island were Waldenses has been shown on page 108. It only remains to be said that a letter from A. C. Flick, State historian, approves our view; and that it is fully adopted by Rev. Henry D. Frost, in his account of the Reformed Church on Staten Island, published in "Tercentenary Studies Reformed Church in America," 1928.

George Baxter—On page 95 we have mentioned a Dutch attack in 1644 on Staten Island Indians in which 35 Englishmen took part. The Englishmen in the attacking party were commanded by George Baxter, an ensign and later a lieutenant in Dutch service. He joined the Lady Moody Colony at Gravesend, Long Island, somewhat later, and there became, in 1650, a magistrate associated with Nicholas Stillwell. In 1650, he joined in an appeal to the Dutch for better protection from Indian attacks, which appeal was repeated in 1651 and 1653. On March 9, 1655, perhaps believing that better protection could be otherwise obtained, he proclaimed the Republic of England on Long Island. This rebellion against Dutch authority failed and, according to Bergen's "Early Settlers in King's County," he removed to St. Nevis. In 1663 a "Mr. Baxter," possibly the same man, was ordered to aid in drawing up a statement of Dutch transgressions on Long Island.

CHAPTER IV.

Colonial Items—The portrait of Richard Lovelace, on the plate facing page 114, has been regarded by some as representing Governor Francis Lovelace. The researches of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, published in the "N. Y. Genea-

logical and Biographical Record," LI, No. 3, 1920, show that a portrait of Richard Lovelace, the poet, appeared as the frontispiece of his "Posthume Poems" in 1649; that portraits of the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the Governor are known, but none of himself is mentioned. The portrait we used was taken from Morris' "Memorial History of Staten Island," where it is titled, we believe correctly, Richard Lovelace.

Lancaster Symes Grant—To our account of the Lancaster Symes grant is to be added the litigation before Justice Mitchell May, of the Supreme Court, in May, 1932, of the title to the lands condemned for Wolfe's Pond Park. The action was brought by the Trinity University Preliminary Committee, a corporation claiming title to the lands in question under the Lancaster Symes grant. Walter M. Mersevole, secretary of the Holland Society and a former city surveyor, was said in the newspaper to have produced records of other grants in the vicinity, and to have declared that there existed a tract of land included in neither, which became therefore part of the Symes grant. Other witnesses gave contrary testimony, and at this writing, July, 1932, the case is undecided. Other cases, involving the title to salt meadow property, are also pending.

Dongan Family—To our account of Governor Thomas Dongan may be added that Mr. N. S. Olds has discovered, in the Manuscript Room of the New York Public Library, a paper written by Charles E. Anthon, in which the descent of the Governor is traced as follows: William Dongan, proprietor of Ennis Abbey, had two sons, Thomas and Sir John. The latter had three sons, Sir Walter, Thomas and William. Of these Thomas became Governor of New York. His nephews, Thomas, John, and Walter, sons of his brother, Sir Walter, were heirs to the Governor's estate.

Egbert Family—In the list of heads of families on page 141, which we copied from Stillwell's "Miscellany," appears the name of Henry Egbert. Dr. L. M. A. Haughwout, by obtaining a photostat of the original list, has ascertained that this name is Tuenus Egbert. The handwriting on this list is difficult to decipher, hence Dr. Stillwell's error was excusable.

Colonial Times—An interesting addition to the details of domestic life in colonial times, as given on page 149, was compiled by Richard Hamilton for the "Advance" of January 23, 1932. He stresses the recipes passed on by the Indians to the colonists in the use of Indian corn, beans, and the use of sea food. Going further, he traces the methods and foods introduced by various nationalities to the present day.

In our enumeration of domestic occupations on page 150, we have alluded to itinerant shoemakers; it may be added that these men were also workers in leather for other purposes, as saddlery, etc., and were also known, from Cordovan leather being in high esteem, as cordwainers.

The Dutch Language—On the persistence of the Dutch language on Staten Island, an illustration has recently been received at the public museum which carries it beyond the dates mentioned on pages 152 and 157. It is a Bible in Dutch printed in 1713 and treasured in the DeGroot family, of which the donor, Miss E. B. Reumont, is a descendant. The family record, entered in Dutch, is continued to 1770.

Governor Delancey—The reference on page 162 to the sudden death of Lieutenant Governor Delancey on July 30, 1760, after dining on Staten Island with William Walton and others, might be amplified from the details of the occurrence found on pages 281 and 282 of the "Collections of the New York Historical Society," Vol. IV, 1826, where it is said that "Mr. Delancey, as it was thought, suffered by the tart raillery of the company and a too free use of the cup."

Smuggling—According to a passage quoted in Anthon's "Notes," from "Annals and Occurrences of New York City and State," by John F. Watson, Philadelphia, 1846, said to be based on the recollections of old-time merchants, it was a common everyday thing to smuggle contraband goods ashore. Several vessels used to unload at a cove on Staten Island, within a mile of Amboy, where the King's officers of the customs were established. The officers were disposed to connive at things not actually seen; the Staten Islanders were glad to obtain the smuggled goods, such as tea, gin, china, dry goods from Holland, and other goods from St. Eustatius, cheaper than duty paid articles; and informers were odious and liable to treatment with tar and feathers.

CHAPTER V.

George Washington's Views of Staten Island—There has long been a tradition that Washington visited Staten Island, and there is evidence in his own writings that in the early part of 1776 he hoped it might be held against British invasion. Thus on April 15, 1776, he wrote to the Continental Congress: "I have not had time since I came [to New York] to look fully about me but I find many works of defence begun and some founded. The troops are much dispersed, some on Long Island and others on Staten Island." These troops were a body of New England troops stationed at the Narrows, and another of Virginia riflemen, billeted among the farmers on the north side, according to the recollections of Peter Wandel, recorded by Anthon. It was these riflemen who fired upon the British seamen at the Watering Place, as told by Governor Tryon in a letter of April 15, 1776.

Ten days after Washington's letter to the Congress, he entered in his military accounts a charge for "the expense of myself and party reconnoitering the several landing places, etc., on Staten Island." One of these landing

places was at Princes Bay, and there on the hill later occupied by Red Bank Light, earthworks were built by the Americans.

A few weeks later, on May 22, 1776, Washington wrote to General Schuyler from Amboy: "Congress having been pleased to request my attendance at Philadelphia—I had got thus far on my journey when I stopped to view the ground and such places on Staten Island contiguous to it as may be proper for works of defence."

Whatever hopes he may have had came to an end with the news from his lookout at the Narrows on July 2, 1776, of the appearance of the British fleet, followed by the landing on Staten Island by July 3 of 9,000 British troops. His reference of July 6, 1776, to the "treachery of those on Staten Island," followed close on the disappointment; and was doubtless influenced by the reluctance of Staten Island to be represented in the Provincial Congress.

He did not, however, cease to hope for the recovery of the Island, as shown by his evident displeasure at the result of Sullivan's invasion of August 22, 1777, and his letter of November 23, 1780, to Captain Judah Alden, quoted on page 194.

Whatever his views, the evidence cited strongly indicates that Washington visited at least some of the works of defence on Staten Island.

Robertson's Diaries—There was published in 1930 a volume entitled "Archibald Robertson, Lieutenant General Royal Engineers, His Diaries and Sketches in America, 1762-1780." Several pages of the diaries relate to his direction of building the British fortifications on Staten Island in July, 1776, corroborating and amplifying previous information on that subject. They also disclose repeated efforts of the Americans, who had retreated to New Jersey, to harass the British troops by musketry fire. Among the sketches are three of Staten Island, one of which exhibits admirably the condition of the Duxbury Glebe early in July, 1776, showing fences, roadside trees, and farm buildings.

Future publications of the letters and papers of participants in the Revolution may add, as Robertson's diaries do, to our historical information. The "New York Times" of April 18 and July 3, 1932, tells of the important collection of William L. Clements, of Bay City, Michigan, among which are letters of some of the officers stationed on Staten Island. These letters show that the Hessian officers were united in their praise of George Washington.

Sullivan's Invasion—Considerable additional information on the invasion of Staten Island by Major-General John Sullivan on August 22, 1777, is to be found in "Collections New Hampshire Historical Society," Vol. XIII, 1930, kindly brought to our attention by Mr. W. H. Duncan. Sullivan's own account occupies pages 437 to 442, Washington's reply is on page 445, Sullivan's letters to Hancock and Adams, defending his conduct, are on pages 460 to 471, and the entire proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, convened at Sulli-

van's request, are given on pages 482 to 532. His honorable acquittal was the result. That the invasion did not produce greater or more permanent results was due to causes beyond Sullivan's control. Some of these causes are also shown in a letter of the late Dr. John T. Harrison, whose father was a witness to the final events, to Charles E. Anthon, and printed in Anthon's "Notes" in "Proceedings of Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences."

A tablet in memory of Sullivan's Invasion was unveiled in Port Richmond Park by the D. A. R. on June 30, 1930.

Rose and Crown—In 1854 a stone house, standing on the northerly side of Richmond Road, a little west of New Dorp Lane, and nearly on the corner of the present Union Place, was demolished by David Ryers. He built on the property a house, which is still standing, about 100 feet from the road, which sixty years ago was owned by J. M. Davis, uncle of William T. Davis.

The old stone house was thus described by Clute: "It was built of stone, and was but one story in height, having several dormer windows in the roof. It had a hall through the middle, with rooms on either side of it; a low stone kitchen was attached at its southerly [westerly] end, and the whole shaded by an immense tree in front."

It was illustrated in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" in 1851; this illustration was copied in Morris' "Memorial History." It was also illustrated in an unknown publication, copied by us on page 210.

The history of the house is intimately connected with that of many people and events, especially of the Revolution, for it was occupied by General William Howe as his military headquarters, or by Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple when he was temporarily in charge of the Island. It was in the Rose and Crown, on or about July 9, 1776, that Howe received a copy of the Declaration of Independence, and there it was read by his officers.

According to Anthon's "Notes" the house was owned, previous to its occupancy by Howe, by Mary, widow of Jacob Vanderbilt, whose ancestor had acquired the property in 1718 from Walter Dongan. Mary Vanderbilt, according to the same authority, built and removed to the Black Horse Tavern. After the Revolution it became a farm house, occupied by Israel Bedell, by Rev. Richard Channing Moore, by Major William B. Gifford, and Leonard Parkinson.

During the occupancy of Israel Bedell in 1793, Gregory Townsend Bedell, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born there. His son, Gregory Thurston Bedell, became a bishop in the same church. Our statement, copied from Morris, that the bishop was born in the house (page 859) is erroneous, as pointed out by Mr. Vernon B. Hampton.

A tablet, in memory of the part played by the Rose and Crown in the Revolution, has been erected by the D. A. R. near the junction of the Amboy Road and the "King's Highway," as Richmond Road was known during the Revolution.

CHAPTER VI.

Aaron Burr—On February 22, 1932, a bronze tablet was unveiled on the Port Richmond Hotel in which, then called the St. James Hotel, Aaron Burr died on September 14, 1836. This building, to which Burr, old, sick, bereaved and disgraced, came in 1835, to be near his relative, Judge Ogden Edwards, has been described by Miss Mabel Abbott as "a staid old wooden, gambrel roofed building, three stories in height, the upper half of whose respectable porch is still soberly supported by brown, square pillars." It was built shortly after the Revolution by Judge David Mersereau and was then esteemed the finest house in the county, with its spacious lawn running down to the Kill van Kull. It was occupied as a residence until about 1820, and has been a hotel since. Burr's room was one in the northeast corner of the second story, where he was visited by the uncle of John Flavel Mines, who found him "silent, morose, shabby and cynical in the extreme," by Peter J. Van Pelt, and, in his last year by John J. Clute. It is well that the building has been marked by a tablet.

William Dunlop—"The Diary of William Dunlop, 1786 to 1834," published in "New York Historical Society Collections," 1929 to 1931, affords some information of Staten Island at the close of the eighteenth century. Dunlop, an artist and literary man, owned a farm at Perth Amboy which he reached from New York *via* Staten Island, where Van Duzer's Waggon proceeded very pleasantly on a good road lately mended. The blackberry bushes were loaded with blossoms. The farmers complained that their maize had been taken up by the birds before it had time to sprout. At another time he landed at Van Buskirk's, and read "Hume" under an apple tree. On September 25, 1797, he crossed the Island on foot with his gun, "shot one Quail and one Snipe." He mentions Dr. Wright, the physician; R. Moore, the parson, and Butler, the ferryman at Amboy; also the large flocks of Blue Jays, and the great quantity of red and black butterflies which suggested the probability of an uncommon number of "catterpillars" for next year. This last was the monarch butterfly.

Daniel D. Tompkins—On June 21, 1932, a tablet to the memory of Governor Tompkins was unveiled in Tompkinsville Park with appropriate ceremonies, Miss Barbara Magruder Tompkins, daughter of Willard Jay Tompkins, of Clifton, and a great-great-granddaughter of the Governor performing the actual unveiling. Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, chairman of the D. A. R. committee on historical markings, presided. The tablet, which is set in a glacial boulder, bears the following inscription:

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS
1774-1825

Governor of the State of New York 1807-1817. Vice-President of the United States 1817-1825, and a resident of Staten Island. Among many meritorious acts he aided

the passage of the law abolishing slavery within the State, added to the fortifications at the Narrows during the War of 1812; founded the village of Tompkinsville; laid out the Richmond Turnpike; gave the land on which the Dutch Reformed Church was built; and established the first steamboat ferry from Staten Island. In 1824 he and Dr. Van Pelt entertained General LaFayette on Staten Island. Erected by Richmond Borough George Washington Bicentennial Commission, June 21, 1932.

CHAPTER VII.

Rear Admiral John Drake Sloat—Through the courtesy of Miss Lillie Powell, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, we are able to add some data, derived in part from a letter from the Office of Naval Records and Library, U. S. Navy Department, in part from "Life of Rear Admiral John Drake Sloat," by Major Edwin A. Sherman, to the statements made on pages 258 to 292. John Drake Sloat was appointed midshipman February 12, 1800; master, January 10, 1812; lieutenant, July 24, 1813; commander, March 21, 1826; captain, February 9, 1837; on reserved list, September 27, 1855; on retired list, December 21, 1861; commodore on retired list, July 16, 1862; rear admiral on retired list, July 25, 1866. Died at New Brighton, November 28, 1867; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

During the Mexican War he was in command of U. S. Pacific Squadron until July, 1846, his flag ship being U. S. S. "Savannah." By his order the American Flag was raised over the Custom House at Monterey, California, on July 7, 1846.

CHAPTER VIII.

Grand Army of the Republic—During the last three years the number of surviving veterans of the Civil War has decreased rapidly. In 1910 there were 750 members of the G. A. R. who marched on Memorial Day, and many more who rode in hacks. In 1920 less than a score marched, most of the 150 survivors riding in automobiles, according to Gerard Sullivan in the "Advance" of May 30, 1931. In 1930 the number of octogenarian marchers was six, in 1931 four, and in 1932 only two, viz.: John B. Hollands, 87, and James Perkins, 86. Bernard Mullen, who died November 14, 1930; Abe Decker, who died March 25, 1931; Daniel Price, who died February 22, 1932; John Perosi, who died May 25, 1932; Albert Heal, and Richard M. Ryerson were among the last to drop out. Other veterans, not members of the Post on the north shore, but residing on Staten Island, were: Edward Chappelle, who died February 18, 1931; Captain H. W. Speight, of Great Kills; James Coogle, of Tottenville, and Charles O. Brandt, 91, the last survivor of Farragut Post, Manhattan.

CHAPTER IX.

Some Local Place Names—"The Post Office Department at Washington have decided to establish a post office at Clifton which shall be designated Rosebank Post Office," according to the "Richmond County Gazette" of December 1, 1886. The name had, however, been applied previously to the railroad station. Rosebank post office opened Monday, January 24, 1887.

On page 326 we have given 1889 as the starting date for Prohibition Park. We find that the "Gazette" of July 4, 1888, announces the formal opening of the National Prohibition Park that day with the Rev. Mr. Boole presiding. "Good music, good speakers, good food and good water are all promised for to-day," closes the announcement.

Mail Delivery—A paragraph in the "Gazette" of August 28, 1889, recalls the days when Staten Islanders went to the Post Office for their letters, for it announces that "every house in the Village of New Brighton will soon have a number to guide the letter carrier of the near future." It adds that "the vast amount of daily increasing business at the post office entitles us to that consideration at Washington that ensures the establishment of the mail carrier system."

St. George and Erastina—Some details, derived from the files of the "Richmond County Gazette," may be added to the account given on pages 318-20. From the time-tables printed in that newspaper, it appears that the operation of the St. George Ferry to New York began on February 23, 1886; and that on March 7, 1886, the station at St. George was first used to the exclusion of the former north and east shore ferry houses. That the change was not unopposed may be inferred from a remark in the "Richmond County Standard," "snobbish titled mudhole such as St. George is today."

However that might have been, the amusements provided in 1886, 1887, and 1888, brought thousands of people to Staten Island, especially the Wild West Show, the daily attendance at which was stated in the "Gazette" of July 28, 1886, to average 15,000 people. It might be stated that the Wild West Show was at Erastina in 1886, opening on June 25. In 1887, the show returned early in March to assemble for its departure for England in the steamer "State of Nebraska." Forepaugh's Circus occupied the grounds at Erastina in the latter part of June, 1887. The Wild West Show returned from Europe in May, 1888, in the "Persian Monarch," landed at Bechtel's Dock in Stapleton, and proceeded to reopen at Erastina, according to the "Gazette" of May 23, 1888.

Some features of the Erastina crowds of people are indicated by the advertisements in the "Gazette" of September 22, 1886, of the numerous refreshment places that clustered around the Wild West Show. A paragraph in the following year shows a different development of the progressive projects, *viz.*: James Feeny's Drug Store electrically lighted September 21, 1887.

In 1888, Blondin, the famous French acrobat, who in 1859 had crossed Niagara Falls on a tight rope 1,100 feet long, was one of the attractions at St. George. The real name of this man was Jean Francois Gravelet; he was born February 28, 1824, made his first appearance when six years old, and continued before the public as a tight rope walker until 1896. He died February 19, 1897, in London.

Staten Island Murders—In addition to the murders to which reference has been made on pages 198, 215, 223, 249, and 361, mention may be made of the Reinhardt case which developed from the report made by a boy on September 15, 1878, that he had discovered a dead body in a lonely and little frequented part of the woods which then surrounded Silver Lake. The body was identified as that of the wife of Edward Reinhardt, who was arrested on October 19, indicted on November 16, and convicted in May, 1879. His execution was delayed by appeals, argued in September, 1880, but he was eventually hung on Friday, January 14, 1881, and buried in Silver Mount Cemetery. Other murders, some remaining mysteries, were reviewed by Gerard Sullivan in the "Advance" of January 9, 1932, including more or less details of Joseph Yachello, who killed his wife in Hannah Street, and was electrocuted in March, 1901; the Kissel, Blandino, and Martin mysteries of 1922; the famous Maude C. Bauer murder of 1924, for which, though ultimately acquitted, Hoffmann served five years in Sing Sing; the murder of Mrs. Dorothy Ennis Johnson of June 29, 1927, at her baby farm in Oakwood; the Lillian Prehn case in June, 1931; the murder of Alice Joost for which Vincent Rice is serving twenty years in jail; the murder by Albert L. Smith of his wife on January 1, 1932, apparently while insane.

The murder of William Pinkerton in Dowling's saloon at the corner of Cary Avenue and Clove Road on August 15, 1904, and possibly others have been forgotten and have gone unpunished. The last to be mentioned has been called the Greenridge Mystery; it involved the death, apparently from a bullet, of Nicholas J. Lane, a forty-four year old grave digger, on February 28, 1932; and a month later, on March 29, of fifty-two year old Charles Drebbel, possibly a suicide. Both men had lived with Charles Hill, whose wife, Louisa, was the sister of Drebbel, at an isolated farm house near Greenridge.

CHAPTER X.

The principal events of the last three years will be found in succeeding paragraphs arranged according to their subject. New churches, new schools, new hospitals, etc., are each in turn described, as well as the losses we have suffered by the death of eminent citizens and by fires. In the case of fires, while the dates are given of important buildings being burned, it is impos-

sible to itemize the brush fires, numbering as high as sixty-five in one day, which have laid waste much of our woodland.

The event of 1932, in which our people in every walk of life were interested, was the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. Under the auspices of the Staten Island Historical Society, the Conference House Association, with a committee previously appointed by the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a pageant at the Perine House. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Little Theatre, of the Philemon Literary and Historical Society, of the Belles Lettres section of the Institute, and of the U. S. Army at Fort Wadsworth and Miller Field, joined in making the pageant picturesque; many appearing in colonial costume.

On February 16, Mr. Vernon B. Hampton was appointed chairman of the Staten Island committee of the City Commission for the Bicentennial Celebration, and proceeded to formulate a program for a borough-wide celebration. On March 29, 1932, at a meeting in the office of Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the City Commission, Joseph F. Graham was made chairman, Mr. Hampton continuing as director. Many prominent citizens were added to the committee, and the following program was finally adopted:

May 21—Opening Ceremonies, 3 P. M., Borough Hall.

May 22—Washington Arch Dedication, 3 P. M., Huguenot Church.

May 24—Opening Colonial Exhibit, Public Museum. This exhibit to remain open daily and Sunday to September 15.

May 26—D. A. R. Day, thirteen memorial trees planted at Conference House.

June 4—Marine Parade, 10 A. M.; Banquet, 1 P. M.; Dedication of Bicentennial Bridge in Clove Lakes Park, 4 P. M.

June 11—Flag Day Parade.

June 18—Dedication of Tompkins tablet. Dedicated June 21.

July 4—Regatta and Water Fire Works at Princes Bay.

August 13—Historic Markings.

Sept. 10—Historic Pageant at Conference House.

Oct. 21—Tablets on Historic Sites at Richmond.

Nov. 17—Bicentennial Ball.

Many churches, schools and societies also arranged individual celebrations.

Civil List—The official directory of the City of New York for 1932 notes several changes in the Civil List with which Chapter X was closed. Among such are the following with additions marked *.

Thomas W. Smith, Acting Deputy City Collector.

James J. Joyce, Secretary of the Borough.

Robert G. Lindsay, secretary to the Borough President.

Edward J. Atwell, Assistant to the President.

Cornelius A. Hall, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

J. Walter Thompson, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Isilius A. Gardella, Alderman 64th District. The Aldermanic districts are numbered 63, 64, and 65.

Mendel Jacobi, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

William W. Rogers, Principal Tottenville High School.

James Harrigan, Principal Continuation and Vocational School.

J. Albert von Gerichten, Chief Clerk Board of Elections.

William C. Buntin, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

Robert J. Pye, Steward Farm Colony.

Adam Eberle, M. D., Medical Superintendent Sea View Hospital, succeeded by Dr.

C. G. Scherf in July, 1932.

James A. McKinney, 5th Deputy Commissioner Tenement House Department.

William J. Crosson, Deputy Commissioner Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

Thomas J. Walsh, District Attorney.

James C. Crane, Public Administrator.

Reinhard E. Kaltenmeier, Sheriff.

Thomas V. Murphy, Under Sheriff.

Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Justice City Court.

John C. Boylan, Justice Municipal Court, First District.

Joseph P. McKay, Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Theodor S. Oxholm, Consulting Engineer.

Thomas B. Oakley, Borough Engineer.

*William B. Grubbe, Assistant Engineer.

*Victor H. Reichelt, Assistant Engineer.

*Harry E. Gibbs, Zoning Supervisor.

John G. Clark, Justice Municipal Court, Second District.

Thomas C. Brown, Justice Children's Court.

Thomas F. Cosgrove, County Judge.

Henry D. Connolly, Chief Clerk to County Court.

Frank I. Smith, Surrogate.

Francis P. Heffernan, Member of Assembly.

M. H. Foster, M. D., Medical Director, U. S. Marine Hospital.

Cecil M. Gabbett, Captain, Base Commander, U. S. Coast Guard.

Brig.-Gen. H. L. Laubach, Commanding Officer, Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. Wiley H. O'Mohundro, Commanding Officer, Miller Field.

Arthur L. Willshaw, Postmaster.

Alfred V. Norton, Justice Supreme Court, Second Judicial District.

Herman C. Oechsli, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors.

H. Manter, Marine Superintendent, U. S. Shipping Board, New York District Office, in charge of sixty-nine vessels, with sixty men under Captain Granville Conway. These vessels in the Arthur Kill, near Chelsea, are called the "graveyard fleet" in the "Advance" of July 7, 1932.

CHAPTER XII.

Political History—Richmond County has continued to be strongly Democratic as indicated by the enrollment of 1931, *viz.*: 40,490 Democrats, 8,975 Republicans, 135 Socialists. In the primary vote of September 16, 1930, a contest among the Democrats resulted in the success of the candidates

avored by David S. Rendt, as follows: For sheriff, Kaltenmeier, 11,568; Atwell, 8,606. For State Senator, Palmer, 10,813; O'Leary, 8,577. For Assembly, 1st Dist., Heffernan, 6,406; Hannigan, 4,406. For Assembly, 2d Dist., Vaughan, 4,501; Marscher, 4,071. These figures are copied from the "Staten Island Advance." Following the death of Clinton J. Sharrott, the leadership of the Republican party on Staten Island fell to Alfred L. Breor, through whose efforts A. L. Willshaw was appointed postmaster June 13, 1931. On July 15, 1931, the Court of Appeals rendered a decision upholding the Board of Aldermen in its separation of the offices of county judge and surrogate in the county of Richmond, which had been united since 1846. Thomas F. Cosgrove, elected county judge and surrogate in 1929, ceased to be surrogate, which office was filled by the election of Frank I. Smith.

CHAPTER XIII.

Church History—The death of Monsignor Charles A. Cassidy on June 2, 1930, came as a sudden blow to the community, in which he had been prominent in many useful works. It was shortly preceded by the death, on September 8, 1929, of Rev. Joseph C. Campbell, after more than fifty years of service. Of men who, though not clergymen, were influential in church matters, we record with regret the death of George W. Dix, on May 6, 1931, aged eighty-six, and of Drew Filmer, on March 6, 1932, aged eighty-seven. Meantime Rev. Pascal Harrower, despite his age, continues to aid his congregation, who have planned to move the Church of the Ascension to a site on Manor Road. We have not space to record all the clerical changes of the last three years, but the progress of the Memorial Church of the Huguenots, under the charge of Rev. Henry D. Frost, culminating in the pageant of January 23, 1932, and the dedication on December 6, 1931, of the Messiah Lutheran Church, at Annadale, built by its members, are events to be remembered in our church history.

On page 444, line eleven, for 1749 read 1714.

On page 452, fifth line, for 1852 read 1752.

Rev. Arthur H. Johnson, mentioned on page 493 as pastor of Swedish Immanuel Church at 441 Westervelt Avenue, is now pastor of Swedish Immanuel Congregational Church at 421 Hoyt Avenue, corner of Delafield Avenue, West New Brighton.

Rev. R. O. Sigmond, pastor, in 1929, of the Church of Our Savior, Nicholas Avenue, Port Richmond, mentioned on page 491, has undertaken the building of a new church at the intersection of Bard Avenue and City Boulevard, south of Forest Avenue, called Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Free Church; the corner-stone was laid November 24, 1929, and one story of the edifice, combining, when complete, church and rectory, has been built.

The 75th anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church was celebrated December 6, 1931, with addresses by Rev. J. Carter Swaim, who began his ministry in June.

The following item, from the "Richmond County Mirror" of August 10, 1839, shows the beginning of St. Peter's Church, of which an illustration is given on Butler's map of 1853:

New Catholic Church—The foundation for the new Roman Catholic Church at New Brighton is now in progress. It is to be under the pastoral charge of a gentleman who seems to have the faculty of calling forth the affections of his people, and will doubtless be the means of much benefit to the county. It will be the only Roman Catholic Church upon the Island, and will restore early religious impressions among a portion of our population, which, without so salutary a check upon their morals are gathering together here in really dangerous numbers. The building is to be erected directly in the rear of the Pavilion, and will be one of the many ornaments of the place.

CHAPTER XIV.

Education—Our list of public schools ends on page 508 with No. 45. Since that list was written three have been added, *viz.*: No. 46, Old Town Road; No. 47, Carlton Avenue and Foster Road, and No. 48, 1075 Targee Street. The program adopted by the Board of Education on February 25, 1931, called for three more elementary schools and additions to No. 8, No. 21, and No. 45, at a cost of \$2,120,000. It also called for a new high school at Tottenville and an addition to Curtis High School, at a cost of \$2,050,000; and a Staten Island Vocational (or Industrial) School at a cost of \$1,100,000. The last named is now in process of erection on St. Mark's Place. Apart from the cost of new buildings and additions, the average cost of teaching each child in the public elementary schools in 1931 was \$105.11 and for the whole city has increased from \$100,000,000 in 1925 to \$140,000,000 in 1931. Such an increase explains in part the mounting Budget of the City of New York, and is the more significant when compared with the \$50 a month, said to have been the salary paid in the old-time schools of the Island.

Some details of old-time schools have been brought to our attention. The "Advance" published on April 2, 1932, an illustration of District School No. 2 in New Springville, loaned by Frank L. Van Pelt. It was an ungraded school with a capacity for forty pupils. It was a stone building with a wooden roof, and was demolished in 1890; it was described by Morris as stated on page 509. No. 27 was built near the site.

Mr. E. M. Stothers has given us an account of a high school in Port Richmond before consolidation, which was established in 1881 by J. W. Sturtevant, principal of Union Free School No. 6. In 1883 Andrew S. Sherman was the principal. There was also a high school in Stapleton, chartered in 1896, which

gave at first a two years' course. This became a four years' course in 1898, with A. Hall Burdick as principal, and graduated its first class, nine boys and seven girls, in 1902.

Mr. Vernon B. Hampton, in the "Advance" of April 6, 1929, among others recollections gleaned from old inhabitants of Port Richmond, mentions the village school on Elizabeth Street (now New Street), an old wooden affair with an enclosed outside stairway running up the side.

The biographical sketches in Volumes III and IV disclose the names of some private schools, as Mrs. Hotten's School in Stapleton about 1865 (page 266), Horatio Hervey's School at Mariner's Harbor about 1870 (page 157), the Misses Jones' School at Tottenville about 1870 (page 15), and Miss LaForge's School, also on the southside, about 1870 (page 73). The North Shore "Advocate" of 1870 contains advertisements of the Boarding and Day School kept by Mrs. E. S. Lawrence in Port Richmond. There were, no doubt, others now forgotten.

To the private schools of 1839 mentioned on page 524 may be added the Staten Island English and Classical School at the Patterson House on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, operated by G. B. Merpillero and S. S. Wiley.

Turning to the recent developments in present-day private schools we have to record the appointment of Thomas C. Burton as headmaster of the Staten Island Academy in 1929, with an enlargement of its faculty. At the annual father and son dinner in 1931, Mr. Harold J. O'Connell, president of the board of trustees, disclosed the hope that the school, then in its forty-seventh year, might celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in a new, larger, and modern building. In January, 1931, it was announced that the academy had qualified as an official center for college entrance examinations. In April, 1931, the absorption of Mrs. Henry White's private school, established about 1893 by Laura Botsford, was announced. In June, 1931, the acquisition of a twenty-five acre site on Todt Hill Road, the old Martling-Hankey place, was announced, following the sale of the academy's athletic field, at Bard Avenue and Delafield Place, to the city for a playground. In March, 1932, the merger with two more schools, Wagner High School and the Livingston School, was announced.

The Livingston School, for children of both sexes from three to eight years of age, is an exponent of the theory that the human race learns most thoroughly by experience, rather than by following any rigidly prescribed course of study. Mrs. C. H. Kidwell is chairman of the board of trustees; the building and grounds are on the estate of Mrs. William G. Willcox who, because of her interest in the progressive methods of teaching, donates both for the use of the school. Mrs. Beatrice Fetz is chairman of the teachers' council.

The Willard-Mundorf School, at 114 Davis Avenue, opened September 25, 1929, for the education of children up to and including the third elementary

grade, under the care of Miss Edith M. Willard and Miss Elsa S. Mundorf, graduates, respectively, of Hunter and Wells College. The formal part of the education provided is in full accordance with that prescribed by the Ethical Culture School, Horace Mann and others, but with ways of helping young children to find means of self-expression.

Other educational developments include the dedication in September, 1931, of the new building of St. John's Academy at Arrochar, with the blessing of His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes. It is a school for the education of Catholic girls with grades running from kindergarten to 8B, in which all requirements of the New York State Regents Syllabus are met. Also the dedication on August 24, 1930, of the new building of St. Louis Academy on Sutter Avenue, near Bloomingdale Road, Pleasant Plains. The Right Reverend John J. Dunn, D. D., Bishop of New York, officiated.

Some efforts of our foreign-born citizens to preserve the language and traditions of the fatherland are noteworthy. Thus the Steuben Society maintains a free school in the language of Goethe every Saturday between the hours of 2:30 and 4 P. M., for children of five to fifteen years of age, at 346 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton. The Greek Educational Society maintains a school at 1641 Richmond Avenue, to which fifty-five children of Greek parents come every second day after the sessions of the public schools, to learn the language of Socrates, and hear the Rev. Theodore Anagnostiadis tell of the Battle of Marathon. The largest Hebrew school meets in the Temple Emanu-el on Post Avenue, Port Richmond, on Sundays from ten o'clock to noon, and on week days, Monday through Thursday, from 3:30 to 6 P. M. Rabbi Isaac Millner is the principal with a staff of six teachers. Other Hebrew schools, in some of which Yiddish is also taught, are in Tompkinsville, New Brighton, Stapleton, and Tottenville. At Svea Hall, every Friday afternoon, a group of twenty-five children meet to learn Swedish, their mother tongue. The Sons of Norway, the Wasa League, and the Norwegian Free Church Male Chorus, all combine with the several Scandinavian churches to keep their language alive.

The considerable number of Poles now settled mainly at Elm Park, but also at Travis and New Brighton, have also through the instrumentality of the Polish-American Society, and the priests of St. Adelbert's, St. Anthony's, and St. Stanislaus Church, provided instruction in the language of Kosciuszko. French is taught at the Notre Dame Academy, the St. Louis Academy, and at many private and public schools to such an extent that the number of pupils has been estimated at 1,000. Notwithstanding the 9,500 Italian voters on Staten Island, according to George Kennedy, whose able articles in the "Staten Island Advance" in May, 1932, have supplied some of the statements in this paragraph, it is regrettable that the Italian tongue is not generally taught here. There are, however, a large number of local social clubs where,

after the day's work, Italians gather, as well as Italian churches of several denominations.

Some special educational developments of recent years also require notice. Such for instance are the school garden projects, carried on at seven or more of our public schools, and which Mr. P. Bridges, teacher of gardening in the New Dorp Continuation School, considered of great value in teaching boys how to think. Another is the home instruction project carried on at Public School 39 by which the children aid in teaching foreign-born parents. A free lip-reading class in 1930 was established in Public School 20. In 1931, Arthur L. Mann, of the State Department of Education, gave instruction to a group of the prominent men on Staten Island on the problems of factory workmen. As a last word the United States Society, organized to spread knowledge of government, of which Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., is State chairman, has appointed former State Senator C. Ernest Smith chairman in Richmond County. He in turn has invited, according to the "Advance" of June 2, 1932, twenty residents of prominence in educational and civic development, to become members of the executive committee.

Colleges—Wagner College, of which Rev. Herman Brezing became president in 1931, continues to be the only college authorized by the Regents to grant degrees. The need of a college for girls has been urged, and of a free city college. It has been proposed to start a nucleus of such a college, paralleling the beginning of Brooklyn College, in Curtis High School, so that Staten Island candidates for degrees might save the cost in money and time of daily travel to New York, but thus far it is merely a hope for the future.

Libraries and Museum—An addition to public library facilities has been made by the erection of a new library building in West New Brighton. At this writing, July, 1932, it has not yet been opened for use. During the period of depression a number of the unemployed have sought in the libraries to prepare themselves for new vocations, according to reports printed in the "Herald-Tribune" of June 19, 1932, of whom the Staten Island Library had its share. On June 11, 1932, a pageant of books, showing their use from the days of Confucius to the Staten Island book wagon passed through the streets to a local theatre.

In its completed museum building since 1928, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences has continued to increase its useful work in art, science and history. The completion of the building was effected, as was the part erected in 1918, by the subscriptions of members of the Institute, and afforded more space for its varied activities, which also were assisted in 1929 by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for educational purposes. Among its new developments have been the varied exhibits in the new art gallery, the annual exhibits of microscopic objects, and the Colonial Exhibit of 1932 as a part of the Bicentennial Celebration. The Woodcraft program has been

extended to Tottenville. A section of engineering has been reestablished. An important forward step, following a resolution of the board of trustees on January 16, 1928, was the housing in the attic of the natural history collections of William T. Davis, which has led to informal gatherings in the evening, as well as by day, of scientists, young and old, gatherings which have been designated as the "Attic Club."

At the annual meeting in May, 1930, Mr. Davis was elected president of the Institute, succeeding Howard R. Bayne who, after twenty-five years of service, became president emeritus; Dr. James P. Chapin, ornithologist and African explorer, and former Judge Morgan M. L. Ryan, vice-presidents.

On November 12, 1931, the Institute celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment as the Natural Science Association of Staten Island. Five of the founders survive; three of them, *viz.*: Mr. Davis, Dr. Arthur Hollick, and Charles W. Leng, were present; the other two, Dr. N. L. Britton and Mr. E. C. Delavan, were absent. On this occasion announcement was made of the establishment by Mr. Davis of a Natural Science Fund in the custody of the City Bank Farmers' Trust Company, and congratulatory addresses were made by the directors of similar institutions in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

A history of the Institute for the past fifty years was published for its semi-centennial meeting, in which the list of the contributors to the building fund, lists of members of the Institute and its affiliated societies, and other information are contained.

CHAPTER XV.

Bench and Bar—To the list of old-time justices we are able to add (page 540) the following, *viz.*:

John Housman, 1809.
Henry Crocheron, 1814.
Richard D. Littell, about 1840.
Jacob Tyson, Judge of Common Pleas, 1857.
Daniel Crocheron, Judge of Common Pleas, 1857.
Isaac R. Housman, Judge of Common Pleas, 1857.
Joseph Seguire, Judge of Common Pleas, 1857.
Henry Perine, Judge of Common Pleas, 1857.

New courthouses have been erected in West New Brighton, corner stone laid March 3, 1928; in Stapleton, opened May 16, 1930; Children's Court at St. George, started November 15, 1929, completed March 11, 1931. The old Village Hall in New Brighton has been repaired in May, 1932, for use as a City Court, over which Hon. Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer has presided since January 1, 1932.

The old courthouse at Richmond, after an agitation over several years due

to a clause in the deed voiding the title if its use as a courthouse were discontinued, was repaired in the summer of 1932, and designated as a local court for the South Shore.

Hon. John Croak, who before consolidation had been District Attorney, Member of Assembly, and counsel to various public boards, and after consolidation city magistrate until 1920, died on August 30, 1930, eighty-two years of age. Hon. Frank S. Gannon, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court, and twice the Republican candidate for borough president, died on January 18, 1931, aged fifty-four.

Assistant District Attorney James V. DiCrocco was killed in an automobile accident on November 15, 1931. He was born in Italy and, during his thirty-nine years of life, had so ably conducted himself as to be on the eve of appointment as Municipal Court Justice when death closed his career.

W. M. Mullen, who died September 1, 1930, aged eighty-six, had been an attorney for many years.

On page 542 we mentioned the names of a few lawyers of a hundred years ago. An advertisement in the "Mirror" of March 30, 1839, enables us to add Rodk N. Morrison, attorney and counsellor-at-law and solicitor and counsellor in chancery, Port Richmond.

CHAPTER XVI.

Medicine—An outbreak of infantile paralysis in 1931 was checked by October and was fortunately less deadly than that of 1916. In that year 298 cases were reported between July and October, of which 57 proved fatal. In the same period of 1931 there were 157 cases and 16 deaths.

Staten Island's provision for the care of the sick has been notably increased by the completion of St. Vincent's Hospital in 1930, following the ground breaking on January 19, 1929. In April, 1931, the Medical Arts Centre, on Central Avenue, was opened with nearly thirty physicians and dentists in attendance. Dr. H. Lynn Halbert is president of this organization. Increased facilities at the Memorial Hospital, of which Mrs. L. A. Dreyfus has been a liberal patron, and at Sea View Hospital, of which Dr. Adam Eberle is medical superintendent, have further increased our provision, and plans for an enlarged Marine Hospital were made public in 1932.

The contrast of these additional provisions for the sick with the original Smith Infirmary building on Hannah Street, which was demolished in May, 1931, is evidence of gratifying progress.

We have to record with regret the death on March 5, 1931, of Dr. George Mord, medical examiner, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. Mendel Jacobi. Also on April 1, 1931, of Dr. David Coleman, aged eighty-one, and

perhaps our oldest practicing physician; Dr. H. T. Goodwin, on July 13, 1931, aged seventy-two; and Dr. William Bryan, on February 25, 1932, aged seventy-one.

CHAPTER XVII.

Charitable Institutions—To our account of former charities on Staten Island should be added George Bechtel's Free Hospital, which was started about December 19, 1888, in the Merrick home, Fiedler Park, Tompkinsville. It existed for only a short time.

The diminution in incomes has affected some of our institutions adversely; one in particular, the Goodhue Home, has been obliged to curtail its activities. A more serious adversity for a time threatened the Mariners Family Asylum. On March 5, 1930, the "Advance" published an account of the plans of the Park Commissioner to obtain title to the land and building which the asylum had occupied for seventy-seven years. The land was to be used for a playground for children, the building for the meetings of veteran military organizations. This plan did not meet with the approval of the veterans or the public generally, as it would have imposed hardships on the elderly women who occupied the building popularly known as the "Old Ladies' Home." Through the exertions of Mr. Henry G. de Meli, a bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor on April 24, 1930, deeding the property to the Mariners Family Asylum. On April 30, 1931, nineteen trees were planted on the grounds by the trustees and D. A. R., and an address on our native trees was made by Wm. T. Davis.

The provision for aged women on Staten Island was summarized in the "Advance" for February 5, 1930, as follows:

Divine Providence Home, fee \$1 per day.

Eger Norwegian Home, admission fee, \$600.

Mariners' Family Asylum, admission fee, \$200 and transfer of property.

Swedish Home for Aged People, fee \$500 and transfer of property.

N. Y. City Home for Dependents, in good health.

Old age pensions are paid by the State to seventy-year-old residents of the State for ten years who are destitute and without relatives.

To our brief mention of the Eger Norwegian Lutheran Home for the Aged, Inc., on page 602, we add that it was founded by Carl Michael Eger, of Brooklyn, in 1916, and located on Staten Island in 1925. The purchase of the property on the hill west of Rockland Avenue entailed an expenditure of \$60,000, and improvements and alterations \$40,000.

According to the "Advance" of March 1, 1930, 6,104 people then resided in Staten Island institutions, without including some we have mentioned. The principal items in their list were: Mt. Loretto, 1,250; Farm Colony, 1,224; Sea View Hospital, 1,005; Sailors' Snug Harbor, 866; St. Michael's Home, 380; Bethlehem Orphan Asylum, 118.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Industrial History—Some additions may be made to our account of the former industries of Staten Island in Chapter XVIII. On page 611 Merrell's Mill, which is mentioned in a lease dated 1770 in the possession of Mr. Edward M. Stothers, was omitted. Thomas Merrell by that lease conveyed it to his son, Richard, for life. In 1788 it was owned by the grandson of Thomas Merrell, known as "Thomas Merrell [of the] Sawmill." He married Magdalen (or Margaret) Decker. The mill was described in the lease as on Broad Creek on Daniel's Neck; this creek was later known as Sawmill Creek, or Maggie's Creek.

On page 613 it might be added that the old gristmill at Greenridge was converted, about 1905, into a concrete factory by H. W. Kelsey. An earlier notice of concrete may be found in the advertisement of Heissenbittel & Hamblen in the "Staten Island Leader" of July 18, 1868. It was stated that specimens of their sidewalks might be seen in City Hall Park, New York, at Stapleton Landing and Post Office.

An early shipyard is mentioned in the "Staaten Islander" of February 19, 1853, in connection with the launching of the schooner "Franklin Pierce," of thirty tons burthen, from the yard of King & Baldwin at Mariners' Harbor.

The industrial developments of the past three years have been in part unfavorable, particularly in the farms which were once of prime importance. The census of 1930 showed sixty-six farms using 1,181 acres, as compared with 4,230 acres in use in 1920. The few remaining farms are on the westerly side of the Island, where they are liable to suffer damage to their crops from noxious fumes from New Jersey factories.

Several manufacturing industries have discontinued or reduced their operations. Judgments were entered against one of the brick companies in 1929, and all such are affected by the depression in building construction; in 1930 it was announced that the Unexcelled Fire Works Company had bought 400 acres at Cranbury, New Jersey, where their plant, established here about 1887, would ultimately be located; the C. W. Hunt Company was sold in 1931; and in 1932 the long established Staten Island Dye Works was also sold. The sale of the Tottenville Copper Works to the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company (owned by the Western Electric Company) does not necessarily curtail its activities, but the sale of the Linoleum factory is a blow to the community which changed its name to Travis in November, 1930.

A more favorable view is gained by contemplating the new silk label mill erected by A. K. Buhl in 1930, the launching from our shipyards of the "Tompkinsville" on September 11, 1930, and of the "Knickerbocker" on September 1, 1931, the arrival for the Procter & Gamble plant of the steamer "Sir James Clark Ross" from the Antarctic on April 18, 1931, with the oil of 1,444 whales to be converted into soap. The use of our western shore already by the Gulf Refining Company and in prospect the Standard Oil Company,

while destructive to its natural beauty, adds materially to our industrial welfare.

The net result is shown in the census of 1930, where it is stated that Richmond Borough's 211 manufacturing establishments employed 8,253 wage earners, and paid out \$12,601,644 in wages in 1929. Our manufacturers in that year paid out \$60,446,320 for materials, fuel and electricity, and the value of their products was \$92,388,880. These figures were printed in the "Advance" of July 9, 1931.

The "Literary Digest" of September 6, 1930, points out that the Borough of Richmond, with an annual average industrial wage of \$1,780 per worker, heads the list in that respect for the whole United States. The general average is \$1,300.

A recent feature of the industrial history of the Island was the Industrial Exhibit held in the Paramount Theatre for a week, starting September 19, 1931, under the auspices of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. All industries were invited to take advantage of this opportunity to demonstrate the variety and excellence of Staten Island products.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce since January 14, 1930, has been Art Hedquist, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and the owner of several World War citations. Previous to his present engagement he has held similar positions at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and Joliet, Illinois.

Opinions differ as to the future industrial development of Staten Island as shown in the "Evening World" of June 25, 1930. One authority was quoted as regarding the Borough of Richmond as "the cross roads of the metropolitan area" with unusual advantages for an industrial centre which have already attracted factories identified with many of the Nation's well known products, and must inevitably bring more. The growth of any community, he argued, is not in what it possesses, but rather in what it produces and what it consumes.

The other stressed the natural beauty of Staten Island, its chain of hills and ocean views, its hedge bordered, winding and undulating country roads; and, while conceding the importance of industrial development along the water-front, maintained that it should be controlled in such a way as to conserve the natural beauty of the Island. Thus, he argued, with the completion of the vehicular tunnel to Brooklyn, a part of that city's population will flow over to Staten Island.

The death of William J. Davidson, on December 29, 1927, aged seventy-six, closes a distinguished career in the shipbuilding industry.

CHAPTER XIX.

Mercantile Items—On page 647 we mentioned P. O'Rourke as proprietor of Washington Hall, near the present Graniteville, in 1830. From one of

his descendants we have since learned that Patrick O'Rorke was born in Ireland in 1790, educated at Dublin University, and was a surveyor and tutor. Among his pupils was Elizabeth Housman, to whom he was married in 1822. His store, we are informed, was at the corner of Cherry Lane (now Forest Avenue) and Willow Brook Road. The chain which he used in his surveys is on exhibition in the public museum.

The survival of an old-fashioned general store was noted in the "Herald-Tribune" of December 28, 1931. It was described as being on the Arthur Kill Road, in Rossville, and in operation for many years. The present proprietors, August and Adolph Sehlmeier, are successors to H. P. Heitman, who bought the store from Isaac Winant in 1884. Inside the store are two counters, one for groceries and the other for hardware. Articles are hanging on pegs and lying on top of boxes stacked to the ceiling. The front windows were devoted to displays of candies, toys and games during the holiday season; out front there were sleds and little red wagons.

The advertisements in the "Richmond County Mirror" for 1839 disclose some commercial enterprises of that period. Daniel G. Garrison sold saddles, harness and trunks; sperm oil for lamps was made by W. A. Swain at Port Richmond; a marbleyard was established at the same place by Sperry & Tomlinson, though they clung to the older name, Mersereau's Ferry; William Prince and Son offered mulberry trees and silk worm eggs; Samuel Barton offered peach orchard and Virginia coal, either in the lump or broken and screened, an excellent article, he said, for blacksmith's use; John C. Thompson, being a practical gardener, offered garden and field seeds, which he felt confident would give satisfaction; D. R. Blake opened a store at the corner of Van Duzer and Clinton streets, opposite the Lyceum, in 1845; meanwhile it appeared by the report of the official measurer general of grain that the export of wheat from Staten Island was 1,419 bushels, indicating its continued agricultural industry. A further illustration appears in the advertised sale of the Daniel W. Lake farms, 112 acres on Old Mill Road, and eighty acres on Amboy Road, "friendly to grain and grass." Dwelling house, barns, granary, and other outbuildings, an orchard of cider and winter apples, cherry, plum, gage, and other fruit trees were included in the sale, and it was especially noted that the Old Mill Road farm was distant "one quarter of a mile from the Elm Tree at the foot of New Dorp lane where is a public landing."

To the history of the Pavilion Hotel may be added that it was leased in 1839 by Geo. Pieris, who announced in the "Mirror" of April 27, 1839, the addition of library, billiard room, bath houses, and the fact that steamboats stopped every few hours at the Pavilion dock, the Philadelphia boats also stopping to land passengers.

One of the early hotels which we omitted was the Marquis of Granby, kept by Matthew Decker during the Revolution, and at that time, according

to Anthon's "Notes," the head public house on Staten Island. It was on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse, about three-quarters of a mile from Colonel Conner's.

Newspapers of the last century afford additional evidence of the popularity of Staten Island hotels at that time. In 1868, C. H. Read, of the Hoffman House, New York, was operating the Ocean House (formerly St. Julien) on the European plan. In 1885, the Mansion House, the St. Mark's, the Pavilion, the St. James (formerly Continental), advertised to keep open all winter; the Belmont to close on November 1. In 1886 and in 1888 the dances at the Pavilion and the St. Mark's were social events of importance. Nautilus Hall, its garden covered with beautiful shade trees, was advertised in 1887; and the Black Horse Tavern, at Egbertville, formerly kept by Mrs. McCarthy, was in 1888 run by Harry Morse. Its ancient signboard is treasured in the public museum, having been presented by Mrs. Curry.

In September, 1901, the Pavilion Hotel, after being closed for the summer, was renovated and advertised as the New Pavilion.

Radio, briefly mentioned on page 658, was more exhaustively treated by Jack Reycraft in the "Advance" of March 21, 1931. He mentions the Staten Island Radio Club, at Amboy Road and Montréal Avenue, Oakwood, and several sending and receiving sets built and operated by its members, many of whom are students in technical schools and experienced commercial operators. Communication with European countries has been frequently established at their stations. The largest amateur station is said to be on the training ship "Briarcliff" at Pier 7, Tompkinsville. There is also a commercial station, WBBR, on the Island.

The U. S. Census of 1930 affords some details of the mercantile activities of Staten Island in 1929, which are repeated in the "Advance" of July 2, 1931. They show a total of \$60,000,000 sales divided between 2,417 stores employing more than 3,000 people, and distributing \$5,000,000 in salaries. The stores selling food of various kinds are the largest group, making \$23,000,000 sales; automobiles and supplies therefor, account for \$10,000,000 more, with the balance distributed over a number of smaller groups. One which has recently grown is the laundry business, in which it is said more than \$1,000,000 is invested. Nine laundries are said to have annual pay rolls aggregating \$600,000; and to handle 1,500,000 soiled shirts in a year.

The commercial enterprises of Staten Island have suffered several losses by death, especially in the case of Charles A. Bruns, who died September 1, 1931, aged sixty-four; George H. Cole, who died March 29, 1931, aged eighty-nine; William H. DePuy, who died November 26, 1931, aged eighty-seven; William J. Grimshaw, who died June 2, 1931, aged seventy-six; Clarence R. Gregg, who died July 22, 1931, aged seventy-two.

CHAPTER XX.

Banks and Building Loans—Despite the depression the deposits in Staten Island Savings Banks, and the resources of Building Loan Associations, showed an increase in 1931; the first being \$23,278,585, the second \$33,396,315. Postal Savings are also steadily increasing, being especially popular in localities of large foreign population.

In August, 1929, another addition to the banking center at St. George was made when a new branch of the Staten Island Savings Bank was opened in the theatre building on Hyatt Street.

On November 30, 1931, the National City Bank officially took charge of the Bank of America branch at 577 Bay Street, Stapleton.

On page 670 we have said that the First National Bank occupied temporary quarters at the foot of Wall Street in 1893. A notice in the "Richmond County Gazette" of May 2, 1888, indicates a preliminary occupation begun near that site earlier.

On page 674 we have referred to the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company. This company was organized in 1836 and, in the "Mirror" of June 22, 1839, Richard Crocheron, secretary, announced that the amount of property insured was \$355,200. Deposit notes held by the company \$30,335.51. Cash at interest \$600.

Two men, long associated in the banks of Staten Island, have died since Volumes I and II were written. H. C. Hagedorn, born in Texas, but long a resident of Staten Island, died on December 3, 1930, eighty-eight years of age. Of the bank of which he was cashier, Edward C. Bridgman was until recently the president. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1849, Mr. Bridgman came to Staten Island in 1857, and until his death on November 9, 1931, took a deep interest in our affairs, not only banks, but also hospital, church, schools, and museum.

CHAPTER XXI.

Ferries—The ferry from Staten Island to Perth Amboy, described in 1709 as Billopp's Ferry, and in 1716 as Col. Farmer's Ferry, is directed by the will of George Willocks, a wealthy citizen of Perth Amboy, which was proved on February 13, 1729, to be run for the benefit of the children of his nieces and nephews. An abstract of the will may be found in "New Jersey Archives."

The recollections of Captain James W. Braisted, printed in the "Richmond County Gazette" of September 8, 1886, supply some additional information regarding the ferry service of the last century. He was a grandson of Joseph Silva, an unwilling boatman in British service during the Revolution, and himself in the ferry service from 1832 to 1886. He was born in Tompkinsville on February 21, 1821, and died at his home on Townsend Avenue, Clifton, on

December 9, 1887. He describes the "Bolivar" of 1833, of which his father was the pilot, as making three trips a day and carrying wagons and cattle as well as passengers. The horses were detached from the wagons and the latter put wherever it was most convenient. They had no drop bridges, and consequently when the tide was up there was a very steep incline from the boat to the shore, and when the tide was low the incline was the other way. Considerable difficulty was experienced in loading and unloading and many a horse fell overboard. The cabin accommodations then were in the hold of the boat, which was steered with the tiller, a stick stuck in the post behind. Oftentimes they had to lay in shore on account of strong gales; once in winter the "Bolivar" was frozen in for three days at Tompkinsville, the "Hercules" brought passengers down from New York and landed them on the ice.

The following item from the "Richmond County Mirror" of July 6, 1839, illustrates the character of the service at that time: The "S. T." was, we believe, the "Staten Islander," a boat added to the fleet in 1839. The name was perhaps shortened to S. I. on the wheelhouse, and being badly painted, looked like S. T. "Accidents on the Staten Island Ferry—On the 4th instant, we regret to notice that serious accidents occurred on board of three of the steamboats belonging to this ferry, *viz.*, the 'S. T.,' the 'Samson' and the 'Bolivar.' The 'Samson' left the Island at about half-past three o'clock with about seven hundred passengers, and when opposite Bedlow's Island the promenade deck gave way with about two hundred fifty persons on it and perhaps three hundred beneath it. Two persons were precipitated into the water, but rescued; two others, Mr. J. Chambers and Mrs. Miles, instantly killed. Mr. Moses Henriques was much injured, and has since died of his wounds. Mr. D. E. Paton and four others were badly hurt, but are expected to recover. The steamboat 'Bolivar' left the Island just at nightfall with a crowd of passengers, and on the way up a young Englishman who was leaning carelessly against the rail of the gangway, pressed the bar from its place and fell into the water. The engine was immediately stopped, and boats were lowered, but all exertions to recover him proved unavailing, and after a fruitless search the both proceeded on her passage. The 'S. T.,' about dark, ran foul of a small schooner in the bay, which had attempted to cross her bow. The crew of the schooner sprang on board the steamer, to a man, but on being satisfied that their boat was not materially injured, were put on board their own craft, together with a passenger from the 'S. T.,' who vainly endeavored to regain the steamer. We understand that at the time of the collision an Irish deck hand was at the wheel, who is neither commissioned to act as pilot nor capable of acting so. It has often seemed dangerous to us that the pilots of our boats should make a practice of leaving the wheel in the charge of inexperienced men, while they pass to the forward cabin and drink. And we feel satisfied that this is a habit unknown to the owners of the boats as we have observed

it omitted when they were on board. If it is necessary that these pilots should drink strong liquors, in all conscience let them do it while their boats are at the dock."

From the "Staaten Islander" of 1853 we learn that the giving way of the bridge at Vanderbilt Landing on July 5, 1852, drowned eleven persons, leading to an indictment for manslaughter which was quashed on argument by Lot C. Clark. The same newspaper records the destruction by fire about 2 A. M. of February 18, 1853, of the "Samson," while lying at the dock at Quarantine.

The recollections of Captain Joshua H. Taxter in the "Advance" of April 12, 1930, supply some details of the "Westfield" disaster of July 30, 1871, and of the blizzard of March 12, 1888. He states that the total of those killed, drowned, and those who died later, as the result of the "Westfield" explosion, was one hundred sixty-nine. He was taking the place of one of the deck hands that day and, by replacing the mooring rope on the pin, saved the boat from being pulled out into the river by the tide. Captain Taxter was born January 8, 1847, in Tompkinsville, the son of Richard and Margaret Taxter; he received his master's license in 1883, and after many years' service as captain became chief inspector of city ferries. In 1930, eighty-three years of age, he had been night watchman at the Gulf Refining Company plant, foot of Morning Star Road, for five years.

Our statement on page 702 that no lives were lost in the "Northfield" accident of June 14, 1901, which was copied from the newspapers of the following day, is incorrect. Subsequent accounts disclosed three deaths and two persons, believed to have been on board, unaccounted for. The deaths were those of Jeremiah V. Wright, Juan Aboy, and General Charles G. Bartlett, whose body was found a week after the accident.

According to the "Staten Island Gazette" of July 27, 1901, Captain Abraham Johnson, of the "Northfield," and Captain Sylvester C. Griffin, of the "Mauch Chunk," the vessel which rammed the "Northfield," were suspended for thirty days each by the local board of U. S. Steamboat Inspectors.

The recent history of our ferries includes the sudden cessation of service on the Carteret ferry September 1, 1929, followed by the use of motorboats for foot passengers. The operation of the ferryboat "Clinton," which had been used for automobile traffic, became unprofitable after the opening of the Goethals Bridge.

The new municipal ferryboat "Tompkinsville" was launched September 11, 1930, from the United Dry Docks at Mariners' Harbor. Almost a year later, on September 1, 1931, another new boat, christened "Knickerbocker," was launched from the same plant. The naming of these ferryboats after various persons was suggested, but was avoided, perhaps wisely, for it must be remembered that the names of the "Robert Garrett" and "Erastus Wiman" were later changed for less personal designations.

On September 10, 1931, a juvenile shipwreck occurred in the Fresh Kill. Three Brooklyn boys, nine to eleven years old, found a raft by which they reached the Island of Meadow. The capsizing and breaking up of their rickety craft left them marooned until after sundown, naked, for their clothes had been on the raft, and the prey of mosquitoes. They were finally rescued by a fisherman.

Railroads—The principal feature of railroad history during the past three years has been the work done in eliminating dangerous grade crossings. On December 28, 1929, a satisfactory plan was submitted for a spur to the Gulf Refining Company, including a bridge over Forest Avenue. The diagonal bridge over Bay Street in Clifton was sufficiently completed on September 17, 1931, for trains to cross on one track. The formal opening was on June 21, 1932.

No additions were made to the trolley lines; but rumors of a merger of trolley and bus lines were frequent in 1931; also of the addition of bus service by the trolleys.

In connection with our railroads mention should be made of J. W. Wilber, who in various capacities was influential in their successful construction and operation from 1859 to 1886. On September 22, 1886, the "Richmond County Gazette," in announcing his retirement, told the story of his good works and of the esteem in which he was held.

Bridges—The connection of Staten Island with New Jersey by gigantic bridges, which C. K. Hamilton dreamed of about the middle of the last century, has become a reality. But the gasoline bus service over the Goethals bridge from Port Richmond to Elizabeth, inaugurated soon after that bridge was built, is beyond even his dreams in the speedy communication it affords. Even more so were the improvements in interior communications reported by the borough engineer in a radio talk on May 21, 1930. These included the dams and bridges at Martling's Pond, then completed, at Clove Lake, then far advanced, and Brooks Pond, in prospect.

In February, 1930, the construction of a new bridge over the Fresh Kill at Richmond Avenue was begun. The work included hydraulic dredging whereby a propeller in the creek bottom cut the mud into a solution containing eighty-five per cent. water. This solution was in turn pumped through a pipe 1,400 feet long to the causeway on which the concrete highway was built. The watery material delivered by the pump left a monstrous wave of mud as it dried out, a wave that slowly moved westward and at times threatened to engulf the old bridge, which had to be closed for several days. The new bridge, constructed of concrete and steel, with granite piers and abutments, is four hundred feet long, with a bascule draw. The bridge was opened on October 29, 1931, by the cutting of a ribbon by Henry Prentice Morrison

Shepperd, grandson of Henry P. Morrison, who thirty-eight years previously designed the bridge now replaced.

On November 14, 1931, the Bayonne Bridge, ground for which had been broken September 19, 1928, was officially opened. To it, on June 9, 1932, the American Institute of Steel Construction awarded the prize for the most beautiful bridge, costing more than \$1,000,000, opened in 1931. Of it Miss Mabel Abbott, in the "New York Sun" of October 3, 1931, said "the one whose perfect curve rises above the tanks and smokestacks and masts of the Kill van Kull is an aristocrat among bridges." It was designed by Othmar Hermann Ammann, chief engineer of the Port of New York Authority. Mr. Ammann was born in Switzerland and has been in the United States since 1904, and connected with the Port Authority since 1923. He was consultant in the inquiry after the Quebec bridge disaster, assistant chief engineer on the Hell Gate Bridge, and since has built the Outerbridge Crossing, the Goethals Bridge, and the Washington Bridge. The compelling skyline interest of the Bayonne Bridge is apparent from many points on Staten Island, both day and night, and adds the æsthetic touch to its utilitarian value. By the latter, the north end of Staten Island is brought within thirty-five minutes' travel of Times Square, and a convenient route for motor vehicles is provided between New York and the entire Atlantic seaboard.

The principal data for this bridge, which stands on the traprock extending under the Kill van Kull, are as follows:

Length of Arch Span.....	1,675 Feet
Total Length of Bridge, Including Approaches..	8,100 Feet
Width of Arch.....	74 Feet
Channel Clearance at Midspan.....	150 Feet
Rise, Lower Chord.....	274 Feet
Height of Upper Chord, Above Water, at Crown	327 Feet
Steel Work in Arch and Approaches.....	30,000 Tons
Arch Abutments, Concrete and Granite.....	34,000 Cu. Yds.
Approach Piers, Reinforced Concrete.....	29,000 Cu. Yds.
Cost, About	\$16,000,000

Bus service over this bridge *via* Holland Tunnel to New York began on November 14, 1931.

Tunnel—The problem of communication by bridge or tunnel with Brooklyn has continued to receive attention. Frank W. Skinner, in the "Advance" of December 10, 1930, maintained "the absolute practicability of building a splendid bridge across the Narrows," but most of the literature relates to routes for tunnels opening either at St. George, Tompkinsville, or Rosebank, with their possible land connections at either end. The results were summarized by William H. Taft in the "Advance" of March 28, 1931, including the shafts sunk in Brooklyn and on Staten Island in 1923, and the acquisi-

tion by the city in 1925 of the land needed for the tunnel railway between Broadway, West New Brighton, and Arlington. In 1927 this so-called Hylan tunnel passed into the hands of the Board of Transportation, of which John H. Delaney is chairman.

Richmond County Chapter, New York State Society of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, published on April 10, 1930, an analysis of "Suggested Rapid Transit for Richmond Borough," in which the "Hylan Route" was not approved, and a subway from St. George or Tompkinsville to Smith Street, Brooklyn, to connect with the Eighth Avenue Subway, was proposed instead. Such a subway would be four and a half miles long.

The engineers of the Board of Transportation in 1930 considered the feasibility of a tunnel from Rosebank to the foot of Ninety-seventh Street, Brooklyn. The approval of the War Department was obtained on September 20, 1930; and borings in the Narrows began November 12, but nothing further has been accomplished.

The great cost of any of the numerous proposed solutions of the problem, in conjunction with the city's financial condition, makes the date for the resumption of the general public improvements program uncertain; but at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on April 18, 1932, Comptroller Charles W. Berry told its members that "rapid transit facilities, operating on a fare sufficient to meet all interest and amortization costs of the bonds issued to pay for their construction, should be provided for Staten Island as soon as the city's financial condition warrants action." ("New York Times," April 19, 1932.)

Roads—The map of the Borough of Richmond, prepared in 1928 by Victor H. Reichelt, head of the topographical division of the Bureau of Engineering, which incorporates the layout of the proposed as well as existing streets, will serve as a guide to future developments. Among its features are the proposed West Shore Boulevard, 200 feet in width, from the Bayonne Bridge to Tottenville, and the widening in part of several main roads, Richmond Road, Richmond Avenue, and Arthur Kill Road, for example.

On October 16, 1931, the Board of Estimate approved the damage map of the property to be taken by the city for Ramona Boulevard. This will be a five-mile highway from the intersection of Richmond Avenue and Arthur Kill Road to the Perth Amboy Bridge Plaza, and a short-cut for traffic between the Bayonne Bridge and Perth Amboy.

A list of 402 street names, requiring change by reason of duplication, was made public on December 27, 1930. It was reduced to 382 and officially adopted by the Board of Aldermen on April 28, 1931. Cornelius A. Hall, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, was responsible for this useful piece of work.

CHAPTER XXII.

Real Estate Developments—A recently returning native of Staten Island, after twelve years' absence, wrote in the "Advance" of June 2, 1932, "perhaps the most striking development of the decade has been the building up of residential districts. Thousands of new homes have been erected in beautiful new hamlets scattered throughout the Island, replacing the former uninhabited sections." The writer of this letter was more complimentary to present-day development than was Fred. Law Olmsted eighty years ago, when he wrote in "Walks and Talks of An American Farmer in England" a criticism of the New Brighton of 1852, compared with displeasing villas seen near Liverpool. He said: "There is the same barrenness of foliage, and some similarity in the style of the houses, though there are none so outrageously out of taste as some of those that obtrude upon the scenery of Staten Island, and none so pretty as some of the less prominent there."

Leaving the destruction of our trees for the discussion of the treatment of our parks, we may quote from the "Advance" of December 26, 1931, "Home building expansion in Staten Island showed a fair growth, considering general conditions. Richmond's great future as a residential location for Manhattan and Bayonne commuters, however, is reflected in the promising activity of builders specializing in modern apartment houses." The writer proceeds to enumerate Golf Court Apartments, Daniel Low Apartments, and Heberton Apartments, opened in 1931, and Ambassador Apartments, under construction, as examples of this tendency. We think in doing so he failed to appreciate the much greater number of individual homes in many sections, of which he mentioned only Randall Manor. As pointed out at the end of 1929 by William J. McDermott, Superintendent of Buildings, the superseding of small dwellings (of which in that year there were about 3,000) by apartment houses in St. George, is only a single indication of residential growth.

Parks—In the official directory of the City of New York for 1929 the total area of park lands for Richmond Borough is given as 968.79 acres, as recorded on page 751 of our history. In the directory of 1932 the total is given on page 147 as 2,205.23 acres. The additions since 1929 have been:

	Acres.
Crookes Point, Great Kills	700.00
Egbert Square, Port Richmond.....	0.14
Faber Park, Mariners' Harbor.....	3.00
LaTourette, Richmond (Additions)	31.00
Livingston, West New Brighton.....	5.00
New Springville	163.00
Randall Manor, New Brighton.....	1.30
Willowbrook	106.00
Wolfe's Pond, Princes Bay.....	227.00
Total	1,236.44

Since 1929 the acreage of park lands has more than doubled, and some fine areas of natural woodland, such as parts of the Willowbrook and New Springville sites, have been added. We are afraid, however, if the process of cleaning up thus far pursued is continued, that future generations of Staten Islanders, while well provided with golf links, playgrounds, etc., will have to go elsewhere for parks maintained under natural conditions, as are parts of Bronx Park. In 1931 and 1932 the employment of the "Three-day a week" men resulted in the cleaning up of much of the natural areas, the cutting out of the underbrush, the removal of the boulders and the burning over of the ground in places. Of course, we live in a rain climate, and such areas in the future can be replanted and made to have a semblance of their one-time splendor, but a "sky-scraper," for instance, is much more quickly replaced with something just as imposing than is a woodland that dates back with its countless details to glacial time.

In the "New York State Museum Bulletin," No. 279, 1929, p. 42, Charles C. Adams, director of the museum, under "Recreational" states: "A complete change from our customary routine is one of the most important elements in recreation. It is for this reason that wild areas have a particular charm for the city dweller, and the more complete the change the better, if one is trained to appreciate the difference and to take advantage of it. A virgin forest of huge trees has an appeal not found in cut-over lands. Of course, there are many who do not know the difference, but there are those who clearly do."

On August 5, 1929, the "New York Times" advocated the setting aside on Long Island of "a number of nature sanctuaries not only for the preservation of animal life, but, more particularly so as to save from destruction the interesting flora."

Under the heading of "Unspoiled Scenery Is Our Heritage," Otto J. Lundt, arboriculturist to the Richmond Borough Park Department, stated in the "Advance" of April 26, 1930, that: "We have in the interior of Staten Island a spot of rare beauty—Clove Lakes Park. It is said to be the intention of the Park Department to leave this splendid woodland area in its native state. This is an act of wisdom." Here, he continues, "one may obtain the true recreation, which can be had only when the surroundings induce a meditative mood." By January 1, 1931, many of the boulders had been removed from the woods on the westerly side of Clove Lake and the underbrush cut out. This still further ended the "native state" of this particular woods. The underbrush is now being allowed to grow up once more, and if protected from fire, might in a way realize the hopes of the arboriculturist.

In a radio address, reported by the "Advance" of July 17, 1931, Mr. Frederick H. Gross, Staten Island Park Department engineer, recommended that a new commission be appointed to lay out parks for development, and when thus "completely developed" "to turn over the parks to the commissioners for maintenance and operation." "After each park is developed it shall be turned

over to the present park commissioner of that borough, who shall then maintain and operate it. Under the present plan, a park site is purchased by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and then turned over to the park commissioner in its wild state and no provision is made to develop or maintain it."

If the system recommended by the Park Department engineer, Mr. Gross, were carried out, it might result in the preservation of some of the woodlands in their "native state," which would be an "act of wisdom," according to Mr. Lundt, arboriculturist, and in the minds of an ever-increasing number of people, most desirable.

Apart from the failure to conserve the natural features of our park lands, there has been an energetic development of recreational facilities. The latest was the Faber Park Swimming Pool, opened in July, 1932, 140 feet long and 75 feet wide, the largest on the Island, with 435,000 gallons of fresh water which renews itself every eight hours. Dressing rooms for men and women, a compulsory shower, and a wading pool and sand beach for children are included in the arrangements. The building, in gay Southern California architecture, was designed by Frederick H. Zurmuhlen.

On June 13, 1932, water was turned into the dry bed of an artificial lake in Willowbrook Park, which is 1,200 feet long and 350 feet wide. Boating will be the feature of the lake in summer, and skating during freezing weather in winter. This lake is in a sense a by-product of a plan to develop a sports center on the site of a former swamp, in the drainage of which the excavation for the lake results. Ten additional baseball fields are expected to be ready before the end of summer.

Previous to these developments came, in 1932, municipal tennis courts in Livingston Park, added to those established earlier in Silver Lake Park; golf courses at Silver Lake and LaTourette Park, and facilities for picnic parties in Clove Lakes Park.

One of the most surprising "Parks" on the eastern shore of the Island is the filled in area of great extent near Piers 6 to 18 and extending from Tompkinsville to Clifton. Industrious ball players have developed without cost to the city four separate fields where games are often played. There are others who find walking about this area of much interest. Numerous birds and insects are to be seen, and there is an extensive flora. Of native trees there are white birches, wild cherries, locusts, hack-berry, big-toothed poplars, two species of sumachs and a groundsel tree. Of foreign species there are many ailanthus, some white mulberry and at least two kinds of willows.

The chief glory of the place is the wealth of golden flowers of the colts-foot in early spring, followed by many other blossoms as the season advances, including even New England asters. Of course, there are many golden rods of at least three species, white asters, purple bonesets and the tall reed grass, *Phragmites*. There are five species of clover, one of which is the useful alfalfa, which is accompanied by a beautiful orange and black butterfly from

the South, known as *Colias eurytheme*, the caterpillars of which feed on the plant. Clovers, particularly the higher growing species, now occupy a large part of the area, and there are, perhaps, from one to two hundred species of plants to be found in this very interesting "Park" that has developed itself, except for the playgrounds.

Taxation—To the table of assessments in various years given on page 754 we may add 1932, originally placed officially at \$323,901,675, but reduced, by protests allowed, to \$321,154,095. It is claimed that this amount exceeds the actual selling value of the property, which, if the official figures are correct, has increased threefold since 1920, when the assessed valuation was \$102,766,550.

An official statement places a part of the increase on the restoration to the tax list of buildings which for ten years had been tax exempt. The total assessment tax exempt land and buildings was placed in 1928 at about \$106,000,000. The report of the comptroller on June 8, 1932, places the value of tax exempt property on Staten Island at \$107,378,985.

While the tax rate has not been materially increased, the amount of the tax collected has been approximately doubled by means of an increased assessment. In 1917 the per capita tax for the whole city was \$25.64; in 1927 it was \$54.87. In the "Advance" of January 7, 1932, the per capita tax paid in 1931 was placed at \$55.55.

These figures, high as they are, are exceeded in some nearby New Jersey localities, as Bayonne, \$57; Perth Amboy, \$60.91; Bloomfield, \$63.35.

As far as Staten Island is concerned, an explanation may be found in the mounting budget of New York, which for 1930 was \$564,769,828.23; for 1931, \$620,840,183.37; and for 1932, \$631,366,317.97. The largest items are the cost of our free educational system, which does not even yet meet the public demands completely, and the interest and sinking fund requirements of the bonded debt of the city, which cannot be evaded. Of the remaining items, police and fire protection, sanitation, maintenance of roads, charities, etc., all necessarily increase in cost with the growth of the city.

The demand for a reduction in the cost of government is widespread, but it is not easy to meet it without refusing applications for further improvements in public service, as has been forecast in our paragraphs on tunnel, roads, schools etc.; and, perhaps, by reductions in the salaries of our public servants.

Shooters Island—An interesting story was told by Miss Mabel Abbott in the "New York Sun" of December 19, 1931, of Shooters Island. From 1680, when it was granted to James Graham, to the World War, when it was leased by the Standard Shipbuilding Company, it attracted little attention. It was valued in early days for the oyster beds about it, for the turtle eggs sometimes found by boys, and as a hunter's spot for duck shooting. By 1863 it

contained a small drydock with a two-story brick house and joiners' shop, as advertised by David Decker. But the feverish industry of the World War led to its area being extended by constant filling to thirty-five acres, of which a Federal survey allotted 14.6 acres to Bayonne, three-quarters of an acre to Elizabeth, the remainder to Staten Island. Elizabeth never bothered about her three-quarters of an acre, but Bayonne assessed her portion at \$1,200,000, and contemplates without satisfaction about \$500,000 of uncollected taxes. Staten Island's share was assessed at \$1,800,000, on which no taxes have been paid since 1921, according to the "Advance" of December 5, 1931. Meanwhile the Island is a region of roofless and rusty iron sheds, collapsing drydocks and rotting wharves, at which are tied a few old hulks. The potential value of the Island, surrounded as it is by deep water, may be great; but its present value contrasts with its assessed value.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Press—In our chapter on The Press, the "Mirror" is referred to as the first newspaper actually printed on the Island. The office was at New Brighton in 1837. In the issue of September 7, 1839, is the announcement that "The office of the 'Mirror' has been removed to the village of Stapleton in the new building adjoining Col. Barton's Coal and Lumber Yard on Beach street," and in the issue of September 21, it is stated that the terms of subscription for the "Staten Islander" will be \$2.50 per annum, and for the "Mirror" \$1.50, or for both, three dollars. We have no record of any later issue of the "Mirror" than October 5, 1839, nor have we seen any copies of the "Staten Islander" published as early as 1839.

In 1845 there appeared as a cover to Vol. II, No. 1, of the "New York Mirror" the "Richmond County Mirror," which possibly continued for only a few months: "The 'Richmond County Mirror' being a Staten Island edition of the 'New York Mirror,' a weekly Journal of Literature, News and the Fine Arts, to which is added four pages of Local Matter, printed on Staten Island without extra charge." The Staten Island Institute has the following numbers with the "Richmond County Mirror" cover, presented by Miss Florence Braniff, of St. George: April 12, 19 and 26, and May 3, 10, 17 and 24, 1845.

As stated in our history, page 759, Mr. Hagedorn published the "Staaten Islander" from 1852 to 1857, inclusive, spelling its name then with two a's.

In our account of the "Staten Islander" we overlooked the connection with its publication about 1895 of the late Captain A. L. King.

Several copies of the "North Shore Advocate" of 1870 have been found by Mr. Loring McMillen. It was printed, according to the recollections of Mr. Horace Hillyer, on the north side of Richmond Terrace, close to the West New Brighton dock. The editor stated that "The North Shore Advocate is published every Saturday at West New Brighton, S. I. (near the terminus of

the Shore R. R.) by J. J. Clute. Terms \$1.50 per year in advance. The financial business of this office will be conducted exclusively by the editor without whose sanction no monetary transaction will be recognized."

"La Voce dell'Isola," an Italian-American weekly, was started in 1929. Volume II, No. 8, of February 21, 1930, is before us.

Michael J. Kane, former editor of the "Staten Islander," died at his home on Four Corners Road, on November 12, 1930, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Kane was born in Rosebank, and was an active newspaper man for over forty years, who will long be remembered in connection with the press of Staten Island. Maybury Fleming, long his associate, died in December, 1929, aged seventy-eight.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Orders, Societies and Clubs—On page 774 we made a brief mention of the order of Foresters of America. On February 18, 1932, Court Port Richmond celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the lodge. Charter members who are still active are Delazon W. Clark, John S. Duff, Peter Hoerle, H. J. Sharrett, and J. Fred Smith, according to the "Advance" of February 12, 1932, where the names of chief rangers from 1892 to 1932, and other data are given.

Some additions to the German societies mentioned on page 776 and following pages will be found in *Deutscher Staten Islander Familien—Kalender* for 1899.

On page 777 we can add that Washington Fire Engine Company was incorporated April 17, 1854, with Theodore A. Thompson, foreman; Charles N. Snedeker, secretary; James B. Pollock, treasurer. Of Port Richmond Engine Company, in 1857, David L. Dupuy was foreman and Ludlam H. Haggerty secretary. In June, 1900, the new headquarters of this company was dedicated, as illustrated in the "Advance" of January 31, 1931, in announcing its abandonment for a new home on Castleton Avenue. In August, 1929, the Dongan Hills firehouse, built in 1906, was reconstructed; and on February 1, 1930, a new firehouse was opened in Tottenville, as part of a program to erect eight new fire stations on Staten Island.

On page 780 we have mentioned some civic organizations; to these we should add the Village Improvement Association of New Brighton, organized in November, 1888. Somewhat akin to such organizations is the patriotic Flag Day Association which has held an annual parade on the north shore since 1915. The parades are held as near June 14 as convenient, and are elaborate affairs, ending with addresses by prominent speakers. Hon. Mark W. Allen, former State Senator, became president of this association in 1931.

The early existence of agricultural societies has been shown on page 783. Some additional evidence is found in a silver cup awarded in 1850 to H. Armstrong, and recently exhibited at the public museum by Mr. Wininger; and in

the strong executive committee of the Richmond County Agricultural Society in 1868, comprising five or more members from each town. In 1886 a meeting was held in Richmond for the purpose of forming a Farmers' Club, but the interest seems now to be greater in garden clubs than in farms. Besides the Horticultural Society, which gives five flower shows and two illustrated lectures annually, there are three or more garden clubs, and according to Dorothy Day's articles in the "Advance" in 1931, more than a hundred more or less elaborate gardens maintained.

A recent development in scientific clubs, of which some mention is made on page 785, is the so-called Attic Club at the public museum. It meets informally almost every night for conferences between William T. Davis, whose natural history collections are housed in the attic of the museum, Joseph F. Burke, microscopist and mineralogist; Everett C. Lerch, entomologist, and Hans L. Stecker, general naturalist. Howard H. Cleaves, wild life photographer; Dr. Frank A. Strauss, chemist; Capt. Thomas I. Miller, microscopist; Dr. James P. Chapin, ornithologist; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wilcott, and Loring McMillen are frequent visitors from Staten Island. Dr. Abel J. Grout, botanist, calls occasionally. From Brooklyn and New Jersey come other visitors, John M. Sheridan, H. E. Wilford, Frederick Lemmer, and still others from more distant places, Trenton, Ithaca, Indianapolis, and many other places, as well as foreign countries. It is doubtful if any greater number of scientific men have ever visited Staten Island than those whose signatures are preserved in the archives of the Attic Club since 1929.

The clubs composed of women, to which some reference was made on page 789, continue to flourish and to increase in number. Among the recent additions are the Town Club, Mrs. Will Hamilton Baker, president, and the Randall Manor Club, Mrs. Wm. P. McGovern, president. The Daughters of the American Revolution have been active in unveiling tablets to mark historical localities and to commemorate men of note. Several such have already been recorded; one more was unveiled September 26, 1931, on the portico of Woodrow Methodist Episcopal Church, to the memory of the men of the town of Westfield who served in the Revolutionary War, *viz.*: Abraham Cole, for whom the chapter is named, Garrett Ellis, Joseph Palmer, Caleb Ward, Abraham Woglom, and John Woglom. A tablet and marker was placed also on the grave of Joseph Palmer, who served from 1777 to 1778 under Colonel Moses Jacques' regiment.

The Boy Scout Camp at New Dorp, on a tract of twenty-six acres, is the latest addition to the facilities of that organization. More than 400 boys have already enjoyed week-end camping there, and twice as many are expected in 1932, all of them prohibited from carrying axes in that camp. On May 28, 1932, it was announced that the installation of the sanitary system, the funds for its equipment and construction having been provided by Mrs. Louis A. Dreyfus, was completed.

The Staten Island Girl Scouts formed its own council late in 1931, with headquarters at 332 St. Mark's Place, St. George. Miss Dorothy Francis, one of the women who served with the Y. M. C. A. during the World War, and later for eight years in the Near East Relief Service, is director of the twenty-six troops on Staten Island.

The Staten Island Camp Fire Council celebrated its nineteenth birthday in 1931, having been organized shortly after the organization was incorporated in 1911. Mrs. William G. Willcox, in the "Advance" of March 17, 1931, praised the ideas and activities opened up to girls, by which their bodies, minds and souls are being developed under the influence of Camp Fire, as well as the value of simple pleasures and the joy of outdoor life with the beauty of flowers and trees about which they are taught.

The social features of the various orders and clubs on Staten Island have always provided recreational facilities, as we have shown on page 796. We have, however, omitted some of the forms these facilities assumed before the days of electric cars, of movies, and radio. Such were the hay barge excursions of fifty or sixty years ago, when some organization chartered a tug with one or two barges attached to carry their members and friends around the Island or to some grove of trees; whole families would arrive on the docks, picnic baskets laden. Straw rides to the beach, even before there were any hotels there, were popular; and, after about 1895, the entertainments provided at Happyland, Boehm's, and other beach resorts drew not only Staten Island patrons, but so many from New York that piers were built to land the passengers. The clambakes of those resorts and their shore dinners were among the gastronomic features.

Some addition may be made to our account of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club. Founded on March 22, 1872, as the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, it has the honor, according to Malcolm D. Whitman, in "American Lawn Tennis," of originating the game in the United States, when Miss Mary Ewing Outerbridge laid out, in the summer of 1874, the first American court on its ground. Among the early presidents of the club were: William Butler Duncan, William Krebs, George S. Scofield, Robert E. Robinson, W. K. Jewett, Eugene Lamb Richards, William M. Donald, R. St. George Walker. In 1885 the coming of a railroad terminal to the St. George flats caused a removal to Livingston, where the club remained until 1925. In 1931 it was announced that the club would take over the unused part of the grounds of Arden School. The Livingston Field, after being used by the Staten Island Academy since 1925, was recently acquired by the city and is now a public tennis center and park.

Some additions must also be made to the brief mention of yacht clubs on pages 797 and 798. The New York Yacht Club's house at Clifton is mentioned in the "Staten Island Leader" of July 18, 1868. The demolition of the boat-house of the Staten Island Athletic Club, supposedly by being struck by a tug

boat, in October, 1886; and the opening of a new boathouse in March, 1887, are mentioned in the "Richmond County Gazette."

The Ocean Yacht Club, organized in 1891, celebrated its fortieth birthday in 1931. Its first boathouse, on Front Street, Stapleton, was built in 1900, with a dock 300 feet long to deep water. It has been moved four times, but always within a few hundred feet of its original site; the present location, also on Front Street, has been occupied since May, 1926. The surviving founder of this club is Captain George Stapleton.

The Bentley Yacht Club, organized in 1905, flourished until the World War drew many of its members away. It was reorganized in 1931, with a barge anchored in front of the properties of George M. Kiefer and Walter Howart at Tottenville.

The latest development akin to yachting is the building and racing of model yachts. On August 18, 1931, this was placed on an organized basis by the formation of the Staten Island Model Yacht Club, H. A. Goesle, commodore. The club's activities are carried on at Martling's Pond in Clove Lakes Park, where, on Saturdays and Sundays especially, the fleet of little boats makes a pleasing sight.

Clubs devoted to athletic sports of many descriptions flourish on Staten Island. There are, for example, eleven leagues affiliated with the American Bowling Congress, employing fifty-eight alleys; the Staten Island Pigeon Racing Club, 1319 Forest Avenue, a member of the American Pigeon Racing Union, was founded in 1923, and by December, 1931, had increased to twenty-five members. We read of the Richmond County Kennel Club, in connection with greyhound racing, of endurance kite-fliers, of the Ice Derby at Martling's Pond in January, 1931, and even of the Waterbug Club, with its eight-foot square clubhouse perched on a few rotted old piles fifty feet off shore at New Brighton. A group of boys, eight to fifteen years of age, according to the "Advance" of August 1, 1931, compose this club.

Golf has been steadily growing in popularity for the past thirty years. The Fox Hills Golf Club was organized in 1901, and to the list of clubs given on page 798 must now be added the Mayflower Country Club, which opened its golf links at Huguenot on July 19, 1930. For players not attached to clubs, the public links in Silver Lake Park, in Latourette Park, at Willowbrook, and at Tysen Manor, afford opportunities which attract not only Staten Islanders, but an ever-increasing number from Manhattan and Brooklyn.

A curious consequence of the popularity of golf was the sudden eruption in 1930 of "Tom Thumb" golf courses. They originated in the spring of 1928 at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where Garnet Carter constructed on Look-out Mountain a miniature course with ordinary pieces of sewer pipe, hollow logs, through which the golf ball was driven, while statuary modeled to resemble gnomes looked on. By 1930 it was estimated that there were 25,000 baby golf courses in the country, of which Staten Island had its share. One adver-

tisement of that year offers eighteen holes for twenty-five cents daily, or thirty-five after 7 P. M., "simple, easy rules, and a fascinating, diverting entertainment." For some reason the game did not hold its devotees, and few of the many courses of 1930 have survived to 1932.

CHAPTER XXV.

While in our treatment of the Arts, Literature and Sciences on Staten Island we mentioned many exponents thereof, there are still some, now known to us, which were omitted, and doubtless even more yet to be discovered. Miss Mabel Abbott presented an essay on this subject at a recent meeting in the Perine House, in which she revealed some such. Apart from her discoveries we find mention of Phillip James, of Great Kills, as organist and orchestral director, and of Carmine L. Amorosi, as leader of the American Legion Band, among musicians. John W. Ehninger, who died in 1889, was an artist of renown, who was born in New Brighton and is buried in the Moravian Cemetery. Mrs. Muriel Mattocks Cleaves, wife of Howard Henderson Cleaves, is now a Staten Islander, of whose artistic talent we may well be proud. Newspaper items recall C. Francini, of Rosebank, and Spiro N. Rossolimo, of Four Corners, as sculptors; as well as the artistic colony on the hill at Richmond, where the "Eve and Abel" marble group of J. A. Jackson, who died in 1879, is now owned by Harry I. Klauber, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Boesch entertain and encourage artistic developments.

In commercial art, John T. Curran, of 110 Boyd Street, Stapleton, designer of Admiral Dewey's sword, and painter of an emblematic picture of Richard Byrd, is eminent.

Dramatic art has prospered in the form of several pageants, in the success of the Little Theatre, and in the establishment of the Children's Little Theatre. Newspaper items remind us that Guy Robertson, of "Wild Flower" fame, was born on Staten Island; that Tenen Holtz, a Jewish character actor, was a resident of Staten Island; that Jack Roseleigh, the Captain Flagg in the earlier production of "What Price Glory," lives at Great Kills. They also tell us of the deaths of some theatrical favorites; William Wells Rainey, who under the stage name of Tom Burrough played the priest in "Abie's Irish Rose," died in 1929. Franc Kierschner, an actor of Shakespearean rôles for over fifty years, died September 29, 1931, at 26 Summers Street, Fort Wadsworth, where he had lived in retirement for twenty-five years. In January, 1930, Mabel Normand, Staten Island's best known contribution to the movies, died in California of tuberculosis.

The recollections of Rodney Powers, in the "Advance" of January 3, 1931, state the first bona fide moving picture houses on Staten Island were the

Castleton, the Brighton (on Jersey Street) and the Star, still in operation; but movies had been shown previously at South Beach and elsewhere. The information that the "Tomato" was really "Theato" comes from the "Advance" of January 9, 1932.

The historians of the past appear to have had their troubles. Richard M. Bayles announced the preparation of his really splendid contribution in the "Gazette" of November 11, 1885, and in March, 1886, recited the aid of Anthon's "Notes," the papers of Gabriel P. Disosway, and the assistance of George William Curtis, Alfred DeGroot, Rev. James Brownlee, Sidney F. Rawson, Erastus Wiman, Gen. Livingston Satterlee, James McNamee, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Gov. G. D. S. Trask, Dr. N. L. Britton, and George M. Root; with the addition, in October, 1887, of Cornelius A. Hart, Dr. Arthur Hollick, John H. Garretson, Hon. Theodore Freat, Hamilton Willcox, and William T. Davis. In spite of all this talent the "Gazette" of March 7, 1888, called his work "the so-called 'History of Staten Island,'" and on July 4, 1888, recorded the failure of the publishers to collect the subscription of Hugh F. Clark.

Ira K. Morris, under the name of "Spook Ire," was accused by the same paper on April 28, 1886, of plagiarism, and was advised to take "more quinine or one or two more liver pads" to cure the "horrible spring fever spoddle . . . which evidently faithfully reflects a disordered system."

We hope our words may not be "spoddle" also.

To our account of Gabriel P. Disosway should be added that a eulogy written by J. V. Livingston appeared in the "Staten Island Leader" of July 18, 1868.

To our brief mention of Royden Woodward Vosburgh has unfortunately to be added his death on May 18, 1931, fifty-six years of age. Mr. Vosburgh began, in 1913, to devote his life to transcribing of early New York State records. The records of ninety-two churches were thus completed in 101 volumes. In 1922, Mr. Vosburgh became associated with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, and under his leadership nine volumes of Staten Island church records and gravestone inscriptions were prepared with the assistance of the authors of this history.

Charles Gilbert Hine, from whose historical writings we have made many quotations, died on June 6, 1931, in East Orange, New Jersey.

The historical work of Vernon B. Hampton has resulted recently in a volume on the religion of our Presidents; and in much activity in journalistic work as well as his appointment as director of the bicentennial celebration on Staten Island.

Addition may be made to our account of Richard Adams Locke on page 809. He was born at East Brent, Somersetshire, England, in 1800, and died on Staten Island in 1871. His granddaughter, Mrs. F. Winthrop White, resides at 3 Gordon Place, New Brighton, and has a portrait of him. In

"The Story of the Sun," by Frank M. O'Brien, New York, 1918, the "Moon Hoax," of which he was the author, is described.

The titles emanating from 123 Bement Avenue, we are told by Mr. Oliver T. Johnson, may be increased by the following: Theodore Winthrop's "Life in the Open Air," "Canoe and Saddle," and "Edwin Brother Torft"; Laura Winthrop's "Poems of Twenty Years," "800 Miles in an Ambulance," and "Life and Letters of Theodore Winthrop"; Elizabeth W. Johnson's "Orchard Folk." "One Chance in a Hundred," and "Studio Arts."

On page 817, the date of death for Maria (Middy) Morgan is given as 1897. It should be June 2, 1892, according to an obituary in the "New York Daily News" of June 4, 1892. She was born in County Cork, Ireland, and was sixty-four years old. She has been described as nearly six feet tall, a brilliant horsewoman who was employed for a time by King Victor Emanuel as a horse buyer. Her remarkable abode on Staten Island was described in the "New York Herald" of February 17, 1901.

Edwin Markham happily has continued to be the best known Staten Island poet, and has had many honors during the past three years. His seventy-eighth birthday was celebrated in 1930 by a gathering in Feldman Hall, Curtis High School. His eightieth birthday by a gathering of 2,400 people in Carnegie Hall, New York. His new work, "New Poems: Eighty Songs at Eighty," was published at the same time in April.

Walter B. Hayward, author of "Bermuda: Past and Present," and "The Last Continent of Adventure"; Mrs. Theodora DuBois, author of a play in seven scenes, based on the story of "Aladdin"; and Jaqueline Deitrick, author of "Parade Ground," a novel described as brilliantly written, are among our omissions, their works, in part, at least, having been written since 1929.

Probably one of the most beautiful poems written by a Staten Islander is William Winter's "At Seventy-five," which was printed on page 823. It should be corrected to read:

It is *sad* that Old Time is so swift to dismember
All our castles in Spain—that they crumble so soon,

To the already long list of literary people who have lived on Staten Island, the industrious research of Miss Mabel Abbott has added the following (including a few who were merely visitors):

John M. Avent, Heyward Emerson Canney, Oliver Bronson Capen, John J. Carniol, Charles DeKay, Theodore Dreiser, Edwin Franden Dakin, Agnes McClellan Daulton, Arthur Guy Empey, Maxim Gorky, Mildred Evans Gilman, Ernest Jerome Hopkins, Arthur Mason, Alexander Lawton Mackall, Herman Melville, Edgar Allan Poe, Henry Wallace Phillips, Emily Post, Phelps Phelps, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Marah Ellis Ryan, Charles Frederick Stanbury, Charles Coleman Stoddard, Henry Fitch Taylor, Ridgeley

Torrence, H. G. Wells, Harriet Deen Welles, Clara Whitmore, H. Parker Willis.

Long as is this list the names of Helen John Keyes, Mrs. Rollin Lynde Hartt, Alfred DeGroot Blake, Charles Frederick Smith, Edward M. Deems, Morrell W. Gaines, Rev. Wm. Judson Hampton, are disclosed in an article in the "Advance" of November 16, 1929; and Mrs. Caroline B. Lyman, author of "The Cross," and other poems published in 1913 under the title of "Fallen Leaves," is an almost daily visitor in the public museum.

Louis Lincoln Tribus, born May 26, 1865, died November 9, 1930. Mr. Tribus, at the age of seven, came to Staten Island, and became one of our best known engineers, responsible during the administration of George Cromwell for many public improvements.

Albert Stanley Janin, whose claim for priority over Curtis in the invention of the hydroplane was granted by the Patent Office in 1915, but subsequently reopened, died in January, 1931. He was only 51 years old, but already had 231 patents to his credit.

Carroll Livingston Riker, engineer and inventor, who died on May 7, 1931, was born on Staten Island in 1853, and educated at Scheck's Institute, New Brighton.

George C. Lewis, of 167 Third Street, New Dorp, was elected president of the Chemist Club of New York in 1931, and reelected in 1932.

Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton has been honored by election as director emeritus of the New York Botanical Garden in 1929; and by appointment in 1932 as honorary chairman of the Committee on Mineral Resources of Porto Rico.

The "Advance" of December 7, 1929, copied from "Who's Who," a list of eminent Staten Islanders, some of whom have not been sufficiently described. Among such: William C. Lancaster, engineer; Mary Grey Brewer, lecturer; David Grimes, radio engineer; Joseph A. Springstead, banker; Morgan Davis, stock broker; Edward L. Love, banker; Howard H. Worzel, attorney and banker; Claude H. Lavinder, physician; Gilbert S. Barnes, banker; Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, superintendent Seamen's Institute; Cecil W. King, engineer; Alfred DeGroot Blake, editor; Esli L. Sutton, attorney; Dr. Walker Washington, physician; Charles E. Griffith, Jr., realtor; Horatio J. Sharrett, realtor; Philip Dowell, botanist; Florence T. Donovan, physician; Robert C. Stanley, engineer; James A. Duncan, engineer; George S. Humphrey, engineer; William Y. Wemple, insurance; Lawrence W. Widdecombe, attorney; Havelock Walser, sales manager; Herbert J. Riley, optical instruments.

The diligent newspaper reporter unearths many items that might otherwise escape us. Particularly earthy are the cave stories in the "Advance" of July 13, 1929, and October 4, 1930. The first describes a resident of Cannon Avenue who preferred an underground grotto reached through a trapdoor, the second the adventurous exploration of a Czecho-Slovakian treasure cave

by a "lovely, young and dark haired" resident of Harbor View. These stories, besides savoring of the subjects of Chapter XXV, bear semblance to historical accuracy except the closing paragraph of a dissertation on "Ghosts," telling how in 1855 "John Gurney was mending the stable fence at Stapleton when he suddenly had a convulsion brought about by a visitation from the Devil. Gurney rolled about the ground in terror. The Devil spoke to him at length and then went back into the woods. Gurney was much affected by the shock," as may well be believed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Some of the older families on Staten Island have been the subject of a series of articles in the "Advance" written by Miss Anne Elizabeth Flynn. They ceased in May, 1931, to the regret of many of the readers of that paper, when Miss Flynn became the wife of Dr. Lewis D. Foote. A set preserved in the public museum includes the following families, *viz.*: Androvette, Britton, Burbank, Cannon, Christopher, Cole, Conner, Corsen, Cortelyou, Crocheron, Depew, Disosway, Egbert, Garretson, Haughwout, Hillyer, Journeay, La Forge, Lake, Manee, Martling, Merrill, Perine, Prall, Poillon, Shotwell, Sleight, Sprague, Stillwell, Tysen, Van Name, Van Clief, Van Pelt, Winant, Woglom, Wright, Zeluff, for each of which living representatives were interviewed.

From the "Richmond County Gazette" of July 20, 1887, some additional facts relating to the Akerly House, until lately the residence of Frederick H. Gross, but then called the Woods of Arden House, have been gleaned. The writer of the article, Dr. Akerly's son-in-law, said that Akerly bought the farm, called Oakland, from Judge Garretson, and lived there in modest retirement and in pleasant intercourse with his neighbors, Dr. Perkins, Wm. A. Seely, Rev. David Moore, and others. After Akerly's death, his son-in-law sold the farm to Frederick Law Olmsted, who changed it from a wheat to a fruit farm. Olmsted sold it to Dr. Wm. Anderson, who held it for about twenty years, but did not live on it.

On page 855 the Bancker and Banker families are, in respect of their place of residence, confused. The Bancker family of the eighteenth century lived on the North Shore, near the present New Brighton. Edward Banker, prominent in the operation of our first steam railroad, lived in 1853 on the corner of Arthur Kill Road and what is now Richmond Avenue.

John Bebout, in his will proved October 27, 1716, in New Jersey, is described as a brewer.

The "Richmond County Gazette" of August 25, 1886, under the title "The Oldest Inhabitant," tells something of the life of Captain Jacob Rezeau Cropsey, then about eighty-five years of age with "hair as white as snow that falls

in curly disorder about his neck and shoulders." Born and bred in Old Blazing Star, before it was called Rossville, he worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen, then he became captain of his father's schooner, and up to 1830 ran the "Liberty" from all points on Staten Island to New York and up the Hudson to Albany. After a year, about 1849, in California, he settled on a farm in Westfield, became the father of five sons and three daughters, and in 1886 had fifteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

The "Gazette" of December 5, 1885, contained a story of a colored man, Nicholas (Claus) DeHart, a copy of which we owe to Mrs. William G. Willcox. He lived to be eighty-six, father of four sons, four daughters, with fourteen grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. He was born in a large stone house then located at the corner of Richmond Terrace and Delafield Place and owned by John Mersereau. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Mersereau, the slaves, including Claus, passed into the possession of their only child, Margaret, wife of Abraham Crocheron. With the abolition of slavery, Claus engaged in various kinds of work, cooking for one thing on the steamboat "Bellona," maintaining his family in comfort and earning the respect of the community. His funeral was attended by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Mrs. Francis George Shaw contributed an ivy wreath, and Mrs. Duffie and her sisters, the Misses Pelton, erected the gravestone.

On page 899 we have said that Garibaldi was here from 1851 to 1853. In the "Life of General Garibaldi," by Theodore Dwight, New York, 1861, there appears a facsimile of a letter from Garibaldi to Dwight, indicating that he had arrived shortly before August 3, 1850. His letter to Dwight is dated "Staten Island, 30 Oct. 1850." Dwight states that he was at that time employed in making candles on Staten Island, and refers to his reply on August 3, 1850, to a committee which had addressed him "soon after his arrival in New York in 1850" (pp. 259 and 261).

Mr. James R. Rue, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, has called our attention to an item applying to the Larue paragraph on page 917, *viz.*: In 1683, Matthew Rew, late of Kennebec River (Maine), now resident of Staten Island, sells certain property at former place November 20, 1683 ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," XLIX, p. 209, April, 1895). We find also in "Documents Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.," I, p. 436, a mention of Jaques de la Rue, merchant in United Netherlands in 1650.

On page 921 the families Lisk and Lush are erroneously associated. From Miss Ida Dudley Dale we learn that Thomas Ryal Lush, born in Somerset, about 1820, married Elsea Britton, and was the father of Henry Britton Lush (born August 25, 1845; died August 9, 1904), and of Thomas Lush, of Little Utica, New York, who celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday in June, 1930. Henry B. Lush married, in 1874, Sarah Alston Martling; he was the owner of Lush's Pond, near the present Gansevoort Boulevard and, with other members of the Lush family, was for many years in the ice business.

Mr. Orra Eugene Monnette, of Los Angeles, California, author of "Monnet Family Genealogy," published, in 1911, and other later works, regards Peter Manette, whose will was made in 1707, as the ancestor of the Manee family of Staten Island. He traces this man as the son of Peter Monnet and Catharine Pillot, of Poitou, France, who obtained denization in England in 1688. There appears, therefore, to be no connection with Gerrit Mannaat, as we suggested on page 924.

On page 943 the date 1869 should be 1689; also on page 1006 the date 1683 should be 1863.

In the "Richmond County Mirror," May 3, 1845, Henry Mony gives notice that he is about to apply to the commissioners of the land office for the grant of a water lot in front of his premises in the town of Westfield. He lived at Princes Bay.

From Rev. Wm. P. N. Dailey we have received a memorandum bearing on the history of Rossville by which it appears that Colonel William Ellery Ross (born in 1793, died 1866) married Gertrude Lush (born 1799, died 1874), widow in 1821 of Robert James, of Albany, New York. Following this marriage Ross Castle was built, and in it religious services were held on Sundays. Rossville, Ross Cove, Ross Brook, are place names which perpetuate the family name, though Ross Castle was sold in 1859 to Caleb Lyon, who filled it with art treasures. Among them, according to this memorandum, were the Dongan paintings, afterwards in "N. Y. City Historical rooms."

Facing page 962 we have reproduced an illustration of the residence of Gen. Beekman M. Van Beuren, prominent in the War of 1812, and in the early history of Freemasonry on Staten Island. According to Morris (II:266) the first meeting was held in the home of Daniel D. Tompkins about two years after the War of 1812 ended, and more than a year later another attempt at organization was made at the residence of Gen. Van Beuren. The first regular communication of Richmond Lodge was held in Nautilus Hall, July 6, 1825. Morris illustrates (II:268) "Masonic Hall, Tompkinsville," but the text on the same page refers to a "large, airy, and well-lighted attic" in a hotel built by Van Beuren. "This was rented and christened Masonic Hall." Morris spells the name Van Buren and we have fallen into the same error on page 243.

The records of the Dutch Reformed Church in Tompkinsville indicate that a part, at least, of the Van Beuren family removed to Brooklyn about 1830.

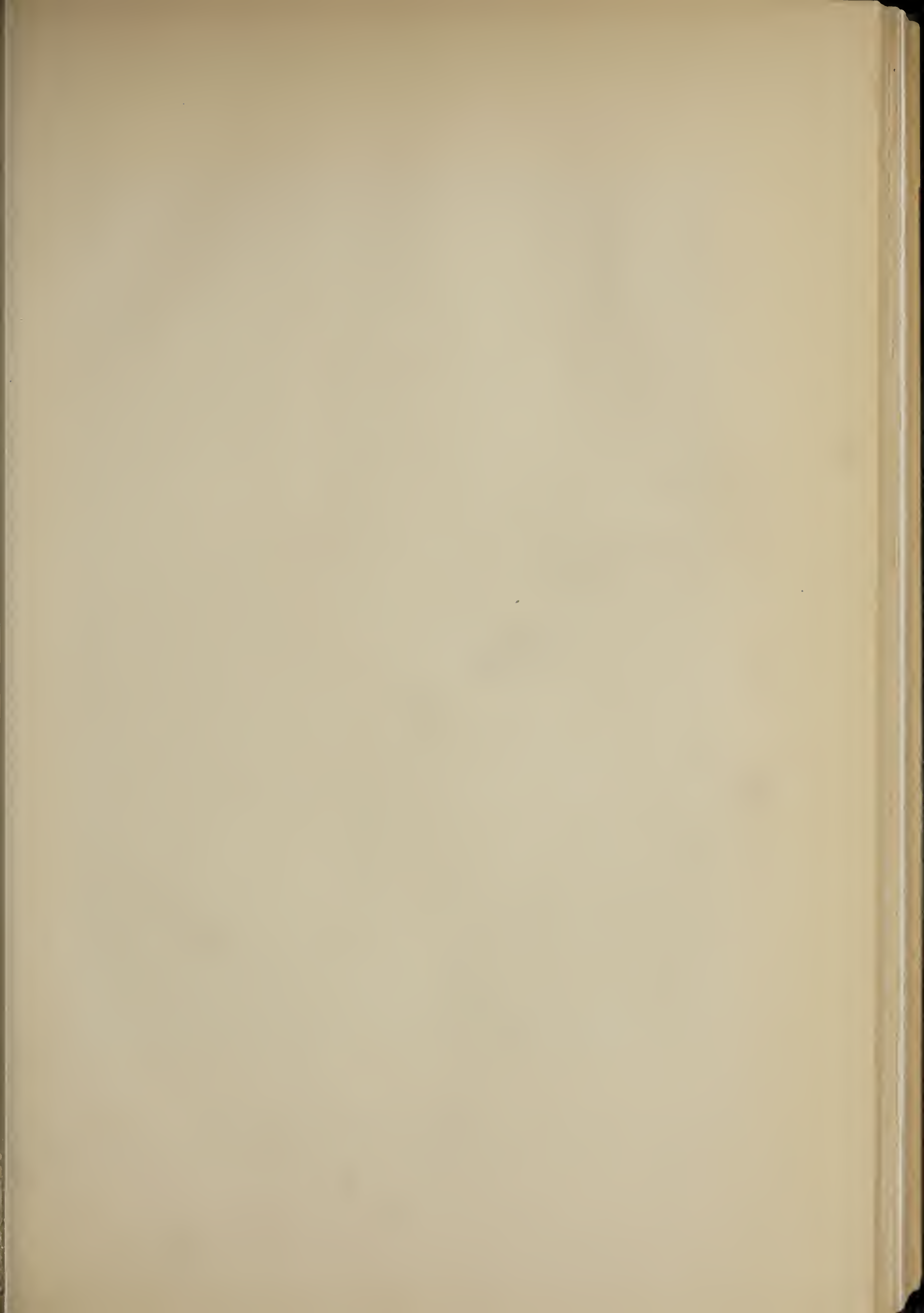
The destruction or damage of buildings of more or less historical character by fire or demolition has continued during the past three years: Barret Manor burned April 15, 1931. Benedict House on Manor Road burned April 18, 1931. Bogart House on Ocean Terrace, burned March 8, 1931. Bodine's Inn at Four Corners was demolished in April, 1931. Cameron House burned April 30, 1931. Fountain House (lately Colonial Inn), Egbertville, partly burned January 6, 1931. Kreusler House, at Kreischerville,

burned August 24, 1931. McNish House burned October 21, 1931. St. James' Hotel partly burned March 16, 1931. Seguire House at Rossville demolished 1931. Seitz or Whitlock House burned April 14, 1931. Dominie White House on Clove Road demolished in February, 1931. Decker or Platt House at Rossville burned August 10, 1931. Other serious fires involved the Rubsam and Hormann Brewery, September 4, 1930; Bechtel Brewery, February 2, 1931; South Beach, May 3, 1932; Star Furniture Building, May 5, 1932; Sisco Baseball Stand, June 11, 1932; and Tennis Clubhouse at Livingston, June 18, 1932.

The destruction by vandalism of the gravestones in family burial grounds has progressed to such an alarming extent that, unless they may be removed to a place of safe keeping, there will soon be none left. A beginning towards their preservation has been made by Rev. L. M. A. Haughwout and Mr. Loring McMillen, through whose efforts some gravestones have already been removed to the cemetery on the water side of the Arthur Kill Road, east of the village of Rossville.

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Aunings Hall

HON. ANNING SMITH PRALL—In 1670 banns were registered on June 3d at Kingston, New York, for the marriage of Arendt Jansen van Maerden and Maria Billiou, who were of Dutch and Huguenot ancestry, respectively the banns being authorized by Louis DuBois, uncle of the bride. Arendt, whose family name was Peter Prall, moved from Kingston to Staten Island, where his wife's father, Pierre, Pieter or Peter Billiou, had been the leader of the first permanent settlement, in 1661. There has never been a time since that the Prall family has not been represented on our Island. Their contributions to its welfare have covered two hundred and fifty years of its history, and these perhaps reach a climax in the career of Hon. Anning S. Prall, Congressman of the Eleventh New York District.

The first of the family to come to America was the aforementioned Arendt Jansen van Maerden or Praer Prall (see other Prall records, page 29, Volume III.) In 1685 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres lying at Carle's Neck on Staten Island from Thomas Wundall. In 1704, he was made an officer in the northern division of Richmond County. His father-in-law, Peter Billiou, is recorded as petitioning for land on Staten Island in 1669, shortly after his arrival. The latter was exceedingly well regarded. In an order concerning the militia of Staten Island, he is placed in command of a file of men charged with the protection of the settlement, because he "knows the ancient inhabitants and is best acquainted among the Indians." Captain Peter Prall, eldest son of Arendt, was one of the prominent freeholders and a man of importance on Staten Island. He died October 27, 1748, survived by three children: 1. Aarendt, born in 1698. 2. Abraham, born at Morning Star, Staten Island, October 15, 1706, died in Northfield, Staten Island, September 28, 1775. The latter inherited the old Prall homestead at Morning Star, which he sold, and then he removed to Chelsea, Northfield. He married on May 9, 1731, Alada Hageman, of Staten Island. 3. Isaac, born in 1710, is the one from whom the Pralls of New Jersey trace their descent.

From the early progenitor of this family, Henry Prall, grandfather of Congressman Prall, is descended. He lived at Chelsea for many years where the ruins of an old Prall homestead still remain. His brothers and sisters were: Mary E., who married a Decker; Lawrence; John; Anne, who married a Simonson; Sarah, who married a Van Pelt. All lived on the Island. Henry Prall married Elizabeth Neats, of another old Staten Island family numerous represented in various old church records, and they had a son, William H., who married Josephine R. Cartwright. She was also of a family long resident here. William H. Prall was passenger agent for the Staten Island Railroad, which he served more than forty years, and in honor of its superintendent, Anning Smith, Congressman Prall was named.

Hon. Anning S. Prall was born at Port Richmond, New York, on September 17, 1870, and all his life he has lived within a mile of his birthplace. He was educated in the local public schools and at New York University. His schooling completed, he obtained a position in the business department of the New York "World" and later was with the New York "Recorder."

Fifteen years of newspaper experience ended with his first appointment in public life, as chief clerk to the Richmond County clerk, Edward M. Muller. He then became clerk of the First District Municipal

Court, presided over by Justice John J. Kenny, who was succeeded by Justice Thomas C. Brown. During these years in the service of the county clerk and the court, his knowledge of real estate matters was constantly growing, and he resigned as court clerk in order to enter the real estate business at Port Richmond, under the name of Prall Agency. In 1908, he was invited to assume charge of the real estate department of the Staten Island Savings Bank. During the following ten years millions of dollars of depositors' funds were invested in mortgages without a single loss.

On January 1, 1918, he was appointed from Staten Island as a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York. His ability led to his being elected three times president of the board, 1919, 1920 and 1921. During that time the school system of Greater New York passed through one of its periods of greatest expansion. It adopted a program for building new schools involving the expenditure of more than three hundred millions of dollars, the greatest sum ever contemplated by any other city in the world, and it is generally recognized that President Prall and his board acquitted themselves ably during these important administrations. He resigned from the board in 1923 to accept appointment as commissioner of taxes and assessments of the city, and in this post his intimate knowledge of real estate was of great value to the municipality.

In the fall of 1923, Mr. Prall was elected a representative in Congress by the largest majority ever given a candidate for Congress in his district, this being an attest of his great popularity. As a congressman he has maintained his reputation for sedulous attention to his public duties. He has been present at almost every session and it has been a conviction with him to vote on the bills proposed. He was responsible for the approval by Congress of the construction of the first Federal building on Staten Island.

Congressman Prall's business is coal mining, and he has offices in the Whitehall Building, New York. During the coal strike of 1925, he earned much popularity, when as vice-president of Cosgrove & Company, coal operators, he offered the city smokeless coal at five dollars a ton delivered, for the exclusive use of the poor and destitute in the city.

Throughout his career he has always been an ardent supporter and promoter of Staten Island's welfare. He has been at the fore in such movements as the fight for municipal ferries to the Island, which was settled during the McClellan administration. He is a strong advocate for the local street railway, fought against the garbage nuisance, and has been a leader in other matters.

As congressman he has served on the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, and is one of the most popular members of that branch of the Federal Government. In 1924, although serving his first term in Congress, he was honored by Speaker Longworth with appointment to a select committee to investigate the air services of the War, Navy and Post Office departments. His activity as a member of this committee is best attested by the following, from Hon. Finis J. Garrett, Democratic leader of the House, who wrote:

If your constituents could know, as I know, your hard work which you did upon the Special Committee selected to investigate the air services of the Nation and the efficient method in which you performed the very responsible duties of that place, I am sure they would show their appreciation, by giving you the strongest of endorsements. You brought to the dis-

charge of these duties the painstaking study and an arduous labor fully justifying the confidence reposed in you when I requested you to take up this work.

Hon. Florian Lampert, Wisconsin Republican and chairman of the committee, wrote:

As chairman of the committee, I have been in a position to observe your work, and do not hesitate to state that you have shown marked ability as a painstaking aggressive legislator. You deserve special praise for the fine manner in which you cooperated with me in conducting the air service investigation.

Hon. Frank R. Reid, of Illinois, Republican member of the committee, wrote:

The facts concerning your congressional career, if placed before the voters, would insure your return by an overwhelming majority. As a "go-getter" for your constituents, you have no equal in Congress. Your knowledge of national questions and their relations to the welfare of the people could only be acquired by constant study of nation-wide conditions, and your interest in questions of this sort was manifested by your excellent work as a member of the Select Committee of Inquiry, into the operation of the United States Air Services. The hearings and report of this committee comprises the most exhaustive work on the subject of aviation, that has ever been presented to Congress, and the ability you possess helped make the work of this committee invaluable to the American people and laid a foundation for an adequate defense. You have made a record of which you and your constituents may well be proud, and your constant devotion to your congressional duties is the subject of much favorable comment by your colleagues.

One of Congressman Prall's prized mementos from his colleagues in the "House" is that from the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth, an autographed photograph of the latter dated March 5, 1931. The photograph was perhaps, one of the last to be presented by that eminent personage, for his death occurred shortly thereafter. Quoting Mr. Longworth, he subsequently said: "This may be the last time that I may address you as speaker of this House. Only Divine Providence knows which party may organize the next House."

It is well to incorporate here in this historical work one of Mr. Prall's appeals before Congress as printed in the "Congressional Record" for the Seventieth Congress, First Session, a speech on Flood Control, April 23, 1928:

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have the distinguished honor of representing in this House the Eleventh Congressional District of the great State of New York.

The Eleventh District embraces the lower part of Manhattan, which is a part of the old city of New York, Staten Island, known as the Borough of Richmond, an integral part of the city of New York, Governors Island, Bedloes Island, and Ellis Island, in the bay of New York.

While the people of this district are far removed from any part of the Mississippi River flood area, I assure you they are sincerely sympathetic with and interested in Senate Bill 3740, now under discussion in the House, and which is designed to forever prevent a recurrence of the horrible disaster of 1927.

I am not in favor of some of the provisions of this bill but will support it and vote for its passage.

It was in the Eleventh District I first saw the light of day. I have never lived elsewhere. Having been in close personal contact with its people all my life I believe I know them.

Its electorate is perhaps the most heterogeneous of any political subdivision in the United States and is therefore the most interesting. Its daily turnover in business far exceeds that of any other like area in the world, therefore it stands out and must be considered the most important.

Staten Island, or the Borough of Richmond, the lower portion of the district, is one of New York City's fastest growing boroughs. It has a population of nearly 150,000, 70 per cent. of which own and occupy their own homes. It is essentially a borough of homes. It forms a part of the gateway to New York Harbor and the Nation. It was first discovered by the Floren-

tine explorer Verrazano for France in 1524, and later by Hendrik Hudson for the Netherlands in 1609. At about that time it was settled by the Dutch and the Huguenots and its claim to fame was established.

George William Curtis once said, "God may have made a more beautiful place than Staten Island but he never did." Today it is one of New York City's greatest assets.

Its people have ever been God-fearing, patriotic, thrifty, and progressive. During the days of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World wars, its quota of fighting men was furnished in almost inconceivable time. They excel in community spirit and enthusiasm, leading to good citizenship. They are generous to a fault when the call comes. They are tolerant. They love their neighbors, their homes, and their country. They are in sympathy with their suffering fellow-Americans of the Mississippi River states in this hour of their misfortune.

The upper or northern portion of the Eleventh District includes Bedloes Island, famous for its Statue of Liberty, a gift of France, facing the gateway of the Nation at the entrance to New York Harbor to welcome the newcomer to our shores.

Just north of Bedloes lies Ellis Island where the alien first steps foot on the land of freedom and just beyond Ellis one finds the historic Governors Island fortified years ago for the protection of New York City against enemy forces.

The southerly end of Manhattan Island (the old city of New York) from Fourteenth Street to the Battery on the west, and from Market Street to the Battery on the East Side completes its boundary lines.

This portion of the district presents the greatest range and variety of racial groups and business enterprise, more, perhaps, than any similar area in the world.

It is here we see the "melting pot" of the Nation. It is here one public school, whose capable principal is Mr. Joseph T. Griffin, a brother of my colleague Mr. Griffin of New York, boasts of having on its rolls the children of more than twenty-eight distinct nationalities. It is here the toiler in the trades educates and Americanizes his family, and as success and prosperity crown his efforts he moves on to make room for another. Within this part of the district there is a population of approximately 150,000 people.

Men, women, and children who thrive on the opportunities offered in this land of liberty whose statue they can see from their homes. Men, women, and children of understanding inculcated in them by the hard knocks received in the school of experience. Men, women, and children whose hearts overflow with sympathetic affection for those in distress and for those overtaken by misfortune and disaster regardless whether it be those of their own community or beyond it. Men, women, and children who during the stress of war and in times of peace have ever been real red, white, and blue Americans.

Devastation, destruction, disaster, and death followed in the wake of the Mississippi flood of 1927.

From Arkansas to Louisiana the raging waters carried human beings, domestic animals, homes, outbuildings, bridges; in fact, everything in its path to destruction. The human suffering and anguish was indescribable—the personal losses were incalculable. The sympathetic interest of the whole Nation was aroused. The Red Cross Society performed, perhaps, its greatest service in this disaster.

Had this bill been before Congress at that time I doubt if there would have been a single vote cast in opposition. But there is opposition—there seems to be a question of its national status. It has developed, however, in this debate that thirty-one of the forty-eight states contribute directly or indirectly to the flow of water in the Mississippi River. It therefore appears to be a national responsibility—a responsibility which is ours—a problem to be solved by Congress. Seven hundred thousand people were driven from their homes. Think of it! They were made objects of charity overnight, dependent upon the Red Cross Society and other agencies for food and clothing. Eighteen thousand square miles of land were inundated; 1,500,000 farm animals and cattle were destroyed—land was laid bare and ruined for farming purposes—all causing a total loss of many hundreds of millions of dollars. Is it a national problem? Certainly it is. Should we solve it? Of course we should. The provisions of the bill have been ably discussed. I will not discuss them. It is not a perfect bill. Some of the objectionable features will undoubtedly be removed by amendment. But the bill has merit. It should pass with some changes. The prevention of future national disasters is a national problem which should be solved by the National Government.

I have discussed the provisions of the bill with the men on the street, with the big business man, and the small business man. In the Eleventh District big and little business abound—Wall Street and the great banking and financial corporations are located in the heart of it. Every known trade and business in the country is represented here. Here the largest business turnover in the Nation is made every working-day in the year.

The trans-Atlantic and coastwise shipping port along the Hudson and East rivers is largely located in my district. Great steamships arrive and depart daily with their cargoes of passengers and freight which has been gathered from the production plants, mills, and factories of every State in the Union for shipment to foreign countries and coastwise ports. There are thousands of smaller business men represented by the retailers and storekeepers everywhere throughout the district. I have discussed this question with many of them from the executive heads to the man on the street; and they are in agreement that it is a national problem.

To many acquaintances, Congressman Prall's proclivities as a born humorist and a devotee of sport in any form may conceal the real earnestness of the man. Those who know him best realize that with him there is a time for play and a time for work; and that a set expression about the usually twinkling eyes betokens complete absorption in the task before him.

Congressman Prall has served his community as a director of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the executive committee of the local Civil League and its first secretary; as president of the Westerleigh Improvement Society, governor of the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island, member of the Whitehall Club of New York, the Columbia Country Club of Washington, the New Rochelle Yacht Club, governor of the Downtown Athletic Club, member of the New York State Society of Washington, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Toronto Anglers Association; as a director of the Public Schools Athletic League and the Public Schools Garden Association. He is also a member of many fraternal and benevolent organizations, a baseball enthusiast, a golfer, enjoys boxing, and is an expert angler.

Congressman Prall married Jane Beaver, who is a splendid helpmate and wife, and a devoted mother to their two sons, A. Mortimer and Bryan W. Mrs. Prall is a daughter of Robert T. and Mary J. (Williamson) Beaver, who were well known residents of Staten Island. Her cultivated taste for literature has placed her in the presidency of the Port Richmond Literary Club, a time-honored institution of the village. The Prall home on College Avenue, Westerleigh, has been the scene of many social gatherings at which both Congressman and Mrs. Prall have presided in their wonted exercise of hospitality in which they take keen pleasure.

EDWIN MARKHAM—One of the eminent and, perhaps, dean of present day American poets, Edwin Markham is known not only throughout this country, but in lands far distant. Staten Island proudly acclaims him as one of its foremost citizens. At first a successful educator, he later became, by virtue of his poetic achievements, the so-called "poet of social protest."

Mr. Markham was born April 23, 1852, at Oregon City, Oregon. His father, Samuel Markham, was a rugged mountaineer character. His mother, Elizabeth (Winchell) Markham, though a vigorous woman of frontier days, was devoted to tree nursery, to literature and especially to poetry.

After living in Oregon City for the first five years

of his life, during which he played about the sandy valley of the Willamette, Edwin Markham was taken south by his mother on a steamship. They settled on a cattle range in the Suisin Hills in Central California. Here young Markham spent the greater part of his boyhood, at first herding his mother's sheep and later tending to several head of cattle. Three months a year he attended school in a rural community. One of his teachers, a lover of poetry, induced the boy to try his hand at verse, with the result that the lad's interest was keenly awakened.

One of Edwin Markham's first poems was "A Dream of Chaos," which still survives. Subsequently he studied at the State Teachers' College, San José, California, and finally rose to the post of principal at the Observation School of the State University at Oakland. It was here that he wrote his best known poem, "The Man With the Hoe." Printed in the "San Francisco Examiner" in 1899, this masterpiece was almost immediately flashed to readers in every part of the world. It has been translated into all languages and reproduced in more than ten thousand newspapers and magazines. High school pupils and college students often find it included in their English assignments.

Among Edwin Markham's widely-read works are: "The Man With the Hoe and Other Poems," "Lincoln and Other Poems," "The Shoes of Happiness and Other Poems," "The Gates of Paradise and Other Poems," and "Eighty Poems at Eighty." The last-mentioned work, completed recently, has brought forth widespread comment and admiration. Writing in the "Staten Island Advance," Philip Hockstein says in part, of Edwin Markham and "Eighty Poems at Eighty": "He (Edwin Markham) struck out boldly and at once gave to the world the riches of his heart and mind. He became not only the rebel, but the prophet of brotherhood and the singer of joy. His eighty years are not years of age, but years of growth. He is neither a prodigy nor an old man. He is a poet who sings in a voice as wide in range as that of any of our living poets. At eighty, Markham is not only a rebel against injustice and a prophet of brotherhood, but a singer who would create joy and happiness in the new world that he has so beautifully visioned."

Edwin Markham has had the degrees of Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Polite Literature conferred upon him. He was designated honorary president of the Poetry Society of America and in February, 1928, was declared the winner of the prize contest for poems about leaders sponsored by the American section of the Poetry Society of Great Britain.

Mr. Markham's association with Staten Island, which has endured for several years, has been a most happy one. His home at No. 92 Waters Avenue, Westerleigh, is filled with works of rare literary value. It is doubtful whether any other single personage on Staten Island is more respected or beloved than Mr. Markham. Each year, on his birthday anniversary, he is honored by local school children who march in a body to his home to do him fitting honor.

Edwin Markham's marriage took place in California to Anna Catherine Murphy. By that union one child, Virgil, was born in 1899.

ADOLPH W. CALLISEN—As one whose attachment to Staten Island has been productive of competent research along historical and literary lines, Mr. Callisen is held in the highest esteem and affection by local citizens. The authors of this work,

Messrs. Leng and Davis, have received his coöperation and aid in matters relating particularly to the Staten Island Historical Society of which he was curator and the Belles Lettres Section of the Public Museum, a society which he founded.

On the paternal side of his family Mr. Callisen is descended from forebears noted for their scholarly attainments. Represented among his maternal ancestors were men who as early as 1700 established themselves in New York City as shipping merchants and were followed by lineal descendants who likewise engaged in this pursuit.

Adolph W. Callisen, son of Dr. Adolph and Ellen (Schlesinger) Callisen, was born in Manhattan on November 5, 1856. After first attending private schools he received his higher education at the universities of Columbia and Heidelberg, from which he was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He later took a special course at the University of Kiel. In 1868 he became associated with the Callisen School for Boys, being engaged as an instructor in all grade classes. In a subsequent year he voyaged to Europe to make a study of educational methods in England, France, Germany, Denmark and Switzerland. In 1889, when his father retired from active service as the head of his school, he became principal of that institution.

The year 1905 marked the actual beginning of Mr. Callisen's residence on Staten Island, though he had spent much of his childhood there at his grandfather's country home on Richmond Terrace. This time, however, he made his home on Townsend Avenue, Clifton. In 1907 the Callisen School, which had continued to prosper, was combined with the Berkeley School and new headquarters instituted in two splendid buildings located at West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street. Mr. Callisen was designated headmaster of the new institution. Due largely to his experience in educational circles and his foresight, he was enabled to introduce such modern methods in his school as manual training and individual experimental and laboratory work in physics, chemistry and botany. He also became one of the founders and thereby a charter member of the Schoolmasters' Association of Greater New York.

However, increasing deafness had made it necessary for Mr. Callisen to enter another profession. He therefore became associate editor of the "American Society Magazine," with headquarters in Thirty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, New York, and at Palm Beach, Florida and Newport, Rhode Island. In this work he applied himself more particularly to the departments of music, drama and sports, including yachting, in which he had had considerable experience. He resigned this position in 1911 and purchased a one hundred and fifty acre farm near Princeton, New Jersey. The summer months found him busily engaged in farm work, but during the winter he continued his literary endeavors. In 1918 he disposed of his holdings, returned to Staten Island and has since dwelled here.

Undoubtedly Mr. Callisen's literary contributions have been closest to his heart. For several years he has written for leading magazines, composing, for the most part, historical treatises on the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Fiction, scenarios and plays have also engaged his attention. He has sought and gathered material designed to consolidate various Staten Island legends and hopes in time to have them published in book form. He founded the Belles Lettres Section of the Staten Island Museum of

Arts and Sciences and for many years was curator of the Staten Island Historical Society.

In an earlier day Mr. Callisen was an active supporter of the reform movement in politics, being closely aligned with Theodore Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson, Ernest Crosby and others in the old Twenty-first (Silk Stocking) Assembly District in New York. In 1886 he nominated Theodore Roosevelt for mayor of New York City.

The first modern apartment house in Park Avenue in Manhattan was constructed through Mr. Callisen's efforts, for in 1909 he organized a small company of friends for that purpose. This building, which stands today at No. 540 Park Avenue, testifies to his place among the pioneer builders of that famous residential section.

One of Mr. Callisen's fondest recreations has been sailing. In his youth he made several voyages before the mast and traveled to distant territories. He has been a member of the Alpine Club and has climbed many of the mountains of Switzerland and Tyrol.

On June 29, 1898 in New York City, Mr. Callisen married Dorothy Hilliard Sterling of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Dr. Elisha, a famous surgeon and naturalist, and Mary (Hilliard) Sterling. One son was born to this union, Sterling A., a graduate of Princeton University and now attending Dijon University in France.

JOHN W. MCKAY—One of the most responsible posts in the administration of the city of New York from the standpoint of public service in its relation to the supplying of pure and wholesome water to the citizens of Greater New York is that of deputy chief engineer of the Bureau of Water Supply of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. This exacting position, requiring as it does a large amount of technical knowledge, a thorough engineering training and an intimate knowledge of New York's vast and complex water supply system, is ably filled at the present time by a resident of Westerleigh, Staten Island—John W. McKay.

John W. McKay was born in 1868 in Georgetown, Maryland, now part of Washington, District of Columbia, his parents being John Edwards and Helen Virginia (May) McKay.

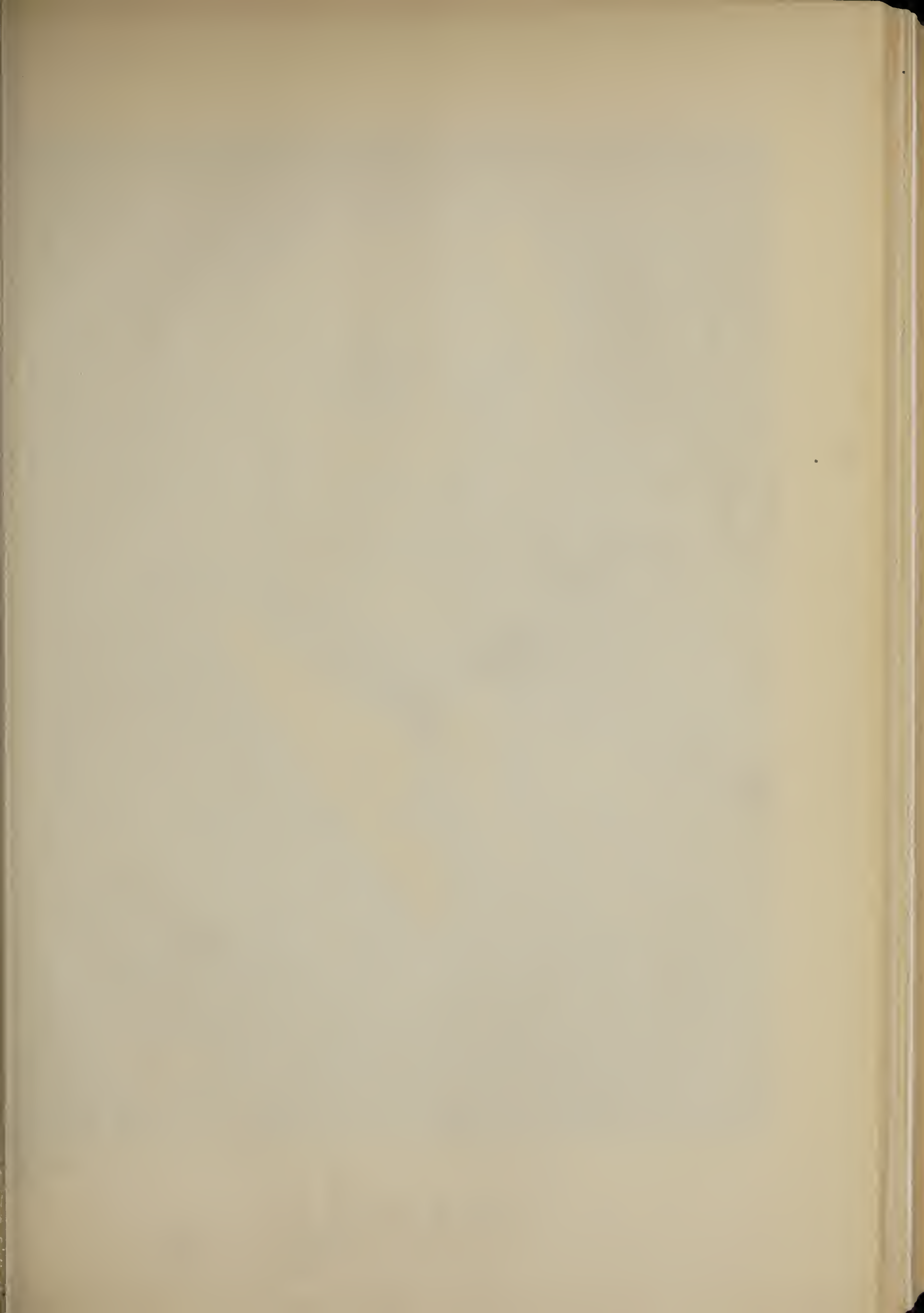
The elder McKay was a prominent engineer. He was born in New York City in 1837. He served in the United States Navy during the Civil War in Admiral Porter's fleet and as first assistant engineer in the Bureau of Steam Engineering in Washington under Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood. Prior and subsequent to his service in the navy, Mr. McKay was engaged variously on coast survey work, marine and stationary engine design and construction, mill design, mining, railroad, bridge and hydraulic engineering and at the time of his death in 1910 and for many years prior thereto was principal assistant engineer of the Water Supply Department of the City of New York. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers' Club of New York, a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, New York State Commandery, and a member of St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York.

The elder McKay married Helen Virginia May of a Washington and Maryland family of prominence and historic prestige. She was born in Georgetown in 1840. Her father was Thomas May, a native of



John H. McKay







H. L. Gooding

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Maryland and a veteran of the War of 1812 with England, whose father George May was born in England in 1760. Her mother was Ann Elizabeth Byng born in Bladensburg, Maryland, in 1800, the daughter of John Byng and Mary Broomfield who were born respectively in 1773 and 1774 and were married in 1796. John Byng was born in England and was of the family which gave to England Admiral George Byng, who was made Baron Byng in 1715 and Viscount Torrington in 1721 and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1727. Mary Broomfield's ancestors served in the Revolutionary War and in the wars with the Indians and the French.

The elder McKay's father was born in New York City, and three generations of McKays before the latter were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the original McKay having migrated to America from Scotland. They served in the Provincial and Revolutionary wars.

The education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of New York City and in the College of the City of New York, class of 1890, the family having removed to the metropolitan area in 1872. Following this training he was successively with the engineer corps of the Standard Gas Company of New York; with James Reilly, successor to Donegan and Reilly of West Street, New York City, a marine engineering, plumbing and coppersmithing firm which was subsequently merged to form the firm of Griscom, Spencer and Company; city surveying work; general city engineering work; engineer corps on the construction of the New Croton Aqueduct and since continuously with the New York City Water Department of which he is now the deputy chief engineer, having attained to this high position by long, faithful and intelligent service in the department, which included being the engineer in charge of the water supply in each one of the five boroughs constituting the greater city. Mr. McKay is a licensed professional engineer and surveyor of the State of New York; a member of the American Water Works Association and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and of other fraternal and social organizations. Mr. McKay is frequently consulted on water works matters.

John W. McKay married Mabel Elizabeth Pearce of New York City, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pearce. Frederick Pearce was born in England and came to America when a youth. He was a pioneer in the electrical field in this country and became noted and prosperous as an inventor, developer and electrical manufacturer. During the World War his factory in New York City was engaged principally in making gun mounts for army and navy aeroplanes. He numbered among his many friends in the electrical field such outstanding men as Professor Bell of telephone fame, Thomas A. Edison, Tesla, Marconi, Steinmetz and others.

Mrs. Frederick Pearce (*née* Ella Irene Waring) was born in New York City and was the daughter of Stephen Henry and Agnes Waring (*née* Reid). Stephen Henry was the grandson of Captain Henry Waring of the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. Captain Waring was born in Connecticut in 1744 and died there in 1830 and is buried in Old Cemetery, Sound Beach, Connecticut. Captain Henry Waring married Hanna Ferris of Connecticut. Hanna Ferris was the granddaughter of Gershon and Ann Lockwood (*née* Millington) who was the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Millington of England who was knighted in 1680. Ann came to America in 1690.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay are the parents of two children, a son, Edgar John Waring, and a daughter, Gertrude May. The former was a lieutenant of aviation in the World War. He now holds the position of secretary and manager of the Robinson Tag and Label Company, New York City and resides in Short Hills, New Jersey. He married Oden McCarthy of Texas and has a daughter, Oden Waring McKay. Gertrude May McKay married John Midgah Hicks, son of Edna Gould Hicks (*née* Smith) and the late Edgar Hicks.

Mr. McKay's residence is located at No. 170 College Avenue, Westerleigh, Staten Island, New York.

HENRY TIMROD GOODWIN, M. D.—Though the late Dr. Henry Timrod Goodwin spent the greater part of his professional career on Staten Island, New York, he always maintained close contact with his native State, South Carolina. On both his parents' sides he was connected with old and prominent families of the Southland and he always cherished this fact.

On the paternal side the family of Goodwin is of English origin, having had its ancient seat at Bury St. Edmund. Dr. Goodwin's paternal grandmother was a Miss Munro, who was of Scottish birth. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Henry Timrod, who was president of the German Friendly Society of Charleston, South Carolina, which was organized in 1766, and a member of the German Fusilliers, a patriotic organization. In May, 1775, when the first news of the battles of Lexington and Concord was received, he was the first man in the city of Charleston to sign documents pledging to take up arms against Great Britain, though he was well aware that in so doing he was courting condemnation to death as a possible result of his heroic action. When the Revolution actually began, he enlisted for the war and was made a sergeant. He fought all through the struggle, and some years after peace was declared, he organized a company of volunteers, and as their captain marched the command into Florida and assisted in the suppression of the uprising of the bloodthirsty Seminole Indians.

Dr. Goodwin's father, George Munro Goodwin, was born in England. Early in life he came to the United States and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Later he removed to Columbia, this State, and was a merchant there until the time of his death. George Munro Goodwin's wife was Emily Timrod, daughter of William Timrod, a native of Charleston, and granddaughter of Henry Timrod, who came from Germany prior to the Revolutionary War and made his home in this State, where he was well known as a writer, newspaper man and poet. Her brother, the late Henry Timrod, attained fame as the poet of South Carolina.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, Dr. Henry Timrod Goodwin received his early education in the private schools of his native city. He was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine by the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, on graduation in the class of 1886. He was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in Chicago, Illinois, in 1917. For about ten years after graduation from the Long Island College Hospital he was a medical officer in the United States Marine Hospital Service. This part of his career began in 1887 with an appointment as assistant surgeon at the Marine Hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, whence he was transferred to New Orleans, Louisiana; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio; and

from the latter station to Staten Island, New York. His last station was the United States Marine Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was in command of the hospital until he retired, in 1896, to return to Staten Island and take up private practice. After that he made his home and had his offices in St. George, Staten Island.

Dr. Goodwin was a surgeon on the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, Richmond Borough, New York City. He was a member of the Richmond County (New York) Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In politics he was a Democrat, but he had never sought or held public office. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Henry Timrod Goodwin married (first) Laura Wineow, at Baltimore, Maryland. After her death he married (second) Anna Moody, a niece of the late Evangelist Dwight Lyman Moody. She died and he married (third) Pauline Heyward, a daughter of Andrew Hasell Heyward, who was born in Charleston and who married Frances Smith, of Charleston. Mr. Heyward was a rice planter, who fought in the Civil War in the Palmetto Guard. He was a direct descendant of Thomas Heyward, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who came from England and settled in Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Heyward were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living: Francis, Lily, Catherine, Pauline (Mrs. Henry Timrod Goodwin), and Hasell. Dr. Goodwin was the father of two sons: 1. Hugh M., by his first marriage, who is now deceased. 2. George Munro Goodwin, by his second marriage, who graduated from Columbia University with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, is practicing medicine in New York City, and is a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital. He married Katie Dearing, of Athens, Georgia, and they have two daughters: Ann and Katherine.

At his home in St. George, Staten Island, New York, No. 360 Van Duzer Street, Dr. Henry Timrod Goodwin died on July 13, 1931, after an illness of several months. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest practicing physicians on Staten Island, where he had enjoyed for many years a very large practice and an enviable professional reputation as an exceptionally able surgeon. Combining with great professional skill a charming personality, typically Southern, he had innumerable friends, who admired, respected and loved him. By them and, indeed, by all who knew him, his passing away was regarded as a great loss. In every aspect Dr. Goodwin's career had been one of honorable achievement and of useful service to mankind, and his name will always occupy an honored place in the annals of his profession, just as his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of his friends.

ARTHUR v. BRIESEN—The v. Briesen family is of ancient German lineage. Their ancestral lines bearing proof of distinguished forebears can be traced as far as the ninth century. It is appropriate, however, that inasmuch as their genealogical records exist in the home land, and in consideration of the activities of the first three generations of v. Briesens in America, one must necessarily begin with the progenitor, Richard v. Briesen, father of Arthur v. Briesen, and grandfather of Fritz and Hans v. Briesen. Their history in this country reveals many

noteworthy accomplishments about the metropolitan district of New York of especial interest to Staten Islanders, where members of the family have resided on a landed estate along the Narrows.

Coming of a family well identified with its country's history, both from a civic and military standpoint, it was not surprising that Richard v. Briesen should pursue a soldierly career. After serving in the Prussian Army for a number of years, he retired from this military body as an officer, but was not destined to enjoy civilian life in his native land. Instead, he foresaw greater opportunity for economic advancement across the waters and with a determination characteristic of one of his nature, sold his landed estates in Prussia and voyaged to America in 1856. He arrived in New York but soon journeyed westward where his task was that of placing German immigrants in responsible employment and economic security. In the fulfilling of this work he acted as agent for the German Association of the State of Missouri (*Deutsche Gesellschaft des Staates Missouri*.)

Near the end of 1858, Richard v. Briesen returned to Germany, leaving behind him his thirteen-year old son, Arthur, who had come to the United States in the summer of that year. The elder v. Briesen stayed in the land of his birth but three years, however, returning to America about 1861 with the remaining members of his family. This time, he took up residence in New York City and forthwith became interested in a chemical or druggist's establishment. He supported, financially, a number of experiments aiming at the manufacture of compressed yeast and at one time managed certain other concerns. By 1863, he had forsaken these several establishments for the maintenance of a single plant, located at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue.

The outbreak of the celebrated draft riots in New York on July 13, 1863, brought about the collapse of Richard v. Briesen's business structure, but it also gave evidence of his indomitable courage and humanity. Placed in command of troops and ordered to stop all riots, Colonel H. F. O'Brien incurred the wrath of a mob which milled about the corner near Mr. v. Briesen's shop. While attempting to restore order the colonel became separated from his soldiers and foolishly endeavored to fight the mob single-handed. According to eye-witnesses he was overpowered, battered and finally tortured. Having compassion for the dying man, Mr. Briesen hurried to his side and gave him a drink of water. The mob turned on the druggist, ransacked and gutted his shop and beat him severely. His younger son, Arthur, fortunately saved him from death, but in the following year, crushed by his commercial losses and the injuries he had received, he went blind. It thus became the duty of Arthur to care for him and for the family home, a task which ended with the death of his father in 1883.

Richard v. Briesen had married in 1839, Adeline Bandtke, a native of Germany. They were parents of the following children: Richard, Arthur, Edith A. and Franz.

Arthur v. Briesen was born at Borckendorf, in northern Posen, Germany, on July 11, 1843. He acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools at Hohenstein and Braunsberg, after which, in 1858, he voyaged to the United States and settled in New York. He resided first, with his elder brother, Richard and later, with Franz Sigel. Finding employment at a very low wage, he was

forced to exist on but a dollar a week, but bravely endured this hardship that he might obtain a thorough-going business and industrial training. For some years he was engaged in various occupations, being employed by a cigar-manufacturer, gaining an insight into the cabinet-maker's trade, working for William Gibson in a stained-glass window factory and shortly before the Civil War, becoming associated with Olmstead and Vaux, landscape architects, who laid out Central Park. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted, went to the battlefield with the First New York Volunteer Engineers and served in the campaign that brought about the capitulation of Beaufort, Fort Pulaski and additional Confederate strongholds. Later, he was made a sergeant and, as such, served before Forts Wagner and Beauregard.

In 1864, Arthur v. Briesen returned to New York to care for his father, his elder brother, Richard, being engaged in the naval service. He became employed on the staff of the "Scientific American" and for the next eight years concentrated his efforts in the study of draftsmanship and the preparation of patent specifications. Of an especially competent and persevering nature, he invented a new method of mechanical drawing and apart from his general work, was a student of law at New York University. He was graduated from this seat of learning and admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1868. During the ensuing years he advanced rapidly in his profession, in association with Messrs. Munn and Company, with whom he was initiated into the mysteries of patent work.

Arthur v. Briesen, in 1874, began an independent practice of his calling, specializing in patent work. Soon other lawyers became identified with him, he held the post of senior member of three successive law firms and in 1884 or 1885 he joined the German Legal Aid Society (later changed to The Legal Aid Society). At this juncture, it is suitable that mention be made of Mr. v. Briesen's qualifications as a member and some insight into his nature be made. First, he was earnest, sincere and straightforward, not only in character, but in expression of thought. Honest, keenly-observing and capable of producing a vast amount of work, he was a thorough craftsman. Above all, he had an honest and deeply-rooted passion for justice that transcended all other worthy ideals.

Mr. v. Briesen became a director of the German Legal Aid Society in 1889, was shortly afterwards placed on the law committee and in 1890 was elected president to succeed Governor Edward Salomon. As the incumbent of this office he believed implicitly in certain tenets, which if not adhered to universally, would destroy justice. They were: the opportunity for the enforcement of the rights of the poor; the righting of certain definite wrongs inflicted; the preservation of a moral equilibrium; the substantial assistance of those afflicted not only in body, but in soul. So strong were Mr. v. Briesen's enthusiasm and zeal that he awakened in other competent city attorneys a desire to aid the society, thus laying a strong foundation for the efforts that were to follow. Under his administrative genius and kindly sympathy, all gains made by the society were carefully consolidated and a spirit of friendly coöperation manifested itself within the entire organization. Though the society had been formulated chiefly for the purpose of securing legal aid for persons of German nationality, in 1896 the name became that of The Legal Aid Society, Mr. v. Briesen still main-

taining his post as president. Men of sterling calibre, leaders in public life particularly, in statewide circles, became directors of the organization, such as Carl Schurz, James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Robert W. De Forest, Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt and Jacob A. Riis. Besides engaging in the furtherance of justice the society also supported educational work, thus aiding in citizenship training and in materially enhancing economic standards.

So numerous became the applications for the handling of cases that a special investigational unit was organized to determine the "righteousness" or "fraudulency" of claims. Though from time to time severe blows in the form of financial panics and unwarranted public criticism threatened to hamper the society's advancement, yet the work went on with increasing efficiency and vigor. Practically all other beneficent organizations in New York coöperated freely, the public press was an enthusiastic supporter and private citizens gave of their means.

At last, after no less than twenty-six years of unrelenting and patient endeavor, Mr. v. Briesen, at the annual meeting of the society held on February 24, 1916, finally laid down his duties as president. According to "The Lance of Justice," a remarkable book dealing with the work of The Legal Aid Society, written by John MacArthur Maguire, (from which much of Mr. v. Briesen's life history has been taken herein,)

there passed from the Society's active workers the man who had the vision to foresee, the boldness to plan and the patience to execute the great fabric of legal aid. In a very literal sense he devoted to the good cause thirty-two years of his life. Only very, very slowly are we beginning to realize the profound influence for good which Mr. v. Briesen created in American life, to realize that he has left a monument more lasting than brass and more sublime than the regal elevation of pyramids, which neither the wasting shower, the unavailing north wind, nor an innumerable succession of years, and the flight of seasons shall be able to demolish.

Upon his departure from the society, the directors wrote of Mr. v. Briesen:

Appreciation cannot measure such lifelong devotion, nor praise enhance its success, but we who know the facts, his friends and associates, are unwilling to let the occasion pass without expressing these sentiments, approved by our fellow-members, our clients, and indeed the whole community.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Directors of The Legal Aid Society hereby record an obligation which nothing can repay, a regret universally shared, and a memory to be cherished as long as we live.

Throughout Mr. v. Briesen's career he had enjoyed the friendship, confidence and hearty support of men high in public esteem. The late Theodore Roosevelt said on Columbus Day, October 12, 1912, that "Jacob Riis and Arthur v. Briesen represented as high a type of American citizens as this land can produce." Elihu Root, in discussing legal aid work stated: "Permit me to say a word of tribute for a lawyer whom I learned to respect and esteem through many years of association and coöperation in the work that we have been talking about. All honor is due to Arthur v. Briesen for his great-hearted, devoted and untiring labor, that in our free republic the poor might feel that the law was their protector and that justice was for them."

William G. Guthrie, ex-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the New York State Bar Association, in his admirable foreword written in introduction to "The Lance of Justice," tenders tribute to the founders

of The Legal Aid Society thus: "It was singularly right and just that the author should pay a tribute of praise to the founders and managers of the New York Society. Those who know personally of the immense labor and the self-sacrificing devotion of these men to the cause of legal aid in the city of New York, under adverse circumstances and lack of adequate support and funds, and preëminently the services of Edward Salomon, Arthur v. Briesen and J. Augustus Johnson, will be immensely gratified at the due recognition of their several contributions to this work. They all merit the praise that is given them." Mr. Guthrie paid ample testimony to Mr. v. Briesen's individual activity, in part: "The Bar of the City of New York should be particularly grateful for the high estimate of the nobility, the lofty character, the passion for justice, the resolute constancy and the self-sacrificing enthusiasm and devotion of Arthur v. Briesen. Mr. Chief Justice Taft once said that Mr. v. Briesen was the philanthropic leader of the Bar." It is fitting that "The Lance of Justice" was dedicated to this noble citizen.

Arthur v. Briesen's association with Staten Island began during the Civil War when his regiment was mustered in on the Island. Many years later in 1901 he purchased a large and unusually beautiful estate, in the Fort Wadsworth section along the Narrows. He gave it the name "Gernda." Bromley's "Atlas" of Richmond Borough, published in 1917, depicts his estate as a spacious one, situated high above the water and well surrounded by trees and shrubbery. His home was ample, one of the largest and most substantial that graces our Island and built largely of red sandstone, a material which in itself was definitely connected with our history. In 1812, Governor Tompkins had beseeched the State of New York to erect a fortification along the Narrows, but upon being refused had built on his own initiative a red sandstone fort. During the middle part of the century when the fort's utility was at an end, the sandstone blocks were torn down, and a large portion of the material used for the construction of the present v. Briesen residence.

In his home life, Arthur v. Briesen was known principally for his generous hospitality, visitors from many nations often having been entertained here with genuine warmth and sincerity. A German immigrant legal aid client, while abroad, wanted to write Mr. v. Briesen, and, not knowing his address, sent it, as the story goes, to, "Mr. v. Briesen, First House on Left, America." The epistle was duly delivered by the post office. At the launching of the Kaiser's yacht on Staten Island the story was told to Prince Henry, brother of the Kaiser, who was visiting here during the launching.

Though the fulfilling of his legal duties was extremely exacting, Mr. v. Briesen gave evidence on many occasions of his love for Staten Island. His death came on May 13, 1920, as he was on the way to his Staten Island home.

During his life this noble citizen had been the recipient of many honors in addition to those conferred upon him by his own society. In 1905 he had received from France the Cross of the Legion of Honor; in 1908 Kaiser Wilhelm had sent him the Cross of the Order of the Prussian Crown and the following year he had been received by the Kaiser at Potsdam. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him June 4, 1913 by New York University.

Mr. v. Briesen's marriage had taken place in New

York City on October 23, 1873, to Anna Goepel, daughter of Karl and Emma (Zeller) Goepel. They were the parents of five children: 1. Fritz, of further mention. 2. Hans, also mentioned later. 3. Gretchen, now Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, whose husband was president of the National Security League. 4. Gertrude, deceased. 5. Hedwig, also deceased, married Kendall Banning and became the mother of a daughter, Barbara Banning.

Fritz v. Briesen was born in Brooklyn, in 1874. After receiving his early education at Columbia Grammar School and Dr. Sachs' Collegiate Institute, he entered Harvard University and was graduated from this seat of learning with a diploma as Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Further academic degrees were awarded him as follows: Bachelor of Laws, New York University Law School in 1897, followed by his admission to the bar; Master of Laws, Columbian University (now George Washington University) at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1901; Doctor of Civil Law, from the latter institution in 1902. From 1900 to 1904 Mr. v. Briesen had charge of the Washington office of Briesen and Knauth, specialists in patent law. In the latter year he returned to New York and since that time has been a member of the firm of Briesen and Knauth, which later became Briesen and Schrenk.

His affiliations with professional, civic and fraternal organizations are many. He is a director of The Legal Aid Society, a trustee of the American Seamen's Friend Society and identified with Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi Club of New York City, the Chemists Club, the Harvard Clubs of New York City, and Boston and the Metropolitan Club and the University Club, both of Washington, and numerous bar associations.

Fritz v. Briesen married in New York City in 1905, Edwina Fay Fuller, daughter of Edward N. Fuller, of Boston and Augusta Elizabeth (Morrison) Fuller of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They are the parents of two children: Gernda v. Briesen, named after the family Staten Island home and Hans v. Briesen, 2d.

Hans v. Briesen's birth occurred in Brooklyn, June 12, 1876, and after a private schooling he entered Columbia University, where he remained from 1893 to 1895. He entered Harvard University, from whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. After attending New York University Law School for two years he was awarded his diploma as Bachelor of Laws in 1899. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered practice in association with his father's firm, Briesen and Knauth. Upon Mr. Knauth's death in 1916 the firm designation was changed to that of Briesen and Schrenk, the present appellation. Briesen and Schrenk specialize in patents, trade marks and copyrights.

He is affiliated with the following organizations and clubs: the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the New York State Bar Association; the Chamber of Commerce of Staten Island; the Harvard Club; the Boston Harvard Club; the University Club of Washington, District of Columbia, the Players' Club and the Law School Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

THE REV. WILLIAM WINTER MIX, D. D.

—The ensuing narrative is a biography of the Rev. William Winter Mix, D. D., priest-in-charge of St. Simon's Chapel-in-the-Clove, Concord, Staten Island, who has enjoyed a broad and extended experi-



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ence as a minister of the Gospel. Dr. Mix has attained wide recognition for the ecclesiastical services he has rendered during his many pastorates, both in the Metropolitan district of New York and in the Middle West.

The Mix family, which is of English ancestry, were resident in New England, New York, and Canada in early Colonial times, as historic annals supplemented by family records substantiate. Lord Mix settled in southern Connecticut, and a memorial tablet placed on a magnificent old tree in New Haven, commemorated the site of the early Mix estate in that locality. Certain members of the family, wherever their habitat may have been, were identified with the professions, several of their number becoming clergymen.

John Wesley Mix, the father of the Rev. William W. Mix, was born in Canada (East) and his three brothers, Page, Eli, and Enos; and their father, Jonathan Mix, before them, evidencing the derivation of this branch of the family. In 1846, John Wesley Mix married Emmaline Prouty (then of Canada, who was formerly from Massachusetts.) Her people were of old New England stock directly associated with other Proutys throughout the eastern part of the country, one of the more prominent being Governor Prouty of Vermont. While residing in Canada, John Wesley Mix and his wife became the parents of two sons and a daughter, John Wesley, Jr., Allan, and Emma. Some years later the family removed into the State of Illinois, where their son, William Winter, was born in Elmira, Stark County, on September 25, 1857. Later, two brothers, Charles and Burnside, came to bless the little family.

Shortly after the termination of the Civil War, the elder Mix acquired a homestead of approximately two hundred acres in Henry County, Missouri, and the family removed to that locality. Sometime later, however, due to the family's readiness to assist a neighbor in straitened circumstances, their own estate became heavily involved. Its consequent loss, and the death of the mother, and later the father, had a distinct bearing upon the education of the children. The Rev. William W. Mix therefore found it necessary to obtain his early schooling in a nearby district schoolhouse. Later, he entered a graded school in Holden, Missouri, and during the summer months supported himself by the sale of books. One of those he distinctly remembers, was "John King's Medical Book" selling at eight dollars per volume. After leaving Holden, it was his good fortune to obtain assistance in preparing himself for the sacred ministry, which he felt certain would be his lifetime calling.

The Rev. Mix then matriculated at Union Park Theological Seminary in Chicago—an institution that encouraged scholarship by giving financial aid to students who attained high rank. Students also added to their incomes by performing such work as lighting and extinguishing street lamps mornings and evenings, waiting on hotel tables during the summer vacations, and other duties by which they were enabled to defray their expenses at the seminary. Subsequently, Dr. Mix decided to transfer to Oberlin College in Ohio, for it was his belief that greater opportunities would be afforded in that well-known seat of learning, now ranking as Oberlin University. This change was made with a high commendation from the faculty as to his character, conduct, and scholarship.

The spring of 1883 brought with it the customary

exacting canonical and doctrinal examinations held by the Oberlin Theological Department. Just at this time, the Rev. Mix who was a member of the graduating class, received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in West Farmington, Ohio. To accept this call, required a special rigorous examination (including not only departmental studies, but far beyond) by a competent committee, part of whom were from Oberlin, Professor Smith representing the faculty, and the Rev. Dr. Cutler the Congregational Church, and others, to ascertain the fitness and qualifications of the Rev. William W. Mix for the Gospel ministry in the Congregational Church. As a consequence, Dr. Mix was unanimously approved, and ordained, and he immediately accepted the call to the church in West Farmington. During his pastorate there, he met and married Belle Louella Higgins, who was an active and gifted member of his congregation. Later, while he was pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in Perrysburg, Ohio (a suburb of Toledo) the youthful Rev. Mix was elected a delegate of the Maumee Presbytery which was composed of a large number of Presbyterian churches of that section, representing them in the Synod which convened at Cleveland, Ohio, for counsel and legislation.

A few years later, in order to transfer to a more healthful climate, and to pursue further graduate studies and research work, the Rev. Mix left Ohio with his wife and little daughter, for the State of Minnesota. He entered Seabury Divinity School (an Episcopal institution) at Faribault. While there Dr. Mix was received into the Episcopal Church by Bishop Whipple, and was ordained to the diaconate on July 1, 1888, in the Church of the Good Shepherd in Topeka, Kansas, by Bishop Elisha Thomas. While in charge of this church, he was engaged by a lecture bureau, and toured the State of Kansas. "Hard Questions" was one of his best lectures.

Dr. Mix was advanced to the priesthood in the spring of 1890, by Bishop Boyd Vincent, in Christ Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. During his rectorship there, he was appointed to the chaplaincy of the Ohio Military Academy, with the rank of captain. The years that followed were characterized by an intense devotion to duty and to church activities of a widely varied nature, during which he spared neither his time nor his energies. For two periods of four years each, he served successively as rector of St. John's Church at Ashland, Pennsylvania, and St. Timothy's Church in Philadelphia. Then followed his election to the office of financial field secretary of the National Temperance Society, the oldest organization of its kind, which had its headquarters in the city of New York. Removing with his family to that city, it was not long before he was engaged to present his cause in numerous churches in the Metropolitan district and elsewhere.

Dr. Mix's first association with Staten Island came in the summer of 1900, when he acted as chaplain of Sailors Snug Harbor during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Sloane, and also served Christ Church, New Brighton, at the same time. He was called from thence to the clerical staff of St. John's Church, Jersey City Heights, and assisted the rector, the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, D. D. Later, he was recalled to the same church. This was the largest of Episcopal parishes in that Diocese. While still serving St. John's Church, Dr. Mix was called to assist the Rev. Brady E. Bachus, D. D., at the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, and after the death of the

rector, he continued in charge until called to the Church of the Holy Cross, in Ridgewood, Brooklyn. Later, he became rector of St. John's Church, Long Island City. While there, he was requested by the Bishop of Long Island to effect a survey of the district about Corona, Long Island, with a view to determining whether or not the establishment of an Episcopal church there would be advisable. Undertaking this task, which necessitated much canvassing, numerous services, and initial organization, his report was a favorable one, and resulted in the building of Grace Episcopal Church, now a flourishing parish.

The year 1906 marked his appointment to the clerical staff of the Church of the Transfiguration (the famous "Little Church Around the Corner") whose rector was the late Rev. Dr. Houghton, D. D. Dr. Mix also served on the clerical staff of St. Augustine's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in a similar capacity, and was later recalled there. He served twice on the clerical staff of the Church of the Holy Trinity at East Eighty-eighth Street. St. Michael's Church at Ninety-nine Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was another New York City church where he served as one of the curates. All of these were among the best of the city's churches.

The rich experience which Dr. Mix acquired from serving in so many varied parishes is a valuable asset, and produces a ripe development. This is manifested in his broad viewpoints and friendly personality. Often the clergy in various communions deem it expedient to transfer their ministrations elsewhere, when causes such as extremes in churchmanship, serious inconveniences, insufficient salary, or uncongeniality, create impediments toward accomplishing their good work.

Dr. Mix received his second call to Staten Island in the latter part of 1909, being requested to "Resurrect All Saints Church at Mariners Harbor, *if it can be done*," in the words of Bishop Charles Sumner Burch, D. D., Archdeacon of Richmond (Staten Island) at that time. Five years later, Dr. Mix had succeeded in placing All Saints Church on a stable foundation in its present location, Van Name Avenue and Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, having meantime secured both its spiritual and temporal advancement. This building was the former old Floating Chapel of the Seamen's Church Institute, and was anchored near Brooklyn Bridge, New York, and previously known as the Church of Our Saviour. It was most kindly presented to All Saints Parish, Mariners Harbor, which badly needed a suitable edifice. This was a substantial and churchly building seating about three hundred people, and it was a unique sight to see the old Floating Chapel being towed across the New York Bay by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company on Epiphany Day, January 6, 1912, and welcomed with cheers and the blowing of whistles, and anchored at the foot of Van Name Avenue, Mariners Harbor, where it remained on its scow and was used for all church services by Rev. Mix until the summer of 1914. Many times both clergy and worshippers experienced the rocking and wrenching of the chapel when wind and waves challenged her moorings. One sympathetic person upon reading of these conditions in the newspaper in far-off Canada, kindly sent Dr. Mix "a very good remedy for sea-sickness." Dr. Mix was instrumental in selecting a suitable site on which to place the Floating Chapel, and in due time the moorings were cut and the chapel moved at midnight to its present location. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of All Saints Parish, All Saints Day, November 1,

1914, the corner-stone was laid by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Mix, with Bishop Burch officiating.

While still rector of All Saints Church, Dr. Mix was asked by Archdeacon Hulse to also assume the charge of St. Simon's Chapel, Concord, with an assistant from the General Theological Seminary, New York—now the Rev. Harold Sawyer, of Grace Church, Utica, New York—to help him in the care of the two parishes. This arrangement continued until the Rev. Mix resigned All Saints Church and devoted himself entirely to St. Simon's where there was a rectory. Some years later All Saints was offered him again, through the Rev. Dr. Pott.

It was in Advent, 1913, that Dr. Mix became the priest-in-charge of St. Simon's Chapel, Concord, Staten Island, where he has remained the past nineteen years. Thus for nearly two decades he has rendered this parish and Staten Island as well, faithful service born of sound judgment, administrative acumen and splendid spiritual guidance. His pastorate has been devoted principally to the work of maintenance and development, though he has been invited to accept other more promising cures. He affectionately christened the little chapel "St. Simon's-in-the-Clove" and by this it is known throughout the Island.

Dr. Mix has always evinced a warm interest in the civic and social well-being of Staten Island, and in coöperation with other members of the clerical body, he has engaged in campaigns aimed toward civic betterment. One instance of note was his forceful part in effecting the restoration of trolley service, after the public had been deprived of such means of conveyance to and from the St. George Ferry, Staten Island, during a very severe winter many years ago. This service won him the title: "The Father of the Little Red Car." Borough President Cahill sent word to Dr. Mix at this time: "Tell Dr. Mix that he may have anything he wants."

It is worthy of mention that from among the entire clerical body on Staten Island, Dr. Mix was chosen to officiate some years ago at a celebrated civic event—a pageant, which depicted "The Wedding of Miss Richmond to Father Knickerbocker." This pageant was presented at Stapleton Park, Staten Island, the occasion being the Silver Jubilee of the city of New York, at which time all the boroughs participated in civic weddings of this sort. Dr. Mix, however, was unable to accept the honor, owing to Bishop Manning's objection to his clergy performing such ceremonies. Dr. Mix was invited and elected to membership in the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce many years ago, and also was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was chaplain for a number of years in Ohio. He is an honorary member of the local organization of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

It is fitting here to recall briefly the early history of St. Simon's Chapel. This mission was organized by the Rev. Richard Abercrombie, then rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, to serve the German population in Stapleton, and known as "St. Simon's Free German Chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and located on Targee Street. The German version of the Book of Common Prayer was used. The chapel was consecrated on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1855, by Bishop Horatio Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

In order to ensure the future financial independence of the chapel, a tract of land of eleven acres was purchased for cemetery purposes—now known as Woodland Cemetery, Staten Island. Unfortunately

this was sold in 1869 to satisfy a small mortgage of less than \$1,000—while Dr. John Eccleston was the rector of St. John's Church. This was a very grave injury to St. Simon's Chapel, as it removed her source of income for the future. Sometime later, the chapel was removed into Concord, where it had a better prospect for growth and usefulness with the English population. Owing to the influence of certain prominent families active in the affairs of St. Simon's, the chapel was moved yet again to its final location in the Clove between Emerson and Grymes Hills, Concord, where the parish hall and rectory were presently built. But unfortunately the noisy car barns were soon erected within a few feet, destroying the suitability for a church site. St. Simon's has remained in this location nearly forty years, until condemned in June, 1929, by the building inspectors of Richmond Borough, who pronounced it positively unsafe for public use, and ordered it closed immediately—fining Dr. Mix fifty dollars for violation of the Building Code, innocently incurred by him, and afterward cancelled.

The interior of the little chapel was both churchly and beautiful, being patterned after one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey, London; but the cost of preserving it for safe public usage would have entailed too great an expense to be considered, and owing to its objectionable location in the rear of the bus barns; therefore the chapel was dismantled, and the beautiful stained glass memorial windows and all articles of value and association were removed at once, and are at present safe in storage, awaiting the construction of the new St. Simon's Church in the near future on eight lots on Vanderbilt Avenue and Targee Street, Stapleton.

It was several years ago in 1925, that Dr. Mix determined to inaugurate a movement within the parish for a new church, and accordingly organized a campaign whereby the lots were purchased, and the deed delivered to the Bishop on Epiphany Day, January 6, 1926. Ten thousand dollars in cash was the sum paid, which amount was raised exclusively by St. Simon's parishioners and all their efforts; no other financial assistance, whatever, was obtained; therefore great credit was due the parish, especially as no wealthy families had been in St. Simon's for some time before the present incumbent assumed charge.

Having thus acquired the land, the next step was to raise the funds with which to procure the buildings. To this end, Dr. Mix introduced to the parish a promoter whose acquaintance he had previously made and who was approved by Bishop Lloyd to engage in such a campaign. This promoter offered his services gratis. Soon after he assumed his office, for entirely unknown reasons—but manifestly for personal prestige, gain, and power—he completely opposed and finally deranged the general program of the building committee, and also caused marked dissensions in the parish by false statements and misrepresentations of those persons in authority. When Bishop Manning became acquainted with the grave mischief and disruptions this promoter was causing, he instructed Dr. Mix to "dismiss that man at once." Yet several misguided parishioners still believing in the integrity and leadership of the promoter, withdrew from St. Simon's and affiliated elsewhere in church membership, instead of remaining loyal to the bishop and the church.

This sad experience naturally caused a discontinuance and postponement of the campaign, as the parish was left in a discordant condition, with not

even a dollar collected toward the objective, and expenses incurred. Since that time, the building fund has gradually been increased from year to year through various efforts within the parish to approximately \$1,500. The deleterious effects of the prevailing business depression throughout the Nation have unfortunately halted definite procedure toward a new campaign, although suitable and inexpensive plans for the new St. Simon's Chapel have been kindly drawn by a skilled registered architect within the parish, who has rendered St. Simon's invaluable service in a variety of ways, as well as a few others.

Since June 9, 1929, all church services and all parish activities have been held in the parish hall building, which is entirely inadequate for every purpose, despite some recent alterations necessary to be made. The final demolishing of the old chapel occurred in May, 1931, after waiting some time for the consent of the diocesan authorities.

A distinctive milestone in the history of the parish was its seventy-fifth anniversary, which was reached on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1930. Appropriate services were held throughout the day, including a festival service at which Dr. Mix delivered a sermon, "Workers Together With God."

In looking back over the list of clergy in charge of St. Simon's Chapel, Dr. Mix feels strongly that great credit is due the Rev. Dr. Wasson, Rev. R. Humphries, the Rev. H. Newman Lawrence, Rev. William G. Thompson, and the Rev. George Langdon, for their notable achievements in the advancement of St. Simon's Parish.

And now, the congregation and the Rev. Dr. Mix are waiting patiently for more propitious times to warrant their going forward in a prescribed manner, according to the bishop's desire toward their goal. The likelihood of making a sale at any time of the present site is an important factor, for by such a transaction a substantial sum would be realized with which to proceed to build on the new church property.

As previously mentioned, Dr. Mix married Miss Belle Louella Higgins, of West Farmington, Ohio, the ceremony taking place there in the Congregational Church on July 20, 1883. Mrs. Mix was descended on both sides of her family from forebears settled early in Colonial America. Certain of their number were associated prominently in affairs of legislative and administrative importance in New England in its early history. Through direct kinship leading successively from the Higgins to the Palmer, Bean, Sanger families and finally to the Webster family, Mrs. Mix was a descendant of Noah Webster, who compiled the American Dictionary of the English Language and various other compendiums. Noah Webster, in turn, was a cousin of Daniel Webster, illustrious statesman and patriot. One of Mrs. Mix's paternal grandsires was a Dr. Higgins, who in his capacity as a physician, walked beside Major André on his way to the gallows.

Her grandmother, on her maternal side, was Nancy Wolcott, representative of an old Connecticut colony family. The latter was related directly to Oliver Wolcott, ninth signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and later Governor of the State of Connecticut. In the Bean family, there were five brothers who entered the Congregational ministry. Louise Bean Palmer married William Henry Higgins, who was a well-known stock broker in the Western Reserve, Ohio. The Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington in Trumbull County, Ohio (changed later to Western Reserve College)

was where Mrs. Mix received her education, and whose relative, the Hon. John Stull, was very influential in its progress. Mrs. Mix died in May, 1932.

Dr. and Mrs. Mix became the parents of three children: 1. Vera Louise, who died at the age of two years. 2. Bessie Belle, who married James Earl Rogers, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and now residents of New Dorp, having one daughter, Louise Morse Rogers. 3. Ethel Winifred Mix, who serves as parish assistant to her father in St. Simon's Parish. Miss Mix is an alumna of St. Mary's School, Peekskill, New York, and also of the Jenny Hunter Kindergarten Training School, New York City.

WILLIAM IUCHO SEAMAN—The memory of a life filled with deeds of kindness, which at the same time was fraught with a sincere and noble earnestness to succeed in a material sense and give the best to posterity that could be afforded, must necessarily be an inspiration to those who honor this tender remembrance. A person such as this who will long be esteemed as one of Staten Island's most respected citizens, was the late William Iucho Seaman, whose death occurred in 1928 at his home in the Emerson Hill district of Stapleton.

Mr. Seaman was descended from forebears of English birth and bearing who had long been seated in the home country and were a sturdy and industrious people. The Seaman coat-of-arms is a seahorse. Earliest mention of the family as chronicled in heraldic history relates of one John de Seaman, who was among the first to join in the Crusades. Later in English annals one comes upon Lazarus Seaman, a native of Leicester, and a Puritan divine. He is described as a learned theologian of the seventeenth century, versed in the art of controversy and stout in defence of his position in religious matters. He was of the same branch of the family as Captain John Seaman, progenitor of the family in America, and quite possibly the latter's father.

Captain John Seaman was born in Leicester, England, in 1604, and was educated in that place. He came to America in the Winthrop fleet of ten vessels and nine hundred passengers in 1630, landing in Massachusetts and subsequently participating in association with John Winthrop, Captain John Mason and others in the New Hampshire land grant. After remaining for some time, he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, where he took residence in 1643. For nearly a half century thereafter he was recognized as one of the outstanding citizens of this town.

In a provincial convention called in New Amsterdam by writ of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, December 11, 1653, John Seaman and William Wishburne were representatives from Hempstead. Three years later John Seaman and Richard Gildersleeve were nominated as representatives, and on July 17, 1657, it is recorded that Governor Stuyvesant visited Hempstead, with the result that Mr. Seaman was designated to visit the Governor on all errands dealing with official business in Hempstead. In March, 1658, he was appointed, among others, to lay out the town boundary, he also acted as a juryman and in 1668-69 an assessment record shows that he was a large landholder. In religious affiliation he was a member of the Society of Friends, his farm being not far from the Friends' Meeting House. John Seaman's marriage took place in 1642 at Fairfield, Connecticut, to Elizabeth Strickland, daughter of John Strickland, the latter a pioneer settler of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who later be-

came a resident of Hempstead. To this union four sons and a daughter were born: John, Jonathan, Benjamin, of further mention, Solomon, and Elizabeth, who married John Jackson. Captain John Seaman died early in 1695.

His aforementioned son, Benjamin Seaman, was born in 1650 and married Martha Titus, daughter of Edmund (or Edmond) Titus. The latter family was of English descent, first represented in America by Robert Titus, grandfather of Martha (Titus) Seaman. Robert Titus was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1600 and after coming to America, settled near Brookline, Massachusetts, later dwelled in Rehoboth, near Providence, Rhode Island, and subsequently removed to Long Island. His son, Edmond, born in 1630, died in 1715; married, in 1655, Martha Washburne.

Benjamin and Martha (Titus) Seaman were the parents of Benjamin (2), and it is recorded that he was born in 1685. He and his wife, Jane Mott, of Hempstead, whom he married in 1709, subsequently removed to Staten Island and settled in the vicinity called Fresh Kills, where his death occurred at the age of forty-four. The son of Benjamin and Jane (Mott) Seaman was born December 11, 1719. He was named after his father and during his life followed the occupation kindred to his community. He married Elizabeth Mott sometime prior to 1760, for records indicate that in that year they became the parents of a son, Henry, who in 1784 took Sarah Billopp, of an old Staten Island family, as his wife. She was born in 1765 and her death occurred in 1811. Their son, Henry J., married Catherine Seaman and they became the parents of a son, Billopp, father of our late resident. Billopp Seaman married Adaline Iucho and to this union were born seven children: Henry Billopp, deceased; Emma, widow of Frank C. Randall of Arrochar; Addie, now Mrs. Henry G. Stephens of New York; Lena, widow of Edwin S. Tucker of New York; William I., of this review; Arnold H., residing in New York, and Lucy B., deceased.

William I. Seaman was born in Brooklyn, August 19, 1870. His parents moved, in his early youth, to Richmond, Staten Island, where he was educated, being admitted to the bar after matriculation at the New York Law School. He became associated with Moses Taylor Pine in New York, and for thirty-five years took an active part in the management of the vast industrial and charitable interests of that family.

A man of colorful personality, of intelligence and culture and ever alive to the interests of the community, Mr. Seaman was not only liked by everyone who came to know and appreciate him in his chosen calling, but also by those working in harmony with him in affairs of a civic, social and fraternal nature. From time to time he aided various charitable institutions and generally lent financial aid to worthy causes.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, Mr. Seaman became attached to the 9th Coast Artillery, Home Guard, and did service on the Acqueduct. Later he was also particularly active as chairman of the draft board in Stapleton. He was a former president of the Staten Island Club and director of the Richmond County Country Club. His affiliations with various Manhattan organizations were many and he was a board chairman of the Veteran Corps of Artillery. He was also a member of the Down Town Association. His hobby, undoubtedly, was gardening and the care of flowers, and he spent many leisure hours in this manner. He was also heartily fond of bowling and golf and was both a participant and an ardent fan in both of these sports. In

politics, he was of the Republican party but was not particularly active in this service.

Mr. Seaman's marriage took place October 20, 1909, to Marjorie Luce, daughter of Clarence S. Luce and Alice L. (Francis) Luce, of Emerson Hill. They went to Europe on their wedding trip, making an extensive tour. Mrs. Seaman's paternal ancestral line is traced from forebears bearing the name of Luce and maternally, she is of ancestors whose family name was Francis. Both families were of such undeniably strong calibre that Mrs. Seaman should be justly proud of such a heritage.

(The Luce Line).

De Luci is the name of a Norman knight who accompanied William the Conqueror. He dropped the "de" and changed the "i" to "e," thus in Scotland and England one finds the name, "Luce"; in Italy, Lucci, and in Spain, "Luccena." These names may all have been derived from "Luceres," the name given to the third part of the Roman people under Romulus.

The de Luci have been seated at Norfolk for centuries and the Lucys, who claim descent from the Norman de Luci have name and fame in Warwickshire. Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote Park held grants under the Crown in the time of the Henrys and is supposed to be Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow," as he attained fame by prosecuting the immortal bard for deer stealing.

The first of this family in this country was Henry Luce, who, with his wife, Remember, lived at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, about 1680. The Luces are among the founders of Nantucket; they were also established at Barnstable and Waltham, Massachusetts; Canterbury, Connecticut; Nottingham, New Hampshire, and finally in New York. Many gave Revolutionary service. Descendants have intermarried with the Barnes, Bleekers, Collins, Crosbys, Cartwrights, Harlows, Holmes, Hoyts, Mortons, Robinsons, Tuttles, Howells, Hudsons and Terrys.

Henry Luce left behind him fewer traces of his movements before and after his coming to the Vineyard than any other of the first settlers. But he was known as a foremost citizen, was, in 1666, a juror, a large landed proprietor, a soldier and withal, a lover of the simple family life. He married Remember Litchfield, of Scituate, Massachusetts, daughter of Lawrence and Judith (Dennis) Litchfield, and they had a number of children, among whom was Robert Luce, born in 1667. In 1663 he joined the "Dutch Rebellion," was surveyor of highways in 1675, and a selectman in 1687. He died between 1687 and 1689.

Little is known of the history of Robert Luce except that his death occurred between 1711 and 1714, by drowning, according to tradition. His wife's name was Desire and to this marriage seven children were born.

Of these, Henry Luce was born March 28, 1690. He lived for a time in Chilmark and later in Tisbury, Massachusetts, and married twice. His first wife was Hannah Merry and to this union nine children were born. She died and a few years after her husband had married a second wife; death overtook him on April 4, 1769.

Jonathan Luce, a son, born June 15, 1722, resided at Tisbury and followed the occupation of a weaver. His marriage took place about 1743 to Urana, by whom he had ten children.

The third eldest son, Samuel Luce, born in 1752, was a farmer who first lived in Tisbury but later removed successively to Conway and Goshen, Massachu-

setts. He married, on August 23, 1770, Betsey Luce, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Woollen) Luce, who was a descendant of Richard Warren, one of that hardy group of voyagers who came over to Plymouth in 1620 on the "Mayflower." Thus Mrs. Seaman is a descendant of "Mayflower" ancestry and is eligible to join the Mayflower Society.

Samuel and Betsey Luce had twelve children, of whom Jonathan was the third eldest. Jonathan, born March 17, 1774, in Tisbury, afterwards married Mehitabel Bates. She and her husband had fourteen children, of whom Augustus was one of the youngest.

Augustus Luce, born September 3, 1819, at Haydenville, Massachusetts, married Elvira Clarissa Clapp of that place. Augustus Luce and his wife were the grandfather and grandmother of Mrs. Seaman and to their marriage were born seven children. Of these, Clarence S. Luce, the father of Mrs. Seaman, was born June 10, 1852. He became an architect, and as a representative of his profession was in 1905 a member of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission of the State of New York, and acted as chairman of the executive committee of this body. The exposition itself was held at Portland, Oregon, to commemorate the expedition of the two explorers who in 1805 made first exploration in the great Oregon country. Prominent at the exposition was the New York State building designed by Mr. Luce, a structure of exceptional beauty and dignity. His death occurred on March 22, 1924, at Grymes Hill. He had lived on Staten Island since 1894, first on Franklin Avenue, St. Paul's Avenue, and later, in 1907, removed to Emerson Hill.

Clarence Sumner Luce married, on November 16, 1875, Alice Lydia Francis, and to this union Marjorie (Luce) Seaman was born.

(The Francis Line).

As mentioned before, the history of Mrs. Seaman's family deals with another worthy family group. The name Francis is of Franco-Gallic origin, and appears among those of the early known residents of the northern part of Europe, chiefly in France and Germany. Later the name was to become prominent in English history. In England the name went side by side with the legal profession, its bearers being men of culture and learning.

Coming to the early settlers of America one finds the name of Francis foremost, not only in the Virginia Colony, but also in Massachusetts and later in Connecticut. Of the latter territory, in the records of the town of Wethersfield, the name of Robert Francis appears as a resident in 1645, but it is not stated at what time he first located there. However, it is probable that he was one of a party of adventurers coming here from Plymouth Colony some years earlier for the purpose of establishing homes in the Connecticut Valley.

The maternal ancestry of Mrs. Seaman can be directly traced to Robert Francis but the latter's descendants are so numerous and intermarriages so frequent that this procedure is difficult. Mrs. Seaman's mother as mentioned before was Alice Lydia Francis and her maternal grandfather and grandmother were William and Sarah (Deming) Francis. William Francis, who was born January 26, 1824, lived in Hartford during practically his entire lifetime and was known as the senior member of the firm of Francis and Company, extensive wholesale and retail dealers in hardware of all descriptions. He was a successful business man, honored and respected as a public-spirited citizen of spotless character and posses-

sing a kindly and generous disposition. His marriage took place July 9, 1849, to Sarah Deming and after her death in 1855, he married, two years later, Mary Miller.

By his first wife he had three children: Alice Lydia, Frederick Wadsworth and William Deming. Through his second marriage two children were born: Mary and Edward Miller.

Alice Lydia, born November 18, 1850, was the eldest of this family and in November, 1875, she married Clarence Sumner Luce, who died in 1923. To this union were born four children: Courtland, who lives in Hartford, Connecticut; Arthur, a resident of Huguenot; Marjorie (Mrs. Seaman), and Clarence, who resides in the Emerson Hill district. The three eldest children were born in Boston and Clarence was born in Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Seaman is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and associated with the Hartford Chapter. The Seaman home is at No. 40 Douglas Road, Emerson Hill.

GUGY ÆMILIUS IRVING—Henderson Avenue, which runs from Cassidy Place, near Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, to Alaska Street, West New Brighton, is a thoroughfare of growing traffic and importance on Staten Island and as such, seems likely to remain a striking reminder of John C. Henderson, for whom it was named. This review is dedicated to the Henderson and Irving families, particularly to the aforementioned Mr. Henderson and to the late Guky Æmilius Irving of New Brighton.

John C. Henderson, son of the Hon. Thomas and Mary (Woodruff) Henderson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1809, and came to live on Staten Island in 1859. Together with his wife and children, he spent the summer of that year at the large and fashionable Pavilion Hotel on Richmond Terrace, while waiting for the completion of his new residence on Bard Avenue. Like so many of the other houses of that day on that street, those of the Garners, the Hoyts, the Kissels and the Shaws, the Henderson residence was generously planned. This was a much needed requisite, for Mr. Henderson was the father of fifteen children, all but two of whom lived to adult age. "Linden Lawn," as the place was called, was built of grayish stone with brown cornices. It had wide verandas and rolling lawns, a picture gallery, a conservatory and a bowling alley, and was the scene of much entertaining.

When this house was first erected, there was not even a path from Bard Avenue to Clinton Avenue. By 1881 a country road was laid out which ran between the Henderson and Kissel properties and through the grounds of Sailors' Snug Harbor. Over the Harbor Brook there was a wooden bridge, which was only removed when Henderson Avenue, as the road was called, was macadamized.

Mr. Henderson was an importer, but he always had a keen interest in acquiring worthwhile real estate. In New York he bought, among other parcels of land, a large plot near East End Avenue. He built a number of small city houses on this property, which is still known as the Henderson place. He also obtained a considerable amount of land on Staten Island, in Clinton Avenue between Fillmore Street and Prospect Avenue in New Brighton, and St. Austin's Place in West New Brighton. Much of this property has been kept intact by his heirs under the name of the Henderson Estate Company.

John C. Henderson's first wife died when he was but twenty-one years of age, leaving him with a son, Robert. In 1841, he married (second) Jane Louisa Rapallo, the only daughter of Charles Antonio and Elizabeth (Gould) Rapallo. Mrs. Henderson's death occurred in 1880, her husband surviving until 1884.

Following John C. Henderson's death, most of his children removed to New York, with the exception of four daughters. The eldest of these, Charlotte Louisa, resided for many years in one of the Henderson houses on Clinton Avenue, dying there in 1911. The sixth daughter, Edith May, married, in 1879, William Milne Donald, formerly of New Brunswick, Canada. The Donalds resided on Fourth Street, New Brighton, Mr. Donald becoming one of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange. One of his pastimes was athletics, and for some time he served as president of the Staten Island Cricket Club. His son, Norman Henderson Donald, of Dongan Hills, has served as president of the Richmond County Country Club in recent times. The youngest daughter of John C. Henderson, Ellen Gertrude, married Adolphus John Outerbridge in 1887 and died that same year.

The fifth daughter of John C. Henderson, Maria Adelaide, married Guky Æmilius Irving, son of Sir Æmilius of Toronto and Augusta (Guky) Irving of Quebec, Canada. The younger Mr. Irving's birth occurred October 2, 1853, in Galt, Ontario, where he attended school. He came to New York in 1870 and he and Miss Henderson were married at the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, October 15, 1879. They made their home at No. 102 Henderson Avenue, New Brighton, a residence given to Mrs. Irving as a wedding present from her father, and here their five children were born.

Having adopted Staten Island as his home, Guky Æmilius Irving became a naturalized citizen, and always took a deep interest in the affairs of the community. He joined the New Brighton Village Improvement Society and at one time served as its treasurer. Shortly after they were married both he and his wife became members of Christ Church, New Brighton, and in 1895 Mr. Irving was elected a member of the vestry. In 1911 he became junior warden and in 1912 senior warden. He was much interested in the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, which he once served as president. In 1918 he was elected chairman of the Staten Island Visiting Nurses' Association that had been founded in 1917. He gave much time and attention to this work and had the satisfaction of seeing it grow in strength and usefulness to the Island.

In addition to these civic interests, Mr. Irving was one of the founders of the Richmond County Country Club, having been its president for several years. He was a lover of horses and one of his keenest enjoyments was in riding and driving. By occupation, he was a tea merchant in New York and entered this business upon coming here from Canada. He was also engaged as a sugar planter in the British West Indies and spent the winter months looking after these properties. For some time he served as secretary of the New York Tea Brokers' Association and was also a member of the Down Town Association.

Mr. Irving's death came on October 9, 1923. The esteem in which he was held by fellow-citizens is best shown by the many tributes paid his memory. It is fitting that particular emphasis be made of the resolution of sympathy offered his family by the vestry of



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W. Leslie Conner.

Christ Church, New Brighton, where at the time of his demise he served as senior warden. It read in part:

Mr. Irving became a member of the Vestry in 1895, Junior Warden in 1911 and Senior Warden in 1912. During all these years, by his presence at all meetings, by his wise counsel, by his personal attention to the many details of his office, and by his unfailing attendance at the services of the church, he rendered unusual and most efficient service. He gave himself and his time willingly and without reserve to the church, which was so dear to him. As a citizen, he was active in various good works and an example to all. His associates admired and loved him and the memory of his genial and kindly personality, his high ideals, his broadminded charity, his sincerity and his willingness always to do more than his share, will ever be dear to them. He always had a kind word for all and spoke evil of none.

Cornelius G. Kolff, treating of Mr. Irving's association with the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, wrote in part:

A close acquaintance with Mr. Irving, particularly during the long period when he was president of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, has made me feel that there were few more lovable men on Staten Island than the deceased. His ability as an executive officer was recognized by all those who came into contact with him in a business way and the influence, not only of his good sense and his extraordinary spirit of fairness, but of his pleasant companionship made itself felt among those with whom he had business.

Acknowledgement of Mr. Irving's worth as a citizen and his kindly, generous nature, was also made by the "Staten Islander," editorially, which is quoted in essence:

Mr. Irving was devout in his religion and busy in its practical aspects, a quiet, studious and devoted citizen and progressive in his energy to make his citizenship and that of others more effective, a true and enduring friend, kind of heart and noble of purpose, and as a family man, an American of distinguished character and wholesome living. Gugsy Irving was loved by every man and child who knew him. His entire existence and his thoughts were clean and welcome at all times and in all places; and to breathe in the atmosphere of his personality was to feel the influence of a healthy individuality. There are few men of whom it can be realized as a permanent beauty of his life that his balance of judgment and evenness of temper were undeviable, and his presence invariably a comfort.

Funeral Services for Mr. Irving were held from Christ Church, with three clergymen officiating: The Rev. C. W. Forster, rector of Christ Church; the Rev. Clifford Macon, a former rector, and the Rev. A. R. Mansfield, the two last-mentioned clergymen having often conducted services at the church. Interment followed in Silvermount Cemetery.

Mrs. Irving survived her husband by little more than two years, her death occurring at the family residence October 28, 1925. She was as much interested in supporting Staten Island and its worthiest institutions as her husband had been. She was one of the founders of the Woman's Club and for fifty-five years was manager and for twenty-one years of that time treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen. Mr. Irving had been a member of its board of counsellors and treasurer of the old Charity Organization Society, since taken over by the Social Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving left four daughters and one son. The latter, Gugsy Æmilius Irving, Jr., was graduated from Harvard University in 1907. During the World War he volunteered for service and, sometime after passing his examinations at the Plattsburg Training Camp, was commissioned a captain in the

Coast Artillery. He now resides in Jamaica, British West Indies, and is engaged in managing Ironshore Estate, a sugar plantation which has been owned by the Irving family since 1754. In 1926 he married Marie Louise Gray of Philadelphia. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth Rapallo Irving, served in the Red Cross Motor Corps during the war. In 1930 she married Floyd Yates Keeler and now resides in New York.

The Irving homestead at No. 102 Henderson Avenue, New Brighton, is still occupied by the three remaining sisters, the Misses Louise H., Bertha A., an investigator for the Child Welfare Board of New York City, and M. Adelaide Irving. During the World War the latter served in the Red Cross Motor Corps. She has acted as treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen since her mother resigned that office in 1912. In the affairs of business she is engaged in real estate activities in Richmond Borough and in this association is a member of the Staten Island Real Estate Board. Her interest and support also extends to the Staten Island Social Service.

Miss Louise H. Irving, one of the founders and now a director of the Staten Island Visiting Nurses' Association, is also a member of the board of directors of the Staten Island Social Service, having been instrumental in its inception. Like her sister, she was active in the work of the Red Cross during the war, being a ward worker at Fox Hills, and also engaged in canteen work.

WILLETT LESLIE CONNER—Representative in the fifth generation of a family located on Staten Island for close to two centuries, the late Willett L. (W. Leslie) Conner was a descendant of ancestors prominent in civil life here. In fact their tenancy of such important offices as county supervisor, county treasurer and other posts of Island-wide significance testified to their worth as citizens and their strong attachment to this county. Mr. Conner resided in Richmond, long the home of his family, and was active in various forms of community and business life here. He was one of Staten Island's more substantial and best known residents, a devoted husband and father, and greatly respected throughout this borough.

Mr. Conner was of Irish descent on his paternal side, this branch of the family having been represented originally in the northern part of Ireland. Through his maternal line of descent, he came of Dutch, English and French ancestors.

The first of the Conners to voyage from Ireland to America was Richard Conner, who, according to local records, sailed from an Irish port for New York sometime before 1753. After a hazardous journey in which his boat was shipwrecked, he arrived at New York and came almost immediately to Staten Island. "The Books of the Supervisors," containing records of early days on Staten Island, show that Richard Conner held the post of supervisor for Richmond County for long years. These records show that he was appointed on at least three different occasions as acting treasurer of the county by his fellow-supervisors. He purchased land here in 1753 and according to Bayles' History was considered "a man of respectable acquirements and superior business qualifications." Bayles further states that "his worth appears to have been soon discovered, for he was almost immediately placed in responsible offices and continued to serve the public in various capacities until his death in 1792, at the age of sixty-nine years." It is also maintained

that, not unlike a number of other Staten Islanders, he was loyal to the British during the Revolution and because of this allegiance lost the election for supervisor for several terms. He had first been designated supervisor in 1766. However, he won back this post in 1786 and continued to serve in that capacity until his demise. During an earlier period in his career he was collector of taxes and was a member of the First Provincial Congress in 1775 and the Third Provincial Congress in the following year. He was one of the builders of the Moravian Church at New Dorp in 1763. Local history further relates that he assisted Richard Crips and others in caring for the poor. One of the items in 1768 reads in part: "Richard Conner, for making of clothing for the poor and other services and shoes." As the possessor of a mill he sawed considerable cordage for road-work and bridges, on behalf of the county.

Richard Conner's son, named Richard, Jr., was born twelve years before the Revolution. Living a long and useful life (his death coming at the age of ninety) he was highly esteemed on Staten Island. His exemplary conduct and generous deeds won him the designation of "Colonel Richard." He was a person of considerable wealth, according to the famous Anthon Notes, being the possessor of valuable property holdings and a number of slaves. Colonel Richard's best contribution to the Island was his collaboration with Bernard Sprong in making the first map of Richmond County in 1787. Following in his father's footsteps he held several public offices, among them that of supervisors' clerk, member of the Assembly in 1810, and surrogate in 1820. He evinced skill as a surveyor and was also a farmer and tanner. His wife was Sophie Clawson and they resided in the old Conner homestead in the vicinity of Rockland Avenue and Manor Road. According to records of the Moravian Church they were the parents of fourteen children.

Two of these were Richard Conner, 3d, and Abram V. Conner. There are no descendants of the former now residing on Staten Island, but the latter was the grandfather of Willett Leslie Conner. Abram, born just after the War of 1812, was truly a most worthy member of the family, acting as county clerk for thirteen years and being elected sheriff on the Republican ticket in 1879. He married twice (first) a Miss Mersereau of a French-Huguenot family first represented here about 1680, and (second) Caroline Johnson. They had three sons, Willett Clay, Clinton and Oscar Conner. Sheriff Conner's death occurred in 1882.

Willett Clay Conner was born in 1840, obtained his education in the district schools of the time and also served Richmond County in a civil capacity. At the death of his father, he was acting as under sheriff. He married Sylvia Hodge and their son, Willett Leslie Conner, was born in 1877.

Mr. Conner acquired his education in the old village of Richmond, after which he went to work. For several years he was associated with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad as a telegrapher. In addition to that he maintained a real estate business and had a notary public office at 39 Arthur Kill Road near St. Andrew's Church. He also served for many years as postmaster at Richmond, a position now held by his wife. His interest in the civic development of the community at large stamped him as a most public-spirited citizen and his devotion to his family was one of earnest solicitude and care. Both his office and his home, the latter situated at No. 297 Centre Street, Richmond, contain collections of old Indian relics,

firearms, antiques, old Staten Island photographs and oil paintings that he gathered from time to time. Mr. Conner, himself, fashioned several oil paintings. Virtually all his life he labored toward conservation of the natural beauties and wild life of Staten Island and for several years he served as a game warden.

Mr. Conner's death occurred July 14, 1932, following a brief illness. Funeral services were conducted on Sunday, July 17, from St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. F. R. Godolphin. Masonic rites conducted by the members of Huguenot Lodge took place a half hour later, followed by interment in Bethel Cemetery, Tottenville. More than four hundred persons attended the services, including lifelong friends of the deceased, business associates and many personages prominent in civil and commercial circles on Staten Island.

Tributes attesting to the wide esteem in which Mr. Conner was held were forthcoming from important sources. Writing in "The Staten Island Advance," the late George M. Avent, past president of the Staten Island Real Estate Board, Inc., and deputy attorney general of the State of New York, said in essence:

In the course of events we erect monuments to those who have rendered praiseworthy services to their country or performed some heroic deed which interests the public generally. Public or private functions are held in their honor; orators proclaim their worth and extol their valor. The world seeks to hold them in perpetual reverence.

The glamor, the praise, and the oratory as a rule go to those who have performed deeds that make a wide public appeal and hence it is the public that reciprocates with full praise. But in the same course of events there is another type of citizen; another type of hero who performs in his own way and in the minds of his beneficiaries service equally meritorious. He often passes on unnoticed and is no longer remembered except by those in his own community to whom he has been a benefactor and guiding spirit.

It is in the small town that we find this outstanding personality; the upright citizen with an attentive ear, a sympathetic heart and a soul of honor; one to whom the unfortunate appeal in times of distress, having confidence that he will console them and aid in the solution of their difficulties; one who is ever ready to lend a helping hand to those, who seemingly beaten by adverse circumstances, seek the aid of some one to help bear their burden. In these times such a character in his own community offers protection like a harbor in a storm. He is no less truly a hero in a great cause, performing his services with a smile, and helping us to believe in the brotherhood of man.

Such a being was W. Leslie Conner, postmaster of the old village of Richmond. To him this tribute is offered with personal knowledge of the service he gave to those who regarded him as a friend and guiding shepherd. Indeed there is a host of friends in his home town who can testify that here at least was a man who took literally St. Paul's injunction: "Bear ye one another's burdens."

Mr. Charles W. Leng and Mr. William T. Davis, co-authors of this historical work, joined in their appreciation of Mr. Conner's life and of the assistance he had rendered them in their work at the Public Museum. Mr. Leng paid him the following tribute:

Mr. Conner, by his gifts of historical material to the Museum and frequent communication of historical facts, was of material assistance to all interested in the history of Staten Island. By his energetic enforcement of his conservation laws, prompted by his love of nature, he was also appreciated by those interested in conserving the natural beauties of Staten Island. For what he was and what he did, he will long live in our memory.

Mr. Davis said of him:

Not only did Mr. Conner collect many interesting specimens, particularly Revolutionary objects from the site of the old British fort west of Richmond Village, which he subsequently gave to the Staten Island In-



Bertha. Corner

stitute of Arts and Sciences, but he showed an admirable purpose in forwarding the betterment of our Island in general. It took considerable courage to apprehend wrong-doers, often of a desperate character, as Mr. Conner did time and time again. Thus he applied a standard of civic behavior too often neglected by those in authority. It has been said that scions of our old Staten Island families are somewhat deficient in these virile characteristics, but they were admirably displayed in W. Leslie Conner.

Mr. Conner married Bertha Manee, descendant of a prominent family of early settlement on Staten Island. Her ancestry is traced from the progenitor of the family in America down to present day times.

The Manee (or Monnet) Family is of French-Huguenot origin. The first of whom we have definite knowledge was Pierre Monnet, native of Poitou, France, who married Catherine Pillot. It is recorded that during the height of the Huguenot persecutions in France they fled to England and became members of the old French Church in Threadneedle Street, London. Pierre Monnet's death occurred in that city in 1751.

One of his sons, Pierre, emigrated to America and settled several years before 1712 on Staten Island, along the South Shore. Records indicate that he died in 1712, for his will was probated on April 8, 1712. He had obtained a patent for the land on which he settled. In the Huguenot Memorial Church there has been erected a fitting tablet to his memory and those of his compatriots. His children were Abraham, Peter, John, and Isaac.

Of those, Abraham Monnet resided on Staten Island at least as early as 1707. There is evidence that he married (first) Sarah du Chene. She died and he married (second) Anna Jansen. His will was probated June 23, 1780. One of his children was Abraham, 2d.

Abraham Monnet, 2d, representative of the third generation of his family on Staten Island, was the son of Abraham and Anna (Jansen) Monnet. He was baptized May 26, 1723, and died prior to the end of the eighteenth century. His children were: Abraham, Richard, John, Isaac, Peter, and Hannah.

Peter Monnet was born in May, 1754, and died February 14, 1834. He married, December 31, 1787, Sarah Butler, born July 5, 1770. It is noted that they had a large family, among whom were William Cole, Elizabeth, Fannie, Belichn, James, Henry, and Peter.

Henry Manee, representing the fifth generation, was born evidently before 1800. He attended Woodrow Methodist Church. His wife was Susan Ann (or Samantha) Manee and among their several sons was Cornelius Winant Manee, the grandfather of Mrs. Leslie Willett Conner.

Cornelius Winant Manee was baptized in Woodrow Church, September 30, 1827. He resided on Staten Island during his entire lifetime and became the owner of vast acreages along the South Shore. That he was a zealous member of the community and a devout church attendant is indicated from several sources. He married Ella Fisher and among their children were Hayward, Clarence, Samantha, and Edith.

Hayward Manee was born on May 9, 1852, was educated at Richmond Valley and was a State superintendent. He married Armenia La Forge, and their children were: 1. Ella. 2. Frank. 3. Merritt. 4. Bertha, previously mentioned, who became the wife of W. Leslie Conner. 5. Josephine. 6. Maude. 7. Louise. 8. Lottie. 9. Howard.

Like her late husband, Mrs. Conner has taken a

deep interest in community life in Richmond. She has for some years served as postmistress at Richmond and gave strong assistance to her husband in the carrying on of his business affairs. The greater part of her time and energies has been devoted, however, to her children. It is sufficient to relate that Mrs. Conner's devotion to her children has stamped her as a wife and mother worthy of the highest ideals of womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Conner had sixteen children, two of whom died in infancy and one, Bernard, passed away in young manhood. The others follow: 1. Irene, the wife of Frank Meisner of Tottenville. 2. Viola, who married W. Henry Gundacker of Richmond. 3. Lottie, the wife of Theo Barbour of Greenridge. 4. Norm, of Richmond. 5. Willabella, wife of Richard Harty of Richmond. 6. Edna, who married William Carroll of Rossville. 7. Bertha. 8. Richard, 4th. 9. Beulah. 10. Claude. 11. Herbert, 12. and 13. Harold and Willett (twins). The seven last-named children reside at home.

ROBERT H. LAVERIE—Through the scientific work of marine surveying and maritime engineering conducted by the firm in New York of which Mr. Laverie is executive head, many notable improvements have been effected in the field of construction, commerce and transportation, allied with this industry. While essentially occupied in his profession, there are on Staten Island interests which have not lacked his time nor support. As president both of the Mariners' Harbor National Bank and the Richmond County Co-operative Savings Building and Loan Association, he has aided in the promotion of our financial structure and the improved realty holdings of our citizens. In the latter relation, Mr. Laverie has amply shown evidence of his faith in the future of Staten Island as a pleasant residential district, for here on Forest Avenue, overlooking beautiful Silver Lake and a seemingly endless panorama, he elected to reside. Along, too, with a warm acquaintance of business associates and personal friends are affiliations here which bring to him enjoyment and relaxation during leisure hours.

Scotland is the native land of the Laverie family and there for indefinite time its members have been seated, following as citizens thrifty careers of enterprise and integrity in honorable occupations and filling posts of importance.

In Glasgow, Robert H. Laverie was born on September 7, 1874, one of a family of nine children of James and Flora (Hunter) Laverie, the others being Samuel, James, Janet, George, Elizabeth, William, Joseph, and Alexander Laverie, all of whom came to Canada with their parents in 1887 and located first in various places of the Dominion. The elder Laveries eventually settled on Staten Island, while some of their children remained in Canada, others returned to England and some came to the United States.

James Laverie was also engaged in marine affairs, being for some years a shipyard manager in Quebec, Canada, but retired about 1910 to live on Staten Island. He passed away in 1922 and the death of his wife occurred in 1915.

Coupled with a good home upbringing and a sound education in his native city, after which, like many other boys of that time in Glasgow, the largest shipbuilding center in the world, Robert H. Laverie resolved to enter such employment. He therefore began work during spare times under his father for the D. and W. Henderson Shipyards, on the famous Clyde

River. This first training and experience aroused greater ambition for the career which he had decided to follow. He completed his training with his father in Canada in the employment of G. T. Davie and Sons, shipbuilders, where the elder Laverie was manager. For a few years he continued in their service and in 1892 removed to the United States to seek still wider opportunities in the ship construction world.

Progressing steadily within his profession and leaving no stone unturned in his quest for knowledge, he applied himself diligently to both study and practical service during the ensuing years. Included within the list of firms with which he was next associated were: The American Steel Barge Company, West Superior, Wisconsin, builders of some of the immense grain boats that ply the Great Lakes; Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Virginia, both noted for naval construction work and other craft; the Herreshoff Company, Bristol, Rhode Island, who have become renowned for their production of cup defender yachts and the well-known Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Massachusetts, famed for submarine and battleship construction for various countries. After resigning from the latter company he came to the New York district to continue his activities with the Crescent Shipyard Company of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and subsequently with Townsend and Downey at Shooter's Island off Mariners' Harbor. The latter firm went into bankruptcy in 1903 and Mr. Laverie was retained by the receiver to complete the existing contracts, following which he represented the bondholders who took over the property. This position he has maintained to the present time. This association at Shooter's Island brought with it his permanent residence on the Island in 1901.

In 1908 Mr. Laverie opened an office in New York as a marine surveyor and consulting engineer and in 1910 he was appointed chief surveyor in America of the Bureau Veritas International Register of Shipping, the oldest and most widely-known institution for the classification of ships. It was in this post that the significant advancement made by him during previous years aided him in the fulfilling of the duties in such an important office. At the outbreak of the World War there was created a demand throughout the next several years for such men endowed with experience as ship construction experts to maintain the upkeep of the allied shipping forces. His support and efficient labor were thus instrumental in the creation of much new tonnage now flying under the French flag, but not only did he supervise the building of new ships, but he also helped to accomplish repair and alteration on vessels that had already withstood considerable trans-ocean service. It was during this period that under French High Commissioner Tardieu, shipyards were established by the Government of France at New Orleans, Louisiana, Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Washington, where Mr. Laverie had charge of the yards and also the construction of more than one hundred cargo vessels. During this period he also assisted American ship owners with their problems and it is said of him that he probably, as an individual, has handled as large a volume of administrative problems, as any man in ship construction work.

Mr. Laverie, who by profession, is both an inspection and consulting engineer, is president of Robert H. Laverie and Sons, with headquarters at No. 17 State Street, New York. Engaged as he is, not only in marine construction work, his duties involve scien-

tific research and study. The firm are inspecting and testing engineers for materials entering into buildings, bridges, railroads, even including locomotives, cars and other equipment, as well as the materials entering into the construction and maintenance of numerous industrial plants.

Mr. Laverie is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, the Canadian Society, the Arts and Sciences Club, the Whitehall Club, the Engineers' Club, all of New York; the Mahopac Golf Club, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and the Richmond County Country Club.

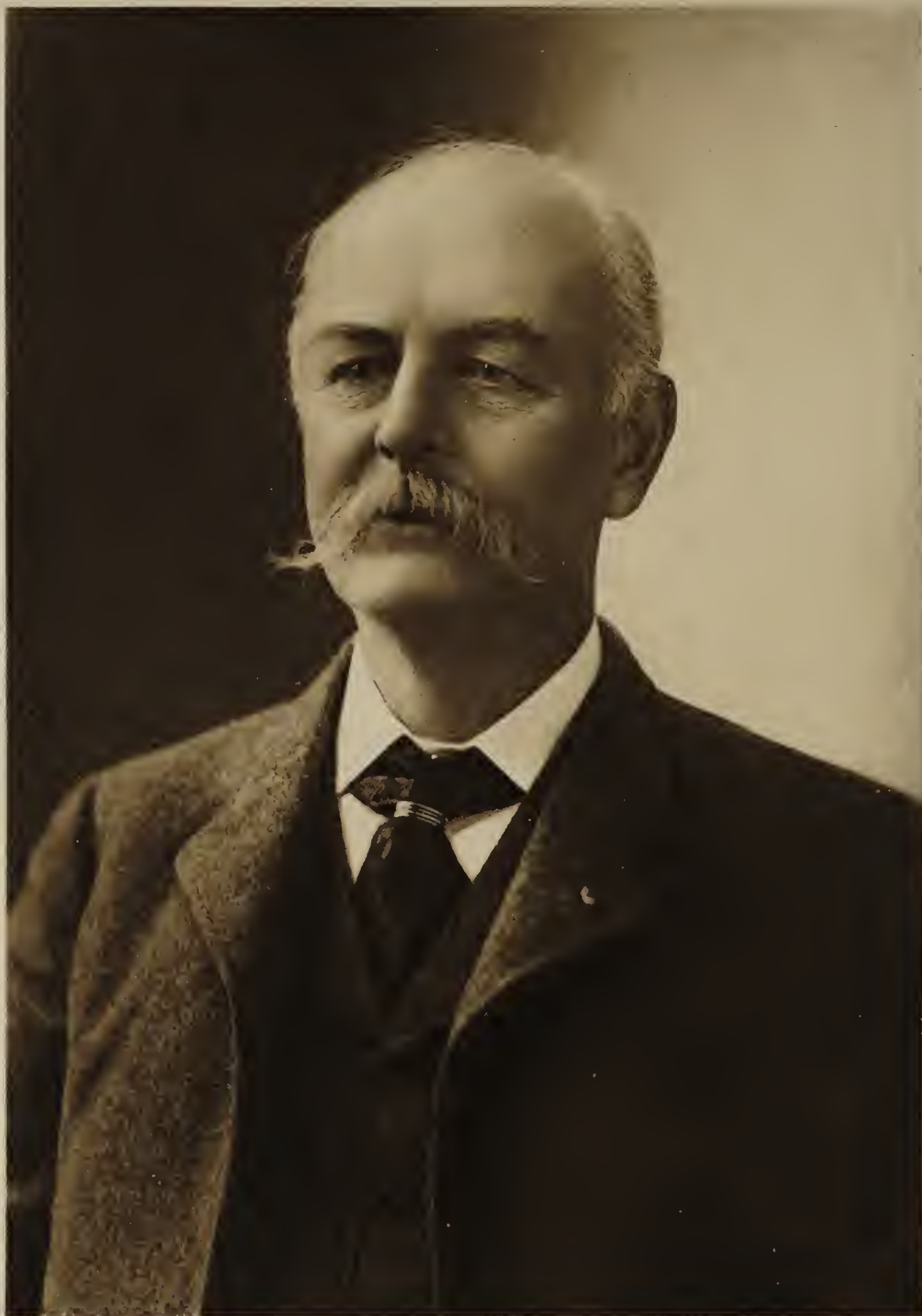
In 1922 Mr. Laverie became president of the Mariners' Harbor National Bank, situated on the North Shore, in the thriving business district along Richmond Terrace, where it has long served the local inhabitants and important industrial and commercial establishments. This institution was founded in 1906 with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, but in 1921 it closed its doors due to liabilities that threatened discontinuance of its service. Mr. Laverie, however, with others, came to the rescue of the institution and it was mainly through his leadership that the bank was able to resume business and gain a substantial standing on Staten Island. He is also president of the Richmond County Coöperative Savings, Building and Loan Association and in local civic movements his influence has been wisely manifested.

His marriage took place on August 17, 1897, at Philadelphia, with Sue Marshall, daughter of Rueben and Elizabeth (Wood) McLaughlin of Philadelphia. The McLaughlin family was of Irish extraction, long resident in Philadelphia, while the Woods were of English forebears. Mr. and Mrs. Laverie became the parents of three children: 1. Flora H., a registered nurse, is a health executive. 2. R. Ronald, now a consulting engineer, married in 1924 Hildur Christensen of Staten Island and they have a daughter, Ruth Flora. 3. Marshall Alexander, also a consulting engineer, married in 1925, Georgiana Wiley of East Orange, New Jersey, and they are the parents of a daughter, Louise George. Both R. Ronald and Marshall A. Laverie are associated with their father's firm.

The Laverie family residence is situated at No. 89 Forest Avenue, and his summer home is at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, New York.

FREDERICK TALBOT METCALFE—One of the prominent members in civil engineering circles on Staten Island is Frederick T. Metcalfe, who since 1916 has held a position in charge of engineering for the Baltimore and Ohio on Staten Island. He comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished of Island families and one of long standing in the New World. This review is but a brief account of the accomplishments in local annals of the several members bearing this illustrious name.

The progenitor of the Metcalfes is recorded as Simon Metcalfe, who came from England in 1765 and settled first in Manhattan, then the focal point of the colony of New York. Subsequently he was appointed deputy surveyor of the colony. He had a son, George M., whom he left in England to be further educated. Upon reaching the age of seventeen the younger Metcalfe set sail and joined his father here in America. Here both the elder Metcalfe and his son soon became men of commanding



John F. Emmons

position and influence, attributes which were inherited by their descendants.

After acquiring an adequate legal training as a student, George M. Metcalfe lived in Albany for some years before going to Johnstown, Fulton County, New York. Receiving an appointment as Assistant Attorney-General from Governor John Jay in 1796 he held this post until 1811. Then after living in New York for a few years he eventually removed to Staten Island, in 1818, became District Attorney for Richmond County and passed away in 1826. His wife was the daughter of Silas Talbot and of the eight children born to them, Hon. Henry Bleeker Metcalfe was the fifth.

The record of Hon. Henry B. Metcalfe was a proud one in the jurisprudence of Richmond County during the middle portion of the nineteenth century. For some time prior to 1833 he was district attorney, served as county judge in 1840 and in the same year was appointed United States Boarding officer at the Quarantine Station. From 1843 to 1875 he was county judge and surrogate of Richmond County and as a fitting conclusion to his career as a public servant he served as a member of the United States Congress. For many years he filled the position of manager, secretary and director of the Richmond County Insurance Company.

Henry B. Metcalfe died in 1881 and left a widow who survived him for several years. His sons, Henry Talbot and Charles, both became prominent citizens in the affairs of this community. Both Henry T. Metcalfe died in 1896 and his brother in 1900.

Henry T. Metcalfe was in turn survived by three sons: Henry T., Jr., former county assessor, father of Frederick T. Metcalfe of this review, and a man of high civic ideals and family devotion; George, ex-member of the Assembly from Richmond County, and Charles, who engaged in the real estate and insurance business during his lifetime.

Frederick T. Metcalfe was born at Great Kills, son of Henry T., Jr., and Louisa (Mitchell) Metcalfe. He has two sisters living: Edith, residing at Poughkeepsie, New York, and Florence now Mrs. Appleton L. Baker of Manhattan. Frederick T. Metcalfe received his schooling in the public schools of his home town followed by a course of instruction at Westleigh Collegiate Institute. He then entered Cooper Union College where he studied civil engineering and a few years later became an accredited member of this profession, licensed by the city and State of New York. Gradually through the regular channels of advancement and persistent toil at this calling he worked his way forward until he now holds a post in charge of field engineering for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which controls all railroad facilities on Staten Island. He was chosen for this position in 1916 following a period of five years service with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company which was preceded by a valuable and thorough training in the offices of two noted Staten Island engineers and surveyors, namely Messrs. Morrison and Pettigrew, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

In his fraternal affiliation Mr. Metcalfe is Past Master of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, Masonic Order and is both a member of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Empire Commandery, Knights Templar. In his religious persuasion he is connected with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Metcalfe married in 1929, Zaida Foster Miner, a member of the staff of Columbia University, daughter

of Henry Franklin and Mary Robinson Foster of Pulaski, New York.

JOHN FRANCIS EMMONS—The name of Emmons has been identified with Staten Island for many years, and has been recognized principally for the staunch support the family has devoted to local interests and institutions.

Mr. Emmons was a resident of the Island for the greater part of his lifetime, and active locally as a leader in affairs of transportation, financial, commercial and civic nature. He was a man with remarkable energy, foresight and judgment, and one who gave liberally of these endowments to the lasting benefit of Staten Island.

J. Francis Emmons was born in Boston in 1837. His father was John Lucas and his mother Caroline Vose. The Emmons family is of English descent, and was represented in America prior to 1700. John Francis Emmons received his education in the city of Boston, and at a comparatively early age became associated with his father in the latter's mercantile enterprise. Here he received a sound, practical business training, assisted by an adequate financial background which was to prove of helpful significance in later life. With the coming of the Civil War he was a member of the Boston Cadets, and as a Cadet was one of the organizers of Company E of the 45th Massachusetts Regiment. He served as a first lieutenant in this company throughout the Civil War. In the year 1866, Mr. Emmons came to New York City, and married Mary Winthrop Cook, the daughter of George E. and Eliza (Coffin) Cook, of Staten Island, who, on her maternal side, was descended from John Winthrop, pioneer settler and the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

John Francis (Frank) Emmons and his wife made their home on Staten Island after their marriage, and very few residents of Staten Island ever supported private enterprise and public affairs more freely and willingly than did Mr. Emmons. He was an influential factor in the incorporation of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and became its executive head. The work of planning the prospective East and North Shore lines was then formulated, and it remained for Mr. Emmons and others to secure financial backing for the Rapid Transit Company and guide it during the formative years of its existence. Of these men, Mr. Emmons' business experience was a tremendous help in relieving the burden of gaining financial and other support. On July 31, 1884, the railroad was opened for passenger traffic. Through the following years the founders paved the way for the general advancement of transportation on the Island, and this was greatly responsible for the Island's economic enhancement.

He also devoted his energies to the support of movements aimed at the improvement of local health conditions. He was one of the organizers of the Staten Island Society of Health, and became closely concerned with the details of its management. He became aligned with the movements for the establishment and promotion of the local school systems. It was largely through his influence that Public School No. 17, in New Brighton, one of the largest on the Island, was erected. He was one of the founders and treasurer of the first Staten Island Telephone Company, and aided in the incorporation of the First National Bank of Staten Island, which was established about 1885, and in 1896 he was vice-president of the latter institution. Mr. Emmons also

helped organize a number of other commercial enterprises on Staten Island, with favorable results in each.

In 1869 he became associated with George E. Cook & Company, dealers in insurance scrip. Later he entered the stock brokerage business, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1878 as a representative of the firm of H. L. Horton & Company. He moved from his home in New Brighton to Clifton, Staten Island, in 1886, and in 1897 he moved from Staten Island to Irving Place, near Gramercy Park, where, in 1902, some five years later, his death occurred.

Though his life was spent in Boston, in Staten Island and in Manhattan, the more active and productive part of his career had come during his thirty-two years of residence in this county. His life here is recalled with deepest appreciation by local citizens with whom he had been associated in works of communal, commercial and fraternal significance.

Mrs. Emmons survived her husband, and died in 1919. They had five children, Kintzing Post; Effie Shaw (deceased) who married J. B. Alexander, of Dongan Hills; Mildred Winthrop, who married Henry M. Wheelwright, of Boston; Ruth Winthrop, who married Isaac R. Edmands, of Providence; and Roger Blake, who married Katharine Du Bois, of an old Staten Island family mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Kintzing Post Emmons, the oldest son, was born in New Brighton, May 22, 1872, and received his education at the Staten Island Academy, which his father was largely responsible in organizing, and upon his graduation went into business. He was associated with Charles Head & Company, brokers, and then the Natalie Anthracite Coal Company, and afterwards with Roussell and Hicks, operators in bituminous coal.

In 1902, following his father's death, Mr. Emmons took over his father's seat on the New York Stock Exchange, operating successfully as a member for the next eighteen years. He sold his seat in 1920, and shortly thereafter became associated with T. L. Watson & Company, at No. 40 Wall Street, Manhattan. He is a member of this firm at the current writing.

Although his business activities have necessarily taken place in New York, Mr. Emmons never lost touch with Staten Island. In 1903, at New Brighton, he married Beatrice H. Blyth, of Englewood, New Jersey, daughter of Charles Allen and Alice (Dukes) Blyth. Following his marriage he resided during earlier years in New Brighton, living at Prospect Avenue until 1926, and then removing to his present home at Buttonwood Road, near the Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills. His interests and participation in local business, fraternal and charitable movements, have been many. He is a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, and holds fraternal affiliation in the Stapleton Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons; Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery No. 66, Knights Templar and the Royal and Select Masters. He is a trustee of the Staten Island Hospital, and was chairman of the building committee that supervised the construction of the new unit and the Home for Nurses. He had three sons, two of whom survive: Kintzing Blyth, who, in 1929, was married to Anne Petrasch, of New York, and who resides in Manhattan and is the father of a daughter, Alice; John Francis, who died in 1929, and Peter

Hamilton, who attends Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

HARVEY GARRABRANT PERINE—Staten Island has many rare spots of historical interest, among them the Perine House located at No. 1476 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills. The old house, which has stood for more than two centuries, has seen life at its fullest. War time hardships have been endured and courage and steadfastness seem to have been a by-word with its pioneer inhabitants. The house is now the headquarters of the Staten Island Historical Society and is the gathering place of persons interested in its relics and in the historic and patriotic events held there. Harvey G. Perine, of whom this review principally relates, is a collateral descendant of its original owners. The dwelling was built by Captain Thomas Stillwell, the year of its erection being not definitely known though it was thought to be about 1680. His death occurred in 1704 or 1705 and the homestead and his land were evidently bequeathed to his daughters, Frances, wife of Nicholas Britton, and Ann and Rachel Stillwell. Tradition has it that Nicholas Britton acquired the interests of the other members and that the house subsequently came into the possession of Walter Dongan, nephew of Thomas Stillwell. Walter Dongan's eldest son conveyed the land on which the homestead stood to Joseph Holmes, innkeeper, in 1749. Joseph Holmes' daughter, Ann, married Edward Perine, June 29, 1758, and thus the house came to be known as the "Perine House." There is record of the conveyance of the house from Sarah Holmes, widow of Joseph, to Edward Perine.

Edward Perine born in 1729, of the fourth generation of the family in this country, was the son of Peter Perine. Peter's father was Daniel, son of Daniel, the progenitor. Edward and his wife, Ann Holmes, whom he married on June 29, 1758, spent the greater part of their lives in the old homestead. Edward died in August, 1777, or 1779, and both he and his wife were buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard. Their sons, Joseph and Henry, both were born, lived and died in the house. They each received half of the dwelling, Joseph, the portion near the road and Henry, the rear or older part. Their descendants lived for long years in their respective halves.

Joseph, born in 1759, married on September 25, 1782, Catherine Swaine of Port Richmond. Their son, Simon Swain Perine, who inherited his father's part of the house was born November 10, 1783, and he in turn married Sarah Ann Lake in 1810. They had a son, Cornelius, the next heir in line, born May 2, 1819, who married Eliza Britton. By this latter union there was a son, Hamilton Britton Perine, born August 14, 1854. Upon removing to White Plains, New York, on February 13, 1913, the latter sold his interest in the house to Donald C. Craig. Two years later Mr. Craig transferred the ownership to Alexander B. Lyon, who, on February 15, 1915, granted it to the Staten Island Antiquarian Society.

Henry, who inherited the rear or older part of the homestead, married Mary Winant of Rahway and their daughter, Elizabeth Winant Perine, was born January 19, 1804. She married Richard Tysen of Northfield and on May 19, 1870 sold her portion of the house to Charles B. Warring. In time this interest became united with the one held by Joseph's descendants.

With this seemingly brief history of this house

completed, a genealogical discourse embracing the subject of this review—his line, Harvey G. Perine, of descent is in order. (During early times the surname was variously spelled as Pareyn, Parrin, Perrin, Paraque, Perrine, and latterly Perine.) Daniel Perrin, the first, born in the 1640's, emigrated to this country from the Isle of Jersey in 1665 with Philip Carteret, first Governor of Nova Caesarea, and landed at Elizabethtowne Point, New Jersey. In the following year he married Maria Thorell, a contemporary passenger, and they removed across the Kills to Smoking Point, now Rossville, Staten Island, where he received a grant of eighty acres from the Crown. He died after September 6, 1719.

His son, Daniel, the Second, (designated as Daniel, the Huguenot), was born on Staten Island in 1672 and died here in 1745. Old records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Port Richmond show that he married on Staten Island in 1699, and that he became the father of four sons: Peter, born in 1701 and died November 13, 1756, whose son, Edward as mentioned before, fell heir to the Stillwell-Perine house; Joseph, who died after 1743; Henry; and Daniel, the Third, born September 16, 1719, and died November 25, 1748.

Daniel Perrine, the Third, married on October 10, 1737, Elizabeth Poillon of Staten Island, who was born October 20, 1719 (in the marriage record his name was spelled singularly as Paraque). They were the parents of four children: Peter, born January 20, 1739, and died March 24, 1796; Elizabeth, born January 20, 1741, and died June 17, 1826, was married (first) to David Mersereau of Staten Island, who died about 1783, and (second), in 1815, to Peter Prall of Staten Island, who was born April 9, 1737 and died February 28, 1822; James, born March 21, 1743, and Daniel, born September 15, 1745, and died in 1785.

When Daniel Perrine, the Third, died, his estate was considered very large for that period. His will was dated November 13, 1748, proved December 13, 1748. The inventory of his estate, dated November 25, 1748, amounted to 877 pounds, 7 shillings and 6 pence sterling in personalty, a large amount for that day and age, real estate not being included. In the will the name is spelled Perrine and signed with his mark.

Peter Perine, great-great-grandfather of our Harvey G. Perine, was born on Staten Island on January 20, 1739 and died here, March 24, 1796. His will was dated March 19, 1796 and proved March 28, 1796 per Liber A of wills in Richmond County. By trade, he was a cordwainer, or a worker in leather. In 1758 he married (first) Catherine Elizabeth Enyard, of Staten Island. Seven children were born to this union: Daniel, the eldest, who is mentioned further on; Elias, born February 10, 1761; Peter, born October 26, 1763, died in March, 1819; Abraham, born February 28, 1767; Elizabeth, born June 5, 1771, married Samuel Smith on January 3, 1790; Mathius, born January 26, 1775; and James, born May 18, 1779. His second wife was Susanna Jones, a resident of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, whom he married in 1785. Susanna (Jones) Perine was born October 18, 1755, and died February 28, 1847. She became the mother of four children: Martha, born April 17, 1786, died June 1, 1858, married Abraham Taylor of Staten Island; Charles, born July 15, 1788, died in 1820; Sarah, born September 27, 1790, died September 25, 1865, married Jonathan Price of Staten Island; Judith, born June 29, 1794, died August 8,

1866, married John Morrison of Long Pond, New Jersey, on January 1, 1818.

Daniel Perine, great-grandfather of Harvey G. Perine, was born on Staten Island February 8, 1759, and died at Lodi, New Jersey, November 25, 1792. On October 7, 1781, he married Lucy Holmes of Staten Island, born April 15, 1761, who died January 1, 1787. They had three children: Joseph, born September 15, 1782; Catherine, born April 5, 1784, died July 10, 1864, and Lucy born November 22, 1786, died April 8, 1797. Catherine Perine married John Sherret (or Sharot) of Giffords, Staten Island, on December 5, 1803. The second wife of Daniel Perine was Helen Everson, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey, and died in 1815. Their only child was Peter.

Peter Perine, grandfather of Harvey G. Perine, was born at Lodi, New Jersey, on April 10, 1792, and died at the same place November 11, 1874. On February 11, 1819, he married Rachel Van Winkle of Bergen, New Jersey, born July 16, 1793 and died December 7, 1869. They became the parents of the following children: Daniel, born December 11, 1819 and died October 31, 1909; Abraham, born July 12, 1821 and died March 13, 1856; Bernard, born February 22, 1823 and died October 10, 1887; Jacob, born May 18, 1825 and died November 6, 1826; Jacob 2d, born May 19, 1827 and died December 2, 1891; Catherine, born February 7, 1830 and died January 18, 1831; and Joseph Van Winkle, father of our subject, Harvey G. Perine.

Joseph Van Winkle Perine was born April 5, 1832 near Lodi, New Jersey, and died January 20, 1906 at Dongan Hills, Staten Island. He married on March 31, 1855, Beulah C. Wolfe, born January 16, 1836, died January 24, 1928, and they became the parents of five children as follows: 1. Mary Louise, born July 14, 1856, died April 10, 1930, married Hudson Townley of West New Brighton, Staten Island. They lived in Jersey City, and had four sons, namely: Clifford, Elmer, Percy and Ray. 2. Edward Buffett, born December 10, 1859 and died June 7, 1910, married Ida Farrow of Giffords, Staten Island. 3. James Henry, born on October 3, 1864, married on June 4, 1884, Hattie Van Buskirk of Bayonne, New Jersey. 4. Eugene Allen, born November 3, 1867, died June 23, 1912. He married on December 20, 1888, Effie Van Buskirk of Weston, New Jersey. They lived at Bayonne, New Jersey. 5. Harvey Garabrant Perine, the youngest.

Harvey Garabrant Perine, son of Joseph Van Winkle and Beulah Cole (Wolfe) Perine, was born in Jersey City, March 26, 1876. After completing his education in the public schools, he entered the steamship transportation business. In this, he has been most successful and now holds several executive positions. Mr. Perine is vice-president and director of James W. Elwell and Company, Inc., the American Transportation Company, and the Elwell Steamship and Transportation Company. He is vice-president and director of the Iperia Shipping Corporation and is a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Maritime Exchange. His office is located at No. 17 State Street, New York City. He is associated fraternally with the Masonic Order and the Royal Arcanum. In politics, Mr. Perine is a Republican, and in religion, a Protestant.

For a time Harvey G. Perine lived at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and here married, February 12, 1895, Allie Emmans, born August 7, 1878, died December 21, 1920, a daughter of Nicholas and Almira

(Ryder) Emmans of Flatland, Long Island. They became the parents of Raymond Lester, born July 24, 1896; Beulah Hazel, born July 13, 1898, and Irving Richard, born November 11, 1912.

On October 24, 1923, Harvey G. Perine married (second) Helaine Lansing Meets, daughter of John Henry and Agnes (Taylor) Meets, of Staten Island. Helaine L. Meets was born June 21, 1897. They became the parents of Helaine Anne Perine, born September 16, 1929.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Perine now reside at No. 404 Henderson Avenue, West New Brighton.

THE MONNET (MONET) FAMILY—ORRA E. MONNETTE—During the early part of June, 1930, a visitor came to our Island from the extreme western portion of the United States. The person in question is one who holds a senior executiveship as vice-chairman of the board of directors and chairman of the regional board of the noted Bank of Italy, now Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association of California, which in more recent years has become a nation-wide institution and equally conspicuous in Wall Street, New York, as it is in the "Sunset State." Coincident to his visit is his interest in our general history and that of our pioneer families, from one of which he descends. Orra E. Monnette, a citizen of Los Angeles, California, is a representative of old Huguenot stock of French lineage, the progenitor of which came to America and settled on Staten Island in 1681, as "Pierre Moné," a pronunciation of the French, Monét, *i. e.* Monáy. From a splendidly arranged genealogical volume compiled by Mr. Monnette we have gleaned his direct ancestral line herein, in addition to gaining an insight to the beginning of the family branch on Staten Island.

The title of Mr. Monnette's volume is "The Monnet Family Genealogy—An Emphasis of a Noble Huguenot Heritage," and without doubt it is one of the most valuable, exhaustive and enlightening works of its kind in this country. Copiously illustrated and written with painstaking accuracy, it is indeed a sterling tribute to the Monnet family, not only of early ancestors in France but those of later periods in America.

Naturally our interest lies more in the history of the family in America, and particularly in its Staten Island relation, than in a consideration of its early connections in France, though the latter is of far more significance in the general history of the family. Much has been written of the Monnet family in France, of its etymology, its proud heritage, its many and famous representatives in civil life, in military life, in the arts, in literature, in patriotic affairs and in other associations. Important and worthy consideration has also been given by Mr. Orra E. Monnette to the transplanting of the family in other countries and to the numerous and varied changes in spelling and pronunciation throughout long years.

(Monnett in Maryland)

Mr. Orra E. Monnette is of the eighth generation of the family in America and of "Maryland Monnetts." It is our purpose in this review to give a brief account of the family in France; treat of the coming of its first representatives to America and Staten Island in particular; record Mr. Monnette's genealogical line and lastly, relate a paragraph or two of the early history of the family on Staten Island.

(Monnet or Monet in France)

It is recorded that there was a Pierre Monnet of Poitou, France, who, because he was a partisan of the King of Navarre, was massacred in Paris the day of St. Bartholomew (August 24, 1572). He was the ancestor of all the Protestant Monnets of the then Huguenot Province. From his son, Pierre, the genealogical descent is for three or four generations through a son, Abraham Monnet and Abraham Monnet, a son of the latter, of whom we have the birth record in 1605 as: "Abraham, son of Abraham Monnet, and Anna, his wife." The latter Abraham Monnet, born June 30, 1605, undoubtedly married and had children, and among them Abraham, Jean (John), Jacques and Pierre Monnet (or Monet), *et al.*

With the last-named Pierre, the American lineage commences. He was born, probably, about 1640 or 1645; removed to London, then Staten Island, New York, in 1681, and, returning, died in London, England, in 1715. (This is learned from his will). His wife was Catherine Pillot, and they had left France before or made a relocation soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and with their sons, Isaac Monnet and Pierre Monnet, were naturalized or denized as in London, in 1688.

Isaac Monnet and his brothers, Pierre, Robert and Jean, were destined to become the progenitors of the family in America, for the remaining six members of the family continued their life in England. Of these four sons, Isaac was the progenitor of the branch of which Orra E. Monnette is a member. Isaac arrived on Staten Island and it is believed that he stayed for a time with his brother, Pierre, after which he settled in Calvert County, Maryland. Records show him there positively soon before 1700 and in 1707 he was on Lord Baltimore's rent roll, holding fifty acres of the tract, called "Agreement," a part of the "Upper Hundreds of the Cliffs." His wife was Elizabeth Williams (daughter of William and Sarah Williams), probably born about 1670, and it is indicated that the family was poor in the possession of worldly goods. Isaac Monnet served his community as a good citizen and a volunteer soldier who helped to defend the colonists against Indian outrages. His death occurred sometime before 1751.

Isaac and Elizabeth Monnet had at least the following children: Ann, William, Abraham, Elizabeth, Isaac, Mary, Aaron, John, Pierre and Sarah.

Of these, William was born in Calvert County, Maryland, May 21, 1702; died there after or about 1776. Information concerning his life and activities is limited, though it is known that he owned or occupied land as early as 1733. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Kent) Monnet, had the following children: Isaac, Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Catharine, Abraham, Mary, John, Jeanette, James, Ninian and others.

Of this group, Isaac was born about 1726 and married about 1745, Elizabeth Osborne. He lived, undoubtedly, upon the Monnet lands in Calvert County was a prominent citizen and a Revolutionary "Associator," and was a member of old Christ Church. It may be rightly determined that he was a farmer, soldier and churchman and made a humble but enviable record. His children were: Isaac, Abraham, Osborne, Thomas, Elizabeth, Judith, William and others.

Of these, Abraham Monnet was born March 16, 1748 in Calvert County, Maryland; died December 7, 1910, in Pickaway County, Ohio. About 1772 he married Ann, born June 11, 1748; died September 20, 1833, daughter of William and Margaret (Crabb)

Hillary. About 1763 Abraham Monnet moved to Frederick County, where he served in the Revolutionary War with other of his relatives. About 1790 or 1792 he again changed his residence and settled in Hampshire County, old Virginia. In 1802 he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pickaway County. He and his wife had the following children: Isaac, William, John, Ann, Thomas, Osborn, Margaret, Rev. Jeremiah Crabb, Elizabeth, Ralph and others.

Rev. Jeremiah Crabb Monnett, born September 12, 1784; died September 1, 1864, spent the earlier part of his life in Ohio, but journeyed to Cumberland, Maryland, about 1805. Here he married on May 2, 1805, Elcy Slagle, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Burrell) Slagle. Though born and reared as an Episcopalian, Rev. Jeremiah C. Monnett came under the influence of Methodist preaching, was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. With the outbreak of a plague, much similar to the black death, which at one time had spread through Europe, he volunteered his services as a spiritual counselor and aid. Officials of the church invested him with authority to baptize, to administer the sacrament and bury the dead. This service of supreme sympathy won for him the reverence and love of the entire community. During his residence in Maryland the following children were born: Jacob, Isaac, Thomas, Abraham and Aley. In 1814 the family moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, remaining there for about twenty-one years and it was here that these children were born: Margaret, Hannah, Ann, John, Jeremiah, Mary, Thomas J., and Martha.

The elder Jeremiah C. Monnett was ordained in 1823 and an elder in 1834. In 1835 the family removed to Crawford County, where Mr. Monnett's brother, Isaac, resided. A new church and a chapel (Monnett chapel) were built here. Jeremiah C. Monnett became a farmer and a stock-raiser by occupation and spent the declining years of his life here.

His son, Abraham, grandfather of Orra E. Monnette, was born October 12, 1811 in Virginia near the Maryland line. He obtained a good education, took an active interest in local affairs and was made a first lieutenant of a militia company. In early life he purchased forty acres of land in Scott Township, Marion County, Ohio, where he began farming on his own account, and somewhat later he entered the cattle-raising business. He also became interested in local banking activities. His first wife was Catherine Braucher, whom he married in Pickaway County, Ohio, and they were the parents of twelve children: Ephraim B., Martha, Oliver, John T., Elsie, Augustus E., Mervin J., Mary J., Madison W., Melvin H., Amina J., and Kate. The mother of this family was called to her final rest, February 8, 1875. On May 30, 1877, Mr. Monnett married Mrs. Jane L. Johnston. Mr. Monnett was withal, an ardent Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a progressive citizen and a splendid business man. His death came on May 19, 1881. The children of this family added the final "e" to the surname.

Mervin Jeremiah Monnette was born in Scott Township, August 24, 1847. His education was that of hard work and business, in his youth assisting his father in the general management of thousands of farm acres. Following his marriage he settled in Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio, purchasing land and raising and marketing fine cattle. In the years, 1876, 1877 and 1879 he made his headquarters during the winter seasons in Chicago as a dealer in live stock. About 1882 he gave up his agricultural

activities, and while retaining his landed interests, removed with his family to Bucyrus, Ohio. Here he invested in and became a director of what was formerly the Crawford County Bank and later the Second National Bank of Bucyrus and was its president from 1881 to 1897. He settled in Colorado Springs in 1897 and during that year and 1898 interested himself in several mining enterprises with success. In 1898 he acquired hundreds of land acres in Nebraska and from 1898 to 1905 was located at Central City and Omaha, where he owned and operated several large stock ranches.

From 1905 to 1907 his life was largely spent in developing the famous Mohawk mine, "Hayes-Monnette Lease." He and his partner, G. H. Hayes, opened up and exploited the largest, in extent and the richest gold mine which up to 1906-07 had been known or discovered in history.

In April, 1907, Mr. Monnette went to Los Angeles, California, took up his permanent residence there and engaged in banking and business enterprises successfully. He purchased a controlling interest in the American National Bank, becoming president of this institution. In 1909 the bank was consolidated with the Citizens' National Bank and in the same year Mr. Monnette purchased the Exchange Building in Los Angeles.

Mr. Monnette was a member of the California County and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Aksarben of Omaha, Nebraska, and of the Sons of the Revolution (Los Angeles) and Society of Colonial Wars (Los Angeles). In addition to his banking enterprises, he was identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; organized the Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Stock Exchange, and was the largest stockholder in the Monnette Mining and Milling Company and Bankers' Oil Company. By nature he was kindly, generous and a man of unquestioned integrity. His philanthropic deeds were many and long sustained, causing him to be greatly respected and admired. His church affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mervin J. Monnette married on January 5, 1869, Olive Adelaide Hull, daughter of George Washington Hull and Artimissa Scribner. They became the parents of two sons, Orra Eugene and Clark Fremont Monnette. The death of the elder Monnette occurred March 29, 1931, at Los Angeles.

Orra Eugene Monnette, financier, lawyer, and author, was born near Bucyrus, Ohio, April 12, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and was graduated Bachelor of Arts at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1895. During vacations he was employed in the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, an institution founded by his maternal grandfather, George W. Hull, and of which his father was president. At Ohio Wesleyan he took a special law course, in addition to the classical studies, and in 1896 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, beginning practice in Bucyrus as a member of the firm of Beer, Bennett & Monnette. In 1903 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he acquired interest in three banks, acting as their attorney, in addition to his general law practice. When, in 1907, his father became a partner in the famous Hayes-Monnette mining lease at Goldfield, Nevada, Mr. Monnette removed with him to Los Angeles, California, and there practiced law until 1912. Shortly after his arrival in California, in association with his father and an uncle, J. C. F. Hull, he purchased the former American National Bank of Los Angeles, becoming its

attorney and one of its directors. In 1909 this bank was consolidated with the Citizens' National Bank of Los Angeles, retaining the latter name, and two years later he purchased the Broadway Bank & Trust Company, reorganizing it as the Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank. Of this latter organization, Mr. Monnette was elected president in January, 1912, so continuing until 1922. He served also as a director both of the Citizens' National Bank and the Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank until 1923. He organized the Bank of America of Los Angeles, in November, 1922, and was its president from the date of its opening in the following February. It was consolidated with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco in March, 1927, under the style, Liberty Bank of America, with Mr. Monnette as first president, but later, was merged into the Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, with the same officers and personnel. In 1923, also, Mr. Monnette founded the Lincoln Mortgage Company of California and became its president. In addition to these connections, he is chairman of the board of directors of the Americommercial Corporation; director and vice-chairman of the board, member of the general executive committee and chairman of the (Los Angeles) regional board of the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association, of San Francisco. He is also treasurer of the Prudential Building and Loan Association. Mr. Monnette's public spirit is reflected in his long and able service as a member of important civic bodies. He has been president of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library since 1914; is a member of the city planning commission and the municipal annexation commission; and was a member of the board of freeholders which framed the Los Angeles city charter in 1923-24. He is also president of the Business Men's Coöperative Association. In the world War he was a representative of the secret service of the State council of defense and was active in the Liberty Loan campaigns. Mr. Monnette has also been intensely interested in the activities of patriotic, historical and genealogical societies, and has devoted much time, energy and study to historical and genealogical research and writing. Besides numerous articles on families and individuals contributed to various publications he is the author of "Five Isaac Kendalls, of Ashford, Connecticut." (1908); "Israel Clark, an Ohio Pioneer" (1908); "John C. Fremont Hull" (1909); "A Janeway Lineage" (1910); "The Hull Family in America" (1910); "Monnet Family Genealogy" 1911 and "California Chronology" (1915); "A Vocabulary Test and Monosyllabic Essay on Art" (1918); and a volume of poems, "Red Shining Star" (1926). Mr. Monnette is a member of the American, Ohio, California and Los Angeles County bar associations, American and California Bankers Association, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Huguenot Society of America, Baronial Order of Runnemede, Magna Charta Barons, Society of Colonial Wars (deputy governor for California), Sons of the Revolution (grand historian, editor of 1915 year book for California); Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Founders and Patriots of America (president 1924); Society of the War of 1812, Order of Washington, the Phi Beta Kappa Society (president of alumni of Southern California), Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (national president 1911-12) Masonic Order (thirty-second degree Shriner), and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican in politics, being central committeeman of his district, and a Methodist in religion. His executive ability,

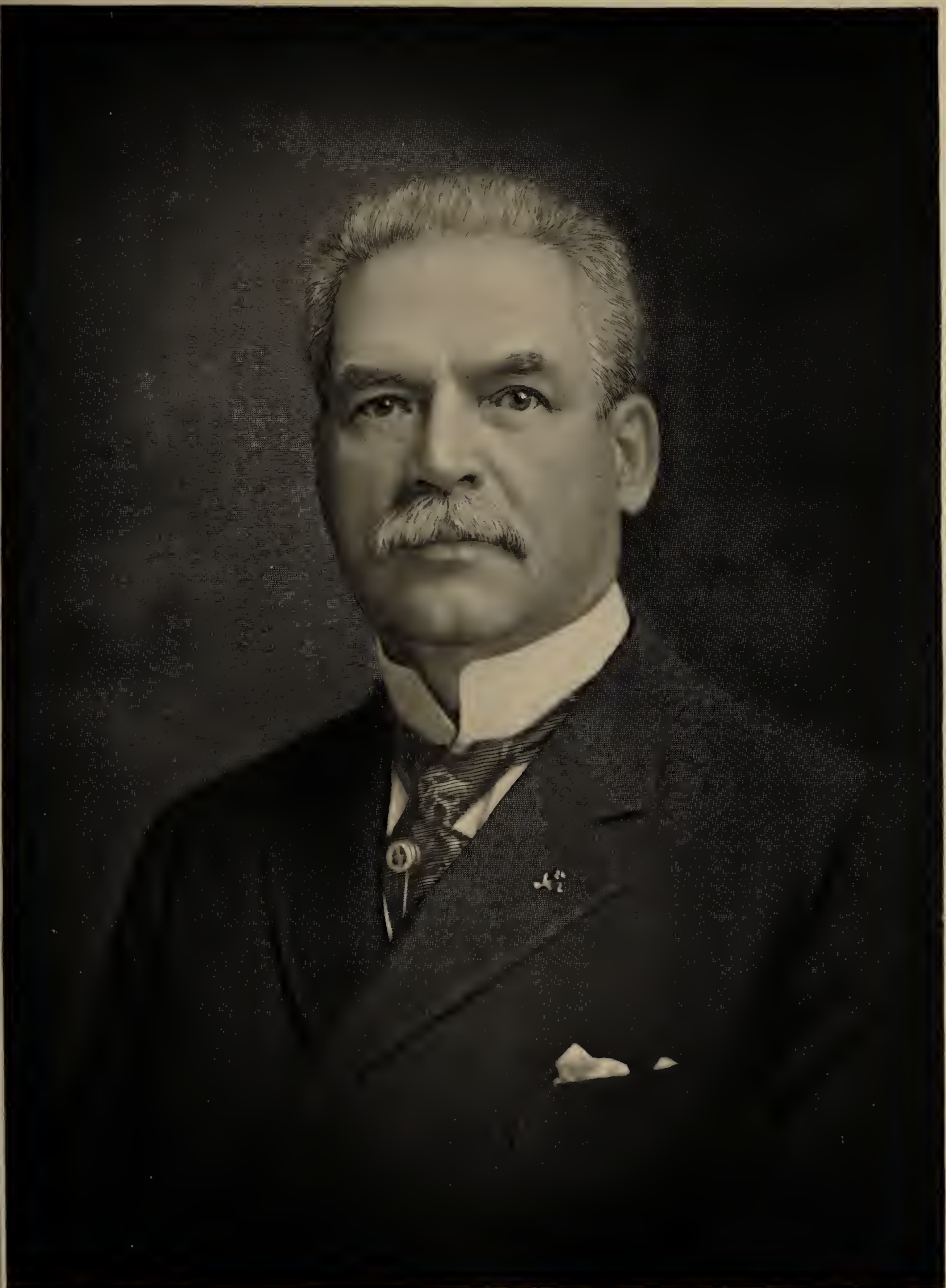
energy, perseverance and public spirit have made him one of the outstanding figures in the business and cultural life of southern California.

Mr. Monnette has married three times: (first), October 5, 1891, to Ella Elizabeth Crim, daughter of Charles Crim, of Galion, Ohio; (second), November 6, 1895, to Carrie Lucile Janeway, daughter of William Francis Janeway, of Columbus, Ohio; (third), December 15, 1917, to Helen Marie Hull, daughter of Christopher G. Hull, of Los Angeles. He has one daughter (by the third marriage), Helen Hull Monnette.

Harking back to the Monnet family on Staten Island we perceive that Pierre or Peter Monnet, (Mone or Manee) was the progenitor of the family here on the Island. He came to America along with his sons, Pierre (wife Mary Lefebvre), and Isaac, and settled on Staten Island in 1681. While Isaac left soon after this time for Maryland, his father, Peter Monnet, returned to London. His son, Pierre, remained in Richmond County. The latter married and became the father of Abraham, who subsequently married Anna Janson. They in turn became parents of a second Abraham, and from the last-named comes definite record of the present Mance family. (The name becoming changed from Monee to Manez and to Manée, as it is spelled and pronounced here today. The descendancy is large, under a wide divergence of surname spelling.)

BERNARD T. KEARNS—In New Brighton, at an elevation of one hundred and thirty feet, overlooking St. George and the remarkable panorama of upper New York Bay, is Castleton Park. Located as it is, on a high point of land, along St. Mark's Place, opposite Curtis High School and surrounded by many ancient and modern homes of Staten Island's well known families, the observer is at once impressed by the grandeur wrought both by Mother Nature and the hand of man. A further study of the adjacent district will reveal to us a number of interesting events of historical importance. From 1650 to 1655, Melyn is supposed to have had a residence in this locality, being accused by Peter Stuyvesant of maintaining here a baronial court. The Duxbury Glebe of two hundred acres including the site of the park, was bequeathed by Ellis Duxbury in 1718 to St. Andrew's Church. Farther up, on the summit of the hill, from where could be viewed the seven neighboring counties of New York and New Jersey, was the encampment of the British troops during the Revolutionary War. The ruins of old Fort Knyphausen in Daniel Low Terrace on Fort Hill are still extant. The site itself, Castleton Park, named more recently, after the early township, shares in a goodly portion of that historic background. About 1817 Governor Tompkins built on it a spacious "Marble House" for his daughter, which was the social center of aristocratic Islanders of that time. Still later, or about 1870, because of the elevation of the land and the cultural status of the community, several private schools and a number of beautiful homes were erected in the vicinity. Marble House during its subsequent changes of occupancy, is thought to have been the headquarters of the Staten Island Institute at one time, and finally was converted into a hostelry, known as the Castleton Hotel.

About this time there was in New York City, a sturdy young Irish lad possessed of an alert mind and an indomitable spirit, who was marking time for himself and grasping all opportunities as afforded in the New World for one in his circumstances. How-



Louis Historical Photo

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B. T. Lears

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ever, despite his early and successful endeavors, little did he realize then that he was to become a citizen of prominence, a community builder, and in turn a maker of modern history in an old historical region. Such was the career of the late Bernard T. Kearns, the recent owner and developer of Castleton Park. To sketch fully a detailed story of his life would require a volume in itself, but the purpose here is to chiefly relate his activities on Staten Island during his too brief a residence of nearly a score of years.

Bernard T. Kearns was born January 27, 1849, the year of the California Gold Rush, in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Terence J. and Mary M. (O'Brien) Kearns. His parents had nine children, of whom only three grew to maturity; Bernard T., himself; Mary, died at the age of twenty-one; and Terence J., Jr., who for a number of years has been identified with the hotel business in Lakewood, New Jersey. When Bernard T. was only nine years of age, his father died, and thus he received very little schooling. When he was seventeen years of age he came to America, arriving here just after the close of the Civil War. His mother's brother, Robert J. O'Brien, was connected with the Pavillion Hotel, at Sharon Springs, New York, and to him the young lad appealed for a loan of one hundred dollars. He obtained the loan on the condition that it be repaid in one year with interest at six per cent. Dame Fortune played her part well, for at the end of the specified time he was not only able to repay the loan, but had earned and saved sufficient money to provide passage and a home in New York for his mother and brother, who joined him by the end of 1866. These early responsibilities did much to teach the lad self-reliance and courage, his firm belief in himself being fortified by an abundance of common sense. In 1867 he had established a financial standing of a sufficient degree to lease a property called Hotel Vincent at the corner of Forty-third Street and Third Avenue. At that time Grand Central District was far up town and merely the terminal of a gigantic railway system then in its infancy, few places of business being located here. For ten years the young man pioneered in real estate activities about the station, and then removed to the Central Hotel at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. Success followed him and from time to time, Mr. Kearns had option and title to many parcels of valuable real estate in different parts of the city, which he turned to good advantage. While at the Central Hotel he became well acquainted with Richard Crocker, the famous Tammany Hall chieftain, also many other persons of note.

Bernard T. Kearns married, November 20, 1879, Elizabeth F. O'Brien, an able and inspiring help-mate, daughter of Michael and Bridget (Fay) O'Brien. For several years after his marriage he continued in New York, then in 1886 he embarked in the brewing business, establishing with others, the Fitzgerald Brewery at College Point, Long Island. He remained in this business three years as treasurer, business representative and purchaser of materials. He also, about this time, leased from the city the first franchise granted to operate a ferry from Ninety-ninth Street to College Point. He became president and superintendent of the company and built new docking facilities, purchased new boats, and acted as executive head for some years until they sold their interests at a large profit.

Having now arrived at a comfortable station in life and possessed of a benevolent spirit toward his

fellowmen, Mr. Kearns sought to help his fellow-citizens and his countrymen; others, who like himself, had come to America to benefit in our democracy. His magnetic personality attracted people to him whether in distress or appeal, and in their desire for friendship, he and his charming wife, kept "open house" at their home No. 1018 Lexington Avenue.

In 1898 he again entered the brewing industry in New York, organizing the Central Brewing Company, of which he accepted the presidency, remaining in this capacity for thirty years. This was one of the most firmly organized and prosperous companies of its kind in the city, which is a great tribute to his business acumen. For some time he had been coming to Staten Island, here enjoying the beautiful countryside, the beaches and resorts, of which there were many. He became well acquainted with the Avery brothers, who owned the famous Castleton Hotel, the site of which has been previously described in this review. In 1905 Mr. Kearns purchased the hotel from the Averys, remodeled and refinished it at an expense of thousands of dollars. His real estate experience in managing his New York properties and his courtly manner, were the very needs for the rehabilitation of the Castleton Hotel. His patronage was greatly increased, he made many friends here and was visited by numerous others from the metropolis, so much so that in the following two years the venture was well on its way to success. In November, 1907, a peculiar coincidence occurred. While he was returning with his family on the steamship "Oceanic" from Europe, and while they were passing the northern extremity of Staten Island, they were startled by the aspect of the smoking ruins of the Castleton Hotel. Hurrying across the bay from New York to St. George, he in his fearless and untiring manner, made a survey of the loss and almost instantly set about planning for the future. He organized the Castleton Hotel and Realty Company, of which he was president and treasurer. This was the inception of our modern apartment colony, Castleton Park. He decided to test his skill in planning, supervising and erecting the first up-to-date and the largest apartment house on Staten Island. Ground was broken at the corner of St. Mark's Place and Nicholas Street in the early part of 1908, and the erection of the Castleton Apartments begun. The wisdom of this enterprise was doubted by many, being referred to by prominent realtors as "Kearns' White Elephant." Mr. Kearns remained optimistic, for he had vision that seemed to surmount their discouraging viewpoint, and even discouragement itself. This was proved later when a second catastrophe befell his property, for another fire swept the new apartment in the course of construction. Again he set about to rebuild, this time an absolutely fire-proof dwelling to house twenty-one families, and in 1910 the first tenants moved in. This building, recognized as one of the finest apartment houses on Staten Island, was the beginning of the further expansion which has since taken place in Castleton Park.

With the Castleton apartment house proving the merit of his undertaking, several two and four family houses were erected around the edge of the park under his direct planning. Then, in 1914, came the building of St. Mark's apartments on the opposite side of the plot along St. Mark's Place. This was the only building for which he employed the service of an architect. Since this time more of the smaller houses have been built, until at present there are at least twenty of the two and four family houses here.

A bird's eye view of Castleton Park arouses the imagination and gives great credit to the designer's artistic temperament. Here we will see a large plot of ground, almost square in front and somewhat crescent shaped in the rear, well graded, with a wealth of vegetation consisting of trees, shrubs and plants appropriate to the season, also neatly kept lawns with a hedge of American Boxwood along its margin. The various types of houses with their tile and slate roofs, different hues of brick, stucco and shingle sidings in such variegated colorings make for very interesting effects. A private roadway in the form of a horseshoe, with a spur to the park's large garage, runs through the park along which are the apartment buildings. There is nearly a half mile of sidewalks of concrete construction, and in order to furnish his tenants with easy access to the park at all points, Mr. Kearns constructed, at a considerable expense, a long concrete stairway going down from the rear of the park to Stuyvesant Place, which shortens the time and distance to Richmond Terrace and St. George Ferry. Beside this stairway is a large two-family house facing Stuyvesant Place, which is now included in the park colony. Among other features in the park are the tennis courts, and a swimming pool is proposed. There is also a grill room on the grounds. In the very center of the Park is Mr. Kearns' family residence, for which he broke ground on July 6, 1916, in honor of the birth of his first grandchild. The house, a three-story building with basement, is an imposing residence of white stucco, somewhat elevated with several steps leading up to the massive front entrance, a fine example of Georgian architecture. Its large and well appointed rooms are entirely fitted with rare woods and designed with consideration to comfort and convenience. This building may rightly be termed the White House of the park colony. In the settlement are over one hundred families, many of whom have lived in the park for several years enjoying its splendid environment.

Mr. Kearns was a keen student of architecture and building, seeming to derive great delight from working out plans for the beautification, convenience and accessibility of the colony. Castleton Park has one of the most unique housing arrangements to be found in this part of the country. Not only did he furnish his people with a comfortable abode to live in, but he was the very spirit of the community itself.

Widely known on Staten Island as an enterprising citizen, Mr. Kearns is worthy to be classed as one of its benefactors. Intensely American, being grateful, he said, to the country for the opportunities he so well made use of. He was an ardent Democrat and a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson. Wherever he could be of service to our Island, he aided in its progress, but in a quiet and unostentatious manner. He was a member of the Civic League and other local organizations. While living in New York he was active in a number of important organizations and continued in these throughout his life. He was at one time president of the Young Men's Catholic Benevolent Association; a member of the American-Irish Society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other organizations. He was a devout Catholic, although broad-minded in his religious views. He was a man of strong convictions and unusual characteristics. Just and considerate in his dealings, he, by the example he set, found it less trying to deal with others because of it. Mr. Kearns

always attributed his success to the practical advice, economy and inspiration of his wife.

To Bernard T. and Elizabeth F. (O'Brien) Kearns were born three children: Bernard T., in 1885; Marietta, in 1889, both dying in infancy; and Lillian, born March 18, 1893. Mr. Kearns' devotion to his wife and surviving child became the guiding influence in his entire life. Passionately fond of children, he studied the minutest detail of his daughter's training and education, and was not content, even when traveling, unless accompanied by his wife and child. His chief hours of leisure were spent by his own fireside, and in travel, of which he was very fond. The latter years of his life were spent with his family, and he found an added joy in his three grandchildren, his devotion to them being of great interest to his acquaintances. His delight was to teach and amuse the children, and during any illness they chanced to have he never left their side.

Mr. Kearns was allotted more than the Scriptural three-score and ten years, and when drawing close to the three-quarters of a century mark, he passed away on Saturday, November 24, 1923, at Clifton Springs Sanitarium, near Rochester, New York, where he was very fond of making occasional sojourns. With him, at his passing, were his daughter, Mrs. Thomas F. Curley, and her husband to whom Mr. Kearns was genuinely attached. On the previous Tuesday, November 20, the forty-fourth anniversary of his marriage, he had the happiness of receiving while fully conscious, the last rites of his church, and at the same hour, his wife who was an invalid at home, received as a token of sentiment, a beautiful collection of flowers in memory of that event.

Mr. Kearns was taken from the Church of the Immaculate Conception and buried in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, the funeral being one of the largest attended in recent times on Staten Island. Surviving him, besides Mrs. Kearns, and his daughter and son-in-law, were four grandchildren: Bernard T., Theodora, Elizabeth F., and Thomas F., the latter having been born since the death of Mr. Kearns. His widow more recently passed away.

Since the passing of Mr. Kearns, his daughter, her husband, Thomas F. Curley, who is an attorney-at-law, and a devoted nephew, Vincent B. Kearns, have been carrying on the work started by him, using the same policies and principles for which Mr. Kearns was so well known. And so ends the story of a truly self-made man, one who was a credit to his adopted land, one worthy of taking prominent part in any community, and one who was a devoted husband and father.

FREDERICK H. ZURMUHLEN, JR.—Often-times the practice of one's profession is associated closely with the promotion of public works of varied character. The architect and civil engineer by virtue of his technical experience, devises plans for the erection of public buildings and private edifices which, upon completion, serve as distinct and valuable assets to the community. Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, who is junior member of a New York architectural firm and founder of the Staten Island Chapter of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers and Surveyors, is one thus engaged and is recognized as one of the leaders within his calling in this borough.

Mr. Zurmuhlen is descended from forebears whose native home was in Alsace-Lorraine, a territory that for generations has been as a veritable bone of con-

tention between France and Germany. Rich in iron ore, potash fields and coal, peopled by thrifty tradesmen and miners, this possession, though small, is now recognized as one of France's principal assets. Francis Zurmuhlen, grandfather of Mr. Zurmuhlen, was born there on July 14, 1834, being one of a family of three children. After receiving his education in his native land he was taken to the United States in 1851 by his parents and almost immediately took up the trade of cabinet-making in the Yorkville district of Manhattan. During practically the remainder of his lifetime he was thus employed.

Francis Zurmuhlen's marriage took place about 1856 and he and his wife, Wilhelmina Zurmuhlen, had two sons and two daughters: Frederick H., the first died in infancy; Elizabeth W., the widow of Nicholas Heins, is the mother of seven children and resides in Hollis, Long Island; Frederick H., named after his deceased brother; Frances, is deceased. During the earlier part of their lives these children lived in Greenwich Village, their father having ultimately taken residence there. His death occurred in 1884; his widow survived until 1903.

Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, Sr. was born in the family home on Franklin Street, New York, on May 25, 1866. He first attended St. John's School and then went to work as an apprentice in his father's cabinet-making shop. After the death of the latter the youth became the nominal head of the business and remained as such for several years. Subsequently, however, he entered the employ of Meyer and Lange of New York, grocery importers, and acted as their New Jersey representative. The year 1891 marked his transference from this firm to the Borden Farm Products Company, Incorporated, where he was associated, first, as a salesman, later as an inspector and finally, as assistant district superintendent in the firm's Eighty-fourth Street West Side branch.

In 1904 Mr. Zurmuhlen was dispatched to Staten Island in order to establish a branch office of the company here. The post of manager of the Staten Island district was tendered him and he continued in this capacity until December, 1929, the month of his retirement from active service. Altogether, he had been identified for thirty-seven years with the Borden Farm Products Company, giving of his energies unselfishly and loyally.

Frederick H. Zurmuhlen married Anna K. Heim, daughter of Henry and Benedicta (Lodrose) Heim, the former having come to the United States from Prussia in 1851, two years after to his wife's arrival. For several years Mr. Heim served as steward of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, ending with his retirement in 1896. Mrs. Heim passed away in 1901, her husband surviving until 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Zurmuhlen's life together was one of happiness and contentment. Surrounded by their children and dwelling in a fine residence next to their son, Frederick, Jr., they were indeed fortunately blessed. Both were keenly interested in affairs of the community about them, especially those relating to public improvement. Mr. Zurmuhlen was a Democrat in politics and was identified fraternally with the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of New York City. His death occurred on October 4, 1930, Mrs. Zurmuhlen surviving him.

They were the parents of seven children: 1. Benedicta, is deceased. 2. Henry F., became a well-known attorney on Staten Island and was associated with Frank Innes in the latter's law firm. He married Sarah Flynn, sister of Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx,

New York, secretary of State under Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. His passing came in January, 1920, and he is survived by his widow and two daughters, Rita and Dorothy, both residents of the Bronx. 3. Mae J., is now living with her mother at No. 132 Mada Avenue, West New Brighton and holds a teaching position in Public School No. 45. 4. Helen, also resides with her mother. 5. Frederick H., Jr., of further mention. 6. Frank A., deceased, was an attorney for the Yellow Taxi Cab Company. His demise came in May, 1927, and he is survived by his widow, Gertrude (O'Brien) Zurmuhlen and a daughter, Frances, residing at Silver Court, West New Brighton. 7. Anna K., is now Mrs. Richard T. McGrath of West New Brighton. Mr. McGrath is an accountant with the Columbia Gas System of New York City.

Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, Jr. was born in the Bronx, June 23, 1897. Scarcely had he entered school, however, when his parents removed to Staten Island. The lad was then seven years of age and he forthwith entered St. Peter's Parochial School in New Brighton. Then, after attending La Salle Academy in New York from whence his graduation took place in 1914 he undertook a course in engineering at Manhattan College. The latter institution granted him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1918 and that of Civil Engineering in 1919 and then dispatched him to the Engineers' Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia. There he was assigned to the staff commanded by General Black, Chief of Engineers, United States Army. During his entire army service he acted as Engineering Inspector of Construction for the eastern part of the United States, his rank being first lieutenant.

Following his discharge from army service in 1919, Mr. Zurmuhlen was associated for a brief period with Day and Zimmerman, Engineers, of Philadelphia. During 1920-21 he was employed by the International Nickel Company at their plant in Bayonne, New Jersey, and at the conclusion of this time he, in association with a Mr. Retaleato, founded the firm of Retaleato and Zurmuhlen, with offices at No. 305 Broadway, New York. The partnership was severed in August, 1923, Mr. Zurmuhlen then entering the architectural and engineering firm of Sibley and Fetherston, as a partner. From that time to the present he has been thus identified, the concern's headquarters being at No. 205 East Forty-second Street.

It is worthy of note that in June, 1931, Mr. Zurmuhlen was the recipient of an honorary degree in Architecture from Manhattan College. This citation was awarded him due to his passing of a graduate course in architecture at the college and in recognition of the work accomplished by his firm. On Staten Island he has assisted in the construction of a number of edifices, including such important ones as the West Brighton Courthouse, the Stapleton Courthouse, the West Brighton Library, the Children's Court at St. George, St. Paul's Church in New Brighton, and St. Joseph's Hill Academy at Arrochar.

Within his profession Mr. Zurmuhlen is affiliated with several societies. He serves as director of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers and Surveyors, as president of the Richmond County Chapter of that body, which he founded; as past president of the Manhattan College Engineering Society. In addition he is president of the Richmond County Rapid Transit Conference for the agitation of subway connections between Staten Island and New York and is consulting engineer to the United

Civic organization of the South Shore in the elimination of grade crossings on Staten Island. Besides being a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Zurmuhlen is associated fraternally, with Richmond Council, No. 351, Knights of Columbus, of which he is past financial secretary, and with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being chairman of the Engineering Committee of the latter organization. In religious worship he attends the Church of the Sacred Heart, West New Brighton, and is included in the membership of the Catholic Club of New York and a similar club in New Brighton.

Frederick H. Zurmuhlen's marriage took place on September 27, 1923, at New Brighton, to Katharine E. Horai, daughter of Stephen and Katharine (Brachak) Horai. Mr. Horai, who was a printer by occupation, was employed by the Wilde Linoleum Company, at Linoleumville (now Travis). He passed away in 1911. Mrs. Zurmuhlen is of Austrian parentage, and was one of three children. A sister, Margaret, resides with her mother in New Brighton and a brother, Charles, is chief clerk with the Procter and Gamble Company at Port Ivory. He married Jeanette Kane and they reside in Port Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Zurmuhlen dwell at No. 136 Made Avenue, West New Brighton, and they have four sons: Frederick, Harry F., Francis and Richard S.

HON. GEORGE MILLER PINNEY—Resolute in his convictions and inspired at all times by a desire to promote the welfare of Staten Island and its people, the late George M. Pinney, whose death occurred July 18, 1921, was one of the most brilliant lawyers of metropolitan New York. He was a vital force in the activities of the Republican party and a citizen of this community who fittingly deserved the esteem and respect in which he was held. Mr. Pinney was one of the famous trial lawyers of the country, always active in every case he tried, absolutely fearless, and often carried cases to the Court of Appeals with a tenacity born of a determination to see the triumph of righteousness.

Mr. Pinney was born in Windsor, Dane County, Wisconsin, March 8, 1856, son of George M., Sr. and Harriet (Whitney) Pinney. The elder Pinney was engaged for a number of years in mining operations and was also marshal for the Montana and Dakota territories under President Abraham Lincoln. His mother was a member of the Whitney family of Ohio.

The Pinney family is one of the oldest in the United States, the first American Progenitor having been Humphrey Pinney who was a native of Somersetshire, England. He came here in the ship "William and Mary" and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1630, afterwards residing at Dorchester, Massachusetts, Windsor, Connecticut and finally at Ellington, Connecticut, where he died in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The descendants of Humphrey Pinney continued their residence at Ellington until the time of Aaron Pinney who removed to Becket, Massachusetts. Aaron Hall Pinney, son of Aaron, was born in Becket in 1802 and married a Miss Miller of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of George Miller Pinney, who in the first half of the nineteenth century went west to Wisconsin.

Hon. George M. Pinney, Jr., was educated almost entirely under his mother's supervision until her death in 1865. He later attended Russell's Collegiate

Institute, New Haven, Connecticut, and was a student at the Leland Stanford University of California, after which he entered Harvard College from which he was graduated *cum laude* with the class of 1878, having an oration at the commencement. He was also awarded prizes for literature and public speaking. He had worked his way through college by instructing in mathematics and after graduation spent two years as instructor in that subject at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Massachusetts, and De Veaux College, New York. Afterwards he entered Harvard Law School and was graduated from there in 1882, having completed the final three years' work in two, graduating *magna cum laude* and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, also the honor of membership in Phi Beta Kappa while in college. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Pinney came to New York City and entered the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate with whom he remained until October 1, 1886. He was closely associated with Hon. Joseph H. Choate in preparing and obtaining settlement of the Alabama Claims against Great Britain after the Civil War, Mr. Pinney having done most of the detail work on these claims. He next formed a partnership with Willis P. Sterling under the firm name, Pinney & Sterling, which conducted a successful legal business until October 1, 1890, being succeeded after one year's interval by the firm of Carter, Pinney & Kellogg, which firm was later dissolved, January 1, 1893. For nearly a year thereafter, Mr. Pinney conducted an independent practice and then entered into a partnership with Aaron C. Thayer which later became Pinney, Thayer & Hadlock. In 1900, Mr. Pinney became head of the firm of Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke. Having obtained a reputation for great achievements and brilliant ability, Mr. Pinney received many of the most important cases of litigation in his time, notable among which were the Holland House case in 1892, arising from disagreements between the owner and lessees; the Broadway Central Hotel case between Tilly Haynes and Eugene Higgins, and the legal complications growing out of the eviction of General Ferdinand Earle from the Hotel Netherland. In one particular case, he spectacularly won his point in the Court of Appeals after four defeats in the lower courts, and quite often prosecuted cases at his own expense. He naturally received many flattering offers in judicial circles but refused them all, one of which was the office of Federal judge.

As a resident of Richmond County, Mr. Pinney maintained a deep interest in public affairs and was one of the leaders in the movement to overthrow the Mullin Democratic machine. In his zeal to clean up local politics, he traveled over the entire Island on horseback, being an expert rider brought up on the western plains, arousing the people to their duties and pursuing all shifty and crooked methods. He first became interested in municipal affairs when he attended a meeting of the Good Government Club at the invitation of Mr. Rodewald of J. W. Davis & Company, and immediately thereafter started out on a campaign, spurred on by his hatred of autocracy and his intense personal convictions. He was the soul of kindness to the deserving, but relentless to those who did wrong; he was full of good-humor while at the same time deeply concerned with the serious side of life, giving much of his time and support to charitable and philanthropic work. In February, 1895, he was nominated for supervisor of the town of Castleton on the Republican ticket and was the only victorious candidate on that bal-



John M. Shaw

lot. In his official capacity he had, with unfaltering energy, accomplished much of benefit to the people. The result was that he was nominated for the office of district attorney in the following September and after a turbulent campaign was elected, being the only Republican ever elected to that office on Staten Island, and the only one on his ticket to be successful, being winner by a plurality of three hundred and ten votes, although the county gave a Democratic majority of nine hundred votes on the State ticket. In June, 1896, Mr. Pinney was appointed by Governor Levi P. Morton a member of the Greater New York Commission, and at its first meeting he was elected secretary and edited the charter.

As one of New York's outstanding attorneys, Mr. Pinney represented the Gorham Manufacturing Company; W. & J. Sloane; the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railroad Company, of Montana; the Phoenix Furniture Company of Michigan; the Rawhide Gold Mining Company, of Nevada, and was chief trial counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He was a member of the New York Bar Association; was president for two terms of the Richmond County Bar Association and was prominently identified with the Richmond County Country Club; Harvard Club of New York; University Club of New York; the Republican County Committee and the Staten Island Civic League. He was a man of compelling personality whose word was as good as his bond, kind, charitable and considerate, cheerful and good-natured through all the days of his life.

During the World War, he was a member of the police reserves although his great regret was that he was past the age for enlisting, along with his three sons, to serve on the battlefield. However, he did all he could on this side, and was head of the Draft Board; chairman of the Legal Aid Society which cared for the insurance of soldiers; he spoke everywhere in Staten Island and headed the speakers committee for Liberty Loan drives, making speeches four nights out of six, on an average, and doing everything in his power to aid his country in time of need.

George M. Pinney married June 27, 1887, Olive Frances, daughter of E. M. Child, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a descendant of Captain Baker who was aide-de-camp to George Washington and also served on his staff. Mrs. Pinney died in 1916. Mrs. Pinney was a descendant of old Mayflower stock of the Massachusetts Colony. Four children survive: 1. George M. (3), was graduated from Harvard University, 1910, served in the Ambulance Corps during the war and received the Croix de Guerre for heroic service. He married Catherine Gray of Wisconsin, and is now engaged in the electrical business at Morristown, New Jersey. 2. Elizabeth, married Andrew Dixon Hunt, of Haverford, Pennsylvania. 3. Humphrey, served in the Navy during the World War. 4. William Whitney, attended the Officers' Training School at Plattsburg, New York and was commissioned first lieutenant in May, 1918 while in France, to which he had gone in October, 1917. He was a pilot in the Aviation Corps and was active on the western front all during the war, engaged in testing planes. Mr. Pinney was discharged from the service in March, 1919, having returned to the United States in February, 1919. He is now engaged in the import brokerage business in New York City. He married December 20, 1919, Margaret M. Gostenhofer, of Staten Island.

JOHN M. SHAW—For a period of more than thirty years, during which time his participation in local civic affairs and public office manifested itself in good citizenship and civil justice, the late John M. Shaw thereby became one of our valued citizens. Westerleigh was the place of his residence and there he took a neighborly interest in the district, to the extent that through the years he was called upon to aid in general movements affecting the entire Island. Outstanding in such activities were his position as special deputy commissioner of police and the erection of new police headquarters at St. George, the latter having been brought about much by his influence. While making his home on Staten Island he commuted to Manhattan, for there he was engaged in the investment securities business and there, too, he had important affiliations and likewise was highly regarded.

The Shaw family is one of ancient origin and its branches are found throughout the British Isles where early members were represented prominently in various walks of life and among the nobility. According to a lengthy discourse treating of family coats-of-arms and records, by George Carton Martin, the name Shaw is derived from a "Shaw" or "Schaw," which denoted a woody glade or covert. In English governmental annals "John Atte Schawe" appears in the old Parliamentary Rolls and "Thomas de Shaghe" in the early writs of Parliament.

The Shaws herein were of English origin and appear to have come to Canada about a century ago. John Shaw, the father of our former and late citizen, married Margaret Sinclair, the daughter of the Honorable Lady Sinclair, of Glasgow, Scotland. The elder Shaws lived in Toronto, Canada, a short time after their marriage and about 1858 removed to Chicago, Illinois, where their son, John M. Shaw, was born October 29, 1859. His father died a year following, being survived by his widow, who passed away about 1910.

John M. Shaw and his mother continued to reside in that city, and there he first attended public school. However, for the most part, he was self-educated and had intellectual aspirations which were fulfilled by spare time study. Being deeply interested in finance and grain market activities, he at length under his own name, became a successful operator in wheat. During this period he was credited with the largest wheat transaction ever executed and was ranked with the prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade. His success was due principally to his initiative and resourcefulness, thus as a student of market conditions none was better qualified to engage in this endeavor.

With such laurels and experience Mr. Shaw came to New York in 1889 and continued his career in brokerage, in the field of investment securities, for almost four decades until his death. He began in Wall Street as a floor member of J. B. Russell Company, then operated on his own account under the name of John M. Shaw and Company and finally was associated with other well known firms in the financial district, among them being Raymond, Shaw and Company before its dissolution in 1922, and later with Harp, Tierney and Company, at No. 139 Broadway. As a member of The New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Shaw, in 1919, was honored by this institution when he was delegated to meet His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, at the portal of The Exchange, and escort him on a tour of inspection through the building. On

a number of other occasions he was also similarly recognized by his fellow members.

Mr. Shaw's association with Staten Island began in 1892, and from that time until his removal to New York in 1926, he was an enthusiastic and valued supporter of civic enterprise in this borough. His residence and grounds, located on Manor Road opposite Egbert Avenue, were extremely attractive, finely maintained and beautified by rare horticultural specimens. During the World War he aided the government as a volunteer member of the United States Secret Service and was close to movements in the Intelligence Department. While a staunch Democrat, he did not seek public office, nevertheless, in 1919, he was appointed special deputy commissioner in charge of police affairs on Staten Island, under the supervision of Richard E. Enright, then police commissioner of the greater city of New York. The following year witnessed the addition of another responsibility, that of conducting trials as specially assigned by the police commissioner. Still later he was designated head of the Bureau of Special Sessions, organized to suppress seditious activities and as such carried on his work efficiently and with due credit to Staten Island. Undoubtedly his finest service in behalf of this borough as a member of the police commission was the erection of the new police headquarters at St. George, built through his efforts and which stands as an architectural acquisition amidst our other splendid structures. As a result there was brought about the union of the former New Brighton and Stapleton police stations into one precinct, which is now known as the 120th Precinct and Ninth Division headquarters. His term of office as a commissioner ended in 1925.

Mr. Shaw was for long years a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and he was greatly interested in the history of the Island. He was instrumental in obtaining the loan of the famous Anthon Notes to the Institute. A brief account of these "notes," together with a consideration of their importance as a medium for recalling early Staten Island history is herein appropriate. John Anthon, an attorney of New York, came to reside on Staten Island in 1839 and forthwith set about to gain information concerning the history of the Island and its people. He left here in 1849, but his son, Charles E., continued to compile material by consulting elderly local residents, and thus learned chiefly "through word of mouth" about Revolutionary days, time-honored customs, personages and various social and family relations. Some years after the task was completed a type-written copy was made of the work and given to the Public Museum by Charles Gilbert Hine, but for long years the original notes were believed lost. Through Mr. Shaw's efforts, however, these invaluable manuscripts were recovered, as they had been in the possession of a friend, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr. The latter has generously turned them over to the institute for reference in order that their contents could be fully comprehended and treatises prepared from them. The co-authors, Messrs. Leng and Davis, have incorporated them (partly) in this historical work, "Staten Island and Its People."

Mr. Shaw was affiliated with the National Democratic Club, which he served as a member of its board of governors, the Manhattan Club, New York Athletic Club, Richmond County Country Club, the Fox Hills Golf Club and other organizations of a professional nature. Fraternally, a member of a Brooklyn lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, he

had attained a thirty-second degree in that order, as well as being a Knight Templar. An intense reader of good literature, he found this much diversion and relaxation from cares of business, along with travel in this and European countries.

On March 4, 1886, at Chicago, Mr. Shaw married Helen Mussey, the daughter of Charles E. and Asenath (Robertson) Mussey. The Mussey family is of French origin, descending from the honored house of de Musset. After the American progenitor came to this country the Musseys lived in and around Rutland and Middlebury, Vermont, for a few generations. The Robertsons were said to be of Scotch extraction and had located in New Hampshire in early times.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were the parents of a daughter, and a son: Marion, who was educated in Miss Dana's private school, Morristown, New Jersey, in Pebbles and Thompsons school, New York, and in Paris and Switzerland. She is now the wife of Charles Presbrey, a Princeton graduate, and the son of Frank Presbrey, nationally known advertiser. By this marriage there is a son, Charles Shaw Presbrey. At the age of fifteen years, in 1907, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shaw, Charles Mussey, died, he having been thus far educated in Cutler School, New York, at Phillips Andover Academy and likewise in Switzerland. He gave much promise of future success and in many ways bore out the characteristics of his father.

Following a brief illness, John M. Shaw passed away on December 15, 1928, at No. 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York, where he had resided since his removal from Staten Island. Funeral services were held from the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city, with interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mrs. Shaw survives her husband and still maintains the family home at the same address. It is through her interest that this memorial review is inscribed in these volumes.

DR. HENRY D. FROST—The National Huguenot Memorial—The Huguenot Church parish is located in a section of Staten Island that was settled very largely by Huguenot pioneers in the latter part of the seventeenth century, being about two miles from the site of the old French Church on Staten Island. This early church, which was built about 1690, had as its pastor for a period of about forty years, the Rev. David de Bonrepos.

The church organized at Huguenot dates from 1849, the first house of worship as well as the present edifice having been built on land granted by the Hon. Benjamin Prall, a lineal descendant of Pierre Billiou, founder with David Demarest of the first permanent settlement on Staten Island. This settlement by the Huguenots and Dutch was made in 1661.

The first pastor, the Rev. A. M. Latourette, was of a Staten Island Huguenot family, being descended from Jean LaTourette, the pioneer. He named the church, "The Church of the Huguenots." It was known as such during the years of its early history. The church organization has always been affiliated with the Reformed Church in America.

The Memorial Church of the Huguenots, designed by Ernest Flagg, was dedicated in May, 1924, at Huguenot Park, Staten Island, as the National Monument of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary. At the time of its dedication plans were set forward for its development as the first unit in a comprehensive National Memorial to the Huguenot Founders of America. This undertaking was continued during the years following under the direction of the pas-

tor of the church, the Rev. Henry D. Frost, with the counsel and assistance of many Huguenots in America.

The national aspect of the memorials in the Church of the Huguenots is developed in a series of alcove memorials, which tell of the settling of the Huguenots in the various sections of the Atlantic seaboard to which they came in the early days of American life. There are eight alcoves, four on each side of the nave of the church. Four of these eight have already been dedicated to individual settlements. The inscriptions are engraved upon the architraves, while in each alcove is placed a treasure chest, to contain such mementoes of the early days as may be loaned or given to the Church of the Huguenots. Two wall cases are prepared for the exhibition of photographs or drawings, letters or other documents relating to the early settlements. The New Rochelle Alcove, the first to be dedicated, has already been enriched by many interesting mementoes, pictures, booklets and lists of the settlers. The alcoves commemorating four distinctive Huguenot settlements are: The New Rochelle; the New Paltz; the Staten Island and the New Jersey alcove. The Staten Island Inscription follows: "In memory of the Rev. David de Bonrepos, pastor of the French Church on Staten Island, 1690-1734, and his congregation of French Huguenots who worshipped in the church at Fresh Kills. Presented by the Richmond County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Staten Island, 1661."

The window panels in the alcoves have been the gifts of members and friends of the Church of the Huguenots. Each bears in the upper portion the emblem of one of the Reformation Churches or the seal of one of the great Huguenot leaders.

When the church was dedicated there were unveiled six memorial inscriptions carved in the pillars which support the great stone arch of the nave. Each of these was the gift of an individual or a family of Huguenot lineage. Since the dedication four more have been added. ("The Huguenot," official publication of the Huguenot Memorial Association, in its February and April, 1932, issues, gives a full description of these inscriptions and of the memorials in the church).

Memorial tablets have been placed over the inner doorways of the two vestibules and in one of these appear the names of a group of Staten Island pioneers, while the other bears the names of Huguenot descendants from various parts of the land, who are thus honored in the Church of the Huguenots. The memorial containing the names of a group of Huguenot settlers is in memory of Jean Bodine, 1695; Marc du Sauchoy, 1681; Cornelius Corson, 1680; Andre Jolin, 1686; David Jacques, 1776; Joseph Bedell, 1738; Daniel Mersereau, 1688; Paul Micheau, 1700; James Seguire, 1706; Johannes Martling, 1677; William LaBlau, 1662; Andreas Canon, 1682.

The Huguenot Society of America decided in February, 1929, to sponsor the erection of a memorial hall in connection with the church, and to this purpose the sum of one thousand dollars was voted. A committee was assembled to assist the project.

In November, 1930, at the Huguenot Service of Honor, a movement was launched for an organization that would bring to completion the entire memorial program. Committees met during the months that followed, and in June, 1931, the Huguenot Memorial Association was incorporated under the membership corporation laws of New York State, a constitution and by-laws having been

adopted. The first meetings of the corporation and the board of directors were held in September, 1931.

The officers of the Huguenot Memorial Association, Inc., follow: President, Henry Delavan Frost; first vice-president, Harrison Deyo; second vice-president, W. I. Lincoln Adams; third vice-president, Orra Eugene Monnette; fourth vice-president, Bion J. Richards; recording secretary, Laura B. Yetman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry D. Frost; financial secretary, Andrew Sprague; treasurer, Arthur H. Yetman; chaplain, William H. S. Demarest; historian, John Baer Stoudt; register, Ida Dudley Dale. Directors of the corporation follow: Bion J. Richards, Mrs. Henry D. Frost, Andrew Sprague, Arthur H. Yetman, W. I. Lincoln Adams, Herbert J. Bedell, Ida Dudley Dale, William H. S. Demarest, Harrison Deyo, Henry D. Frost, Mrs. T. Livingston Kennedy, Orra Eugene Monnette, Merritt G. Perkins, William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, Mrs. DeWitt Snyder, John Baer Stoudt, Anna Castner Todd, Laura B. Yetman, Merritt G. Perkins, Mrs. T. Livingston Kennedy, Harrison Deyo, Henry D. Frost, Mrs. Henry D. Frost.

The objects of the association are: To help spread information concerning the Huguenot tradition everywhere in America, until all Americans shall value it as a worthy part of their national heritage; and the Huguenot Founders of America receive worthy honor and their proper place in the history of the Nation. To publish a national magazine devoted to the Huguenot cause; to disseminate information concerning the Huguenots for the use and benefit of all Huguenot descendants, and for the inspiration of the youth of our land. The monthly magazine, "The Huguenot," first published by the association in November, 1931, is now received by several hundred college, State and city libraries throughout the country, reaching into every State in the Union. "The Huguenot" has also been made the official publication of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America.

The association is continuing the development of the National Huguenot Memorial, which is to include the memorial hall and library. The dedication of the Washington-Martiau Memorial, on Sunday, May 22, 1932, was the chief memorial event of the year. The association's work will be national in scope, more than a dozen states already being represented in its membership. It will work in the closest harmony with every Huguenot Society, seeking only to serve them all and the great Huguenot cause. By creating a wider interest in Huguenot affairs, the association will endeavor to strengthen the work of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, and of all the individual societies.

The association plans to establish at the National Memorial a central clearing house for matters pertaining to Huguenot activities, and to provide there adequate facilities for the care and preservation of family archives, and a meeting place for Huguenot family associations. The association has already begun the compilation of a roll of Huguenot Descendants in America, a monumental task, in which it seeks the coöperation of every society and all interested individuals. It seeks to bring together and organize the mass of material that has been collected by family historians and others, and eventually to assist in the publication of books as well as periodicals that shall adequately tell the story of the Huguenots in America. Finally, the association plans to establish a Huguenot foundation which shall make possible the underwriting of worthy

Huguenot historical, memorial and literary projects in many centers

The association is enlisting the support of all Huguenots for this extensive program, which is already under way, believing that the plan and purpose merit such support; by membership in the association, and securing others as members; by contributing to the general memorials now under way; by completing the endowment fund for the Radiant Cross, our memorial to the Huguenots of France; and by participating in the Roll of the Washington-Martiau Memorial.

The foregoing material has been gleaned from the magazine, "The Huguenot," and from the Rev. Henry D. Frost, pastor of the Huguenot Memorial Church. The review, itself, is presented through the courtesy of Miss Ida Dudley Dale of West New Brighton, Staten Island.

DR. PHILIP DOWELL—The acquisition of an education, sound and comprehensive in nature, yet specialized to an extent that one may become an authority and an accredited teacher on the educational subject of one's choosing, is the aim of the teacher of understanding. The imparting of the fundamentals of such a work in a scientific and accurate manner that its import may be fully grasped and learned by the student is one of the ideals of our educative system.

First as a student, later as an instructor and professor Dr. Philip Dowell of Port Richmond carried out these aims successfully as evidenced by his long and efficient service as a teacher in the New York City school system and elsewhere. Dr. Dowell retired in 1928 from his duties as teacher of biology in the department of biology of Port Richmond High School.

Dr. Philip Dowell's birth occurred December 3, 1864 at Attica, Indiana, his parents being John Frank Oscar and Anna Louisa (Appell) Dowell. The elder Dowell, who was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, died in 1884. His wife's passing came in 1897.

Following a preliminary training in the schools of his home town, Dr. Dowell attended Augustana College from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885. In the year 1895 Yale conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and in 1896 he received his Master of Arts degree from the same seat of learning. He had also been an assistant teacher of biology at Yale during one period of time. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was tendered him by Augustana College in 1900.

In the meantime Dr. Dowell had become engaged as a teacher. Despite his arduous tasks in this line of endeavor, he was enabled to forge ahead in his graduate work as the obtaining of the aforementioned degrees amply proved. During two summers 1896-99 he studied at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. He also instructed classes in Brooklyn at one time and during another period at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, he held a professorship under the title, "Asa Packer Professor of Natural and Applied Sciences." He spent one summer at the Forestry School at Milford, Pennsylvania, after which he entered the New York City public school system, becoming an assistant teacher in biology. The year 1902 marked his removal to Staten Island where up to his retirement he taught the subject of his choice

at Curtis High School and at the Port Richmond High School, in addition to carrying on his biological research work.

Biology, the science of life, is composed of two main divisions. One is zoölogy, the study of animal life, and the other is botany, the subject matter of which is contained in the plant kingdom. In conjunction with a thorough study of the latter in particular, Dr. Dowell has conducted numerous researches and has written several articles relating especially to ferns and violets.

A feature of his scientific labors has been his editorial work for several societies. He was editor of the "American Fern Journal," 1910-12; of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 1911-12; and chairman of the publication committee of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1906-28. The bibliography of nature subjects, of which he has acquired a wide knowledge, has been an adjunct to this work.

Dr. Dowell has been active in the organization and work of many scientific associations and for several summers was botanical assistant in the United States National Museum, succeeding to the post of assistant curator in 1910. Among the societies of which he was an active member are the following: the Entomological Society of America; American Fern Society, of which he held the office of president; the Nature Study Society; the Torrey Botanical Club; the New York Entomological Society; Washington Biological Society, and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Botanical Society of America, British Pteridological Society, and Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

One of the outstanding biological accumulations in the public museum at St. George is that contained in the steel cases labelled, "The Dr. Dowell Collection." It is a collection of herbarium specimens of violets comprising about eleven hundred sheets and is undoubtedly one of the largest individual collections in the United States.

Dr. Dowell has also been keenly interested in other fields besides that of the scientific. He was one of the founders of the Wasa Lutheran Church, Decker Avenue, Port Richmond. He has been a member of the Staten Island Club, takes a live interest in worth while civic movements and has written various articles and poems.

In November of 1928 Dr. Dowell retired from the New York City School System after his long service. A celebration was given in his honor by the faculty of Port Richmond High School at which Principal William M. Halloran presided. At the gathering, which was in the nature of a "bon voyage" party Mr. Halloran presented Dr. Dowell with a leather traveling bag on behalf of his fellow-teachers.

Dr. Philip Dowell's marriage took place August 28, 1894, at Stanton, Iowa, to Anna Halland, daughter of Rev. B. M. and Hannah Halland. By this union four children were born: Carl Philip, at New Haven, Connecticut, September 23, 1895; Otis Francis, at Stanton, Iowa, June 9, 1897; Mildred Anna, in 1899, who died in 1902; Harold Magnus, at Port Richmond, December 22, 1902.

Each winter, Dr. Dowell, whose residence is at No. 86 Bond Street, Port Richmond, sojourns for some time in the Southland, spending much of his time in Florida, where he has a winter home at Glenwood.



Philip Dawell

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FREDERICK S. HEAL—Prominent among the native sons of this community is Frederick S. Heal, whose family has been resident on Staten Island about a century. Since coming here the Heals have contributed considerably to local civic, social and industrial progress. Mr. Heal, himself, has won a place of respect among his fellow-citizens, not only through his family but because of his activity in local affairs and more especially his interest in the field of horticulture.

He was born in West New Brighton on January 1, 1877, in the house which is still his residence, No. 1252 Forest Avenue, at the corner of Jewett Avenue, which his father originally purchased during the Civil War period, this being one of the several early homes along that thoroughfare. His parents were George F. and Sarah T. (Vail) Heal. The elder Heal came to Staten Island and settled in West New Brighton about 1840. He was a native of the State of Maine, having come from South Hope, Rockland County, where his family had been seated. The Vails were long located in the Hudson River Valley and came from Newburgh, New York, more than fifty years ago. Both families were of Colonial American stock, tracing their ancestry back generations ago when they came to this country from England and Holland. The maternal uncle of George F. Heal was Colonel Nathan Barrett, founder in 1850 of the famous dyeing firm of Barrett, Nephews and Company and former head of the "Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment." Colonel Barrett became well known on the Island and noted as a man of energy and enterprise. At the time of the formation of the company under his name he took the Heal boys, his nephews, into his service. George F. Heal, the father of our subject, was associated with Colonel Barrett in the dyeing firm up to the time of his death in 1893, his widow surviving him until 1901, also his two children, Ella L. and Frederick S.

At the age of sixteen years, Frederick S. Heal, who had finished his early education in the public schools of this community, started to work for Barrett, Nephews and Company, but only remained in this employment for about a year, at the end of which time he sought a position in New York City. In 1893 he became an office boy in the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and has been with that corporation ever since. As the years of his connection with the Lackawanna increased he took on additional responsibilities. He made a very thorough study of railroad traffic and well-deserved promotion came to him from time to time. He is regarded as an expert on the subjects of rates and traffic conditions and is often called upon for conference in such matters. His offices are at No. 90 West Street, New York, the headquarters of the railroad. He is a popular member of its staff and a member of the Lackawanna Railroad Veteran's Association.

Mr. Heal is prominent in the political affairs of the Republican party on Staten Island. For more than twenty years he has held the post of county committeeman and for a like period has been an active member of the Republican County Committee. He is a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Bird Club sponsored by that institution. His chief hobby, however, is the culture and study of flowers and much of his spare time is spent in horticulture. At his residence he has a well-arranged garden, which has a splendid collection of dahlias, roses, gladiolus and various other floral specimens. In 1919 Mr. Heal was one of the organizers of the Horticultural Society of Staten Is-

land and its first secretary and treasurer. He held this office for two years and was elected in 1921 to the office of president, which position he still holds, having been reelected six times. He has always taken keen interest in the society and its objectives, and has been most active in increasing the membership of the organization, which now numbers more than two hundred persons. Thus it is a very representative group for a community as small in population as Staten Island. Botanical lectures are given at regular intervals and flower shows are held at various times in the Public Museum, St. George. Exhibits of roses in June, gladiolus in August, dahlias in September and chrysanthemums in October are given by the Horticultural Society and the exhibits are attended by hundreds of persons. Staten Islanders are proud of their many private gardens and much credit is due the Horticultural Society for encouraging such activities. Mr. Heal has been elected a member of the American Dahlia Society, the Dahlia Society of California, the Dahlia Society of New England, the American Gladiolus Society and the American Rose Society.

On September 4, 1901, Mr. Heal married, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, Mabel King, the daughter of L. Byron and Elmira (Ward) King. The King and Ward families were both originally of old English Colonial stock. The late Major General Charles F. Rowc, in recent years commander of West Point Military Academy, was a cousin of L. Byron King, who during his lifetime was a prominent contractor at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Heal shares the interests of her husband in the field of horticulture and is also enthusiastic in the culture of flowers, belonging to some of the organizations in which he is interested.

CHARLES WALLACE HUNT—Allied with the general development of Staten Island are many men whose individual careers have been and are interlocked with the progress of the community. In relation to our industrial history the late Charles W. Hunt was chief among them and not only was he of local prominence but as an inventor, mechanical genius and industrialist his name was nationally broadcast.

Charles W. Hunt was born in the town of Candor, Tioga County, New York, on October 31, 1841. His parents were William Walter and Elizabeth (Betsey) Bush (Sackett) Hunt, natives of that town. The Hunt family is of old English descent and has long been established in this country. A short review of its ancestral line appears herewith.

(I) Jonathan Hunt, born in 1637, at Sudburrowe, Thrapstone, England, came to America in 1662, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut. He married September 3, 1662, Clemence Hosmer, of Hartford, and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts.

(II) Thomas Hunt, born June 23, 1663, at Northampton, Massachusetts, married about 1689, Mary (surname unknown). They resided in Deerfield of that State from 1684 to 1694, then in Hartford until 1698. Ultimately they settled in Lebanon, Connecticut.

(III) Gideon Hunt married at Lebanon, Connecticut, June 7, 1732, Rebecca Ordway.

(IV) Samuel Hunt was born June 30, 1735, at Lebanon. He married, December 5, 1754, Hannah Clark and they remained there.

(V) Walter Hunt was born in 1757. He married Mary Tiffany and served in the Revolutionary War on the Connecticut line from 1776-77. He also

served on the brig "Cromwell" in 1778, in the marine service.

(VI) William Walter Hunt was born September 7, 1796, at Hartford. He married, September 10, 1818, Elizabeth (Betsey) Bush Sackett, whose family settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1630, and whose ancestors served in military forces during the Revolutionary War.

(VII) Finishing a thorough grammar school course, the education of Charles W. Hunt was completed at Homer Academy, New York. During the trying period of the Civil War he became a special agent of the War Department, his duty being to care for the "freedman" who had escaped from the Confederate to the Union lines and had been declared contraband of war by the Military Department of the Northern forces. Shortly after the close of this national struggle Mr. Hunt came to Staten Island where his natural progressiveness made him see the benefit of handling bulk and package commodities by machine rather than by hand labor. One of his first inventions was the "Automatic Railway" used for the conveyance of coal from the waterfront to the coal bins. He first tested this railway in the coal business conducted by him at that time and immediately the labor-saving qualities and economic value were recognized by the industrial world, causing a universal demand for this device.

The coal business was discontinued and Mr. Hunt, realizing the possibilities in this new line of activity, entered the manufacture and sale of the first "Automatic Railway." With surprising rapidity he designed numerous other labor-saving devices which were of such far-reaching application that he became recognized as a pioneer in the invention, design and building of such equipment.

Thus today we see numerous machines manufactured on the basic principles conceived by him which are being used wherever bulk commodities are handled. Some of his numerous inventions are, aside from the automatic railway, stevedore hoisting and transmission rope, gravity bucket conveyors, steam shovels, industrial railways, coal valves, cable railways, roller bearings and many others.

In the beginning he moved from his coal storage property a short distance away to the present industrial site and from such a modest start grew one of our largest industrial institutions.

As time passed his plant in Richmond Terrace near the Kill van Kull at West New Brighton expanded until it contained various departments, such as a foundry, machine shop and woodworking mill, as well as executive offices. A large force of skilled labor has been employed here. The business was incorporated under Mr. Hunt's own name and still continues as such to the present time. Mr. Hunt retired from active service in 1911.

Mr. Hunt's affiliations with business, fraternal, charitable and religious organizations stamped him not only as a citizen of influence but one whose regard for his fellowmen was ever of the highest. He was president of the McCaslin Company and vice-president of the Richmond County Savings Bank for many years.

However, it was in his own profession, that of the engineering and mechanical designing expert, that his true interest lay. In connection with this occupation and his liking for it, he became a member of the foremost organizations in engineering circles. They were: the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was once president; the

United Engineers' Society; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Franklin Institute; the Engineers and Hardware Club and the Machinery Club.

Mr. Hunt's fraternal and civic affiliations included the Masonic Order, the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president. Socially, he was identified with the Staten Island Club for long years. He served as a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, was a trustee of the public schools on Staten Island, and in addition to being associated with various local bodies within his profession, was the author of a number of technical engineering treatises. In politics, he was an independent and his religious association was with the Church of the Ascension, which he served for many years as vestryman.

Charles W. Hunt married (first), on June 24, 1869, Frances Martha Bush, daughter of Isaac L. and Elizabeth (Green) Bush of Candor, New York. By this union there were three children: 1. Howard Walter, deceased. 2. William Floyd, born in 1872. 3. Frances Helen, born in 1876. Mrs. Hunt passed away some years after the birth of her third child.

Mr. Hunt married (second), in 1889, Katherine Humphrey of Ithaca, New York, who now resides at No. 33 Central Avenue, St. George.

Mrs. Hunt is descended from forebears of English extraction, first represented in Colonial America in 1724. The progenitor, according to family annals, was John Humphrey, who settled in Orange County in New York State. His son was Hugh Humphrey, who married Nancy Peacock and they had a son, James Humphrey.

The latter, representing the third generation of the family in America, joined the Continental forces following the outbreak of the War of the Revolution and served as a sergeant from 1776 to 1779. Taken prisoner on the occasion of the surrender of Fort Montgomery in October, 1777, he was forthwith taken to New York and confined. After first being incarcerated in the Old North Church, he was later transferred to the prison ship "Good Intent." His release was effected in 1778 when an exchange of prisoners took place between the contending armies. He then returned to the battlefield and served for another year.

James Humphrey took as his wife in 1790, Phebe Howell, of an old Colonial family. They were the parents of Charles Humphrey, born in 1790, who was designated captain of the 41st United States Infantry, in August, 1813. Nearly two years later, in June, 1815, due to a general reduction of the country's military forces, he received his honorable discharge from the service.

Charles Humphrey married Ann Eliza Belknap in 1816, and they had a son, William Ross, whose birth occurred in 1820. He, in turn, married Mary H. Wheeler in 1848, and their daughter, Katherine Humphrey, thus represented the sixth generation of the family in America. As related previously, she married Charles W. Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were the parents of two children: Charles Wallace, Jr., born in 1890, and Mary Eloise, born in 1893.

Mr. Hunt's death occurred on March 27, 1911, after an illness of several months' duration. Funeral services were conducted at the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, by Canon Pascal Harrower. A large number of associates and friends paid well-deserved tribute to the late engineer's character and ability. The local press praised him

highly, not only for his professional integrity, but for his solicitude for Staten Island. The Staten Island "World" said in part: "Mr. Hunt was of a retiring nature but always took an active part in affairs concerning the welfare of Staten Island."

JOHN RANDOLPH GRYMES—As a member of a family known on Staten Island for close to a century and for whom beautiful Grymes Hill was named, the late John R. Grymes was highly respected like his father and grandfather before him. He followed a career as a civil engineer, being engaged mainly in railroad construction work. His death, which occurred on January 11, 1929, took from our midst a public-spirited citizen and one to whom the love of home and family was uppermost.

The Grymes family, which is of English descent, was one of the earliest to settle in Virginia, early forebears having arrived in that colony from England, about the time of its formation. It is related in early American annals that representatives bearing this name were prominent landholders, being possessors of extensive plantations. It is also certain that they were active in both town life and in affairs of the colony at large. During the Revolutionary War certain of their number were staunch patriots who gave willingly of their means and their skill as soldiers to the cause of the colonists. In the conflicts that followed they also evinced a warm devotion to their country and aided substantially in reconstruction work immediately succeeding the Civil War.

The grandfather of our Mr. Grymes, was also named John Randolph Grymes. He was born in 1786, in Virginia, of aristocratic parentage and died in 1854. Many are the historical references to the Randolph family of that State. He removed at length to New Orleans, Louisiana, became prominent in the business and social life of that city and was first appointed local district attorney and later a judge. Well-educated, justly distinguished in the profession of the law and ardently devoted to the cause of public betterment, his career was one of accomplishment, strengthened by the friendship and loyalty of the larger number of citizens. He married Suzette Bosque Claiborne, of a family of an ancient Spanish-French extraction and the widow of Governor William C. Claiborne, first Governor of the Mississippi territory. Two children had been born to her: William C. and Sophronie Claiborne. Together John Randolph Grymes and his wife later journeyed northward to New York State and at length came to Staten Island. It is recorded that Mrs. Grymes purchased land on the Island in 1836, 1839 and 1846, and she and her husband located on what is now known as Grymes Hill. Further records show that he in the pursuit of his calling, was oftentimes called away on lengthy trips and that in 1846 he gave his wife power of attorney to rent, sell or mortgage any or all of their property. Their place of residence was on Signal Hill, a designation subsequently changed to Grymes Hill because of the influence of the family and their ownership of a large proportion of the property in the surrounding section. The appellation, Signal Hill, had its birth in Revolutionary War days, the British having maintained a number of signal stations, one of which was located at the top of this ridge. Staten Islanders also came to name the hill, "Castleton Heights," about the year, 1836, but from the advent of the Grymes family to the current time, "Grymes Hill"

is the generally accepted designation. The spacious residence built by the Grymes was known as "Capo di Monte," which means literally, "top of the mountain." In his highly-descriptive book, "Howard Avenue and Serpentine Road," Charles Gilbert Hine refers frequently to the Grymes family, also to Capo di Monte and to various other avenues and thoroughfares either embracing or bordering on the possessions of the Grymes family.

John Randolph Grymes and his wife became parents of the following children, all born in New Orleans: Medora, who married Samuel Ward of New York; Edgar; Alfred, of further mention; and Athenais, who married Louis A. von Hoffman.

Alfred Grymes received his classical education at Harvard University, and was also graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He afterward followed the calling of medical doctor and was long recognized as a public-spirited citizen, thus following ably in his father's footsteps, and for a number of years maintained his residence in New Brighton. He married, in 1858, Emma Stebbins of Staten Island, whose family was well known here. In addition to their son, John Randolph Grymes, 2d, of whom this review principally relates, their other child was Mabel, who married Dr. Henberger of the United States Navy. Alfred Grymes' death occurred about 1880, his wife's passing having been in 1865.

John Randolph Grymes, 2d, was born in New Brighton, September 22, 1860, and after acquiring his earlier education in Stapleton at Professor Methfessel's Academy, he entered college at Chester, Pennsylvania. Being interested primarily in scientific study he pursued a course in engineering and was awarded his civil engineering degree from this seat of learning in 1885. His special field of endeavor lay in railroad construction and for a number of years following his graduation, he was associated with numerous railroad systems throughout the United States. While located in the western part of the country he at one time undertook the management of a cattle ranch at Medora, Dakota. Returning eastward he became associated with the Manhattan Railroad and continued in engineering work with this system until his retirement nearly a decade and a half ago. From that time until his demise on January 11, 1929, he lived at his home in New Brighton.

Apart from the immediate professional duties that came within his province, Mr. Grymes was active in affairs of a civic and social nature during the greater part of his lifetime. As a resident of New Brighton he volunteered his support of community movements and was also attached to causes of Island-wide extent. He was a life member of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was identified with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Union Club of New York.

John Randolph Grymes married on June 25, 1890, Sophronie Claiborne Thomas, who was born at St. Mark's Place, New Brighton. She was the daughter of Philip Evan and Suzette (de Marigny) Thomas, and also a niece of Evan Thomas who served for three terms as president of The New York Produce Exchange. Her father and uncle were engaged in the manufacture of firearms in Baltimore before the Civil War. About 1870 the former removed from Maryland to New Brighton, Staten Island. Mrs. Grymes' grandfather, William G. Thomas, was at one time considered the wealthiest man in

Baltimore, the city in which he resided for years. Her great-grandfather, Philip Evan Thomas, was the first president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At the time of the death of Mr. Thomas a message of condolence bearing both testimony to his long and devoted service on behalf of the railroad and an appreciation of his splendid career was tendered his family by prominent Baltimore and Ohio officials.

John Randolph and Sophronie C. (Thomas) Grymes, 2d, became parents of three children: 1. Marie Athenais, married Arthur William Waite, who is now deceased. They had two children: Arthur William, Jr., and Marie Suzette de Marigny. 2. Medora, married David Ralph Arnold, an attorney in New York City and they have two children: William Campbell, 3d, and Medora Grymes. 3. John Randolph Grymes, 3d, lives at home and is associated with the brokerage firm in New York of De Copper and Doremus.

Mrs. Grymes who maintains her home at No. 159 Tyson Street, New Brighton, in a pleasant section of our Island, is contributing of her means to the support of the community at large and is well-esteemed among her fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM BARD AND ALLIED FAMILIES

—A comprehensive study of a family whose members assisted in the material well-being of Staten Island and contributed toward the advancement of such service as academic education, medical science and religion throughout the Metropolitan district, reveals insight into the careers of William Bard, for whom Bard Avenue was named and his grandfather and father, Drs. John and Samuel Bard. William Bard was a man of scholarly attainment and profound religious scruple and is also remembered as the organizer of one of our largest insurance companies. The latter part of his life was spent in the Bard family residence, West New Brighton. His father, a distinguished man of medicine, was a founder of the first Medical School at Columbia University (then King's College) later reorganized as the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The ancestry of the Bard family is traced to ancient France shortly before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Benoit Bard, who lived there, left his home land following the Revocation and fled to London, England, where the greater part of his life was spent. His death occurred sometime after 1734. His wife's name is not known by family historians, though his son, Colonel Peter Bard, was born in France in 1679. He is believed to have sailed to America in 1706 and settled in the New Jersey colony.

Colonel Peter Bard became a well-known patriot, military man and legislator. He acted as Colonial Counsel for New Jersey in 1720, was commissioned a colonel of foot regiment on May 4, 1722 and served as a judge of the Supreme Court at the time of his death on May 4, 1772, at Burlington, New Jersey. His marriage had taken place in 1709 at New Castle, Delaware, to Dinah Marmion, a native of Leicestershire, England, who passed away sometime after 1760 in Burlington. Both are buried in St. Mary's Church in that town. Their children were eight in number: Dr. John, of further mention; James, Benoist, Rebecca, Samuel, Mary M., William and Peter.

Dr. John Bard, who represented the second generation of the family in America, was born February 1, 1716 in Burlington and died April 1, 1799 in Hyde Park, New York. His removal to New York State

came about 1745, thus marking the first settlement of the Bard family in this State. Both he and his wife, the former Susanne Valleau (of distinguished French lineage, a descendant of Peter Fauconnier, refugee, who became Receiver General and Treasurer to Lord Cornbury, Royal Governor and Queen Anne's favorite cousin) were buried in St. James' Church at Hyde Park. Dr. Bard had been instrumental in the founding of this house of worship. He was the father of six children: Peter, Magdalena, Nancy, Susannah, John and Samuel.

Samuel Bard's birth occurred April 1, 1742 in Burlington and his passing came on May 24, 1821 in Hyde Park. He received his early education in the schools of New York City and then pursued the study of medicine under his father's guidance. After voyaging to London in November, 1761, he obtained practical hospital experience under eminent physicians and then entered Edinburgh University from which he was graduated on September 6, 1765. While a student at that seat of learning he met a number of fellow-American students who often discussed the need of a medical college in their home land. Within a year after his return to New York City Dr. Bard so deeply impressed the medical profession in that city in the importance of such an institution that the first medical school was organized and united to King's College (now Columbia University). Dr. Bard was tendered a professorship of "The Practice of Physic" at the Medical School and received an honorary degree from Princeton University.

But still further honors awaited him. When the first degrees were granted by the Medical School in 1769, Dr. Bard was privileged to address the students in a discourse upon "The Duties of a Physician." On this occasion he urged the building of a public hospital for New York City and his suggestion was almost immediately acted upon. The Governor of New York, trustees of the Medical College and a number of prominent and benevolent men inaugurated a fund for this purpose. A site was chosen, a building erected and despite its razing by fire and a subsequent period of inaction, the hospital work was continued in 1791. After its opening Dr. Bard became its first attending physician and visited all wards daily until his retirement from active practice in 1798. In 1813, when a separation took place between Columbia College and its Medical School and the latter was remodelled, he was designated president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a post he held until his death.

It is of interest to note that both Dr. Bard and his father, Dr. John, were personal friends of George Washington, and in the capacity of family physicians, attended him in his last illness.

Dr. Samuel Bard was a deep student and one of painstaking care and energy. It was his wont to rise at an early hour and devote a large share of his morning to religious meditation and to the preparation of his children's academic studies. He took particular pride in the beautifying of his estate during his residence in Hyde Park, was recognized as an estimable host and cherished a large number of lasting friendships. He acted as senior warden of St. James' Church from 1812 to 1821. His death, previously recorded as on May 24, 1821, followed but twenty-four hours that of his wife. They had the following children: Sussanah, who became the wife of John Johnstone, presiding judge of the Common Pleas Court of Dutchess County, New York; John; Harriet; Eliza; Harriet, second; Mary and William, of further mention.



WILLIAM BARD

After a portrait owned by his granddaughter, Mrs Charles A Moran

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William Bard, of the fourth generation, was born on April 4, 1778, in Philadelphia. After being graduated in 1798 from Columbia College, New York, he began the study of law under Judge Maturin Livingston. His marriage to Catharine Cruger, daughter of Nicholas and Anna (de Nully) Cruger, took place October 7, 1802 in Trinity Church, New York, and they took up residence in Hyde Park. Mr. Bard's father had made over to his son an extensive estate in that section, which together with a large fortune that his wife received from her grandmother, Madame du Nully of San Croix, West Indies, made them financially independent. Among the close friends of the Bards in Hyde Park were Bishop Moore, who had officiated at their wedding, and his son, the Rev. Clement Moore. It is related that the famous poem, "The Night Before Christmas," written by the latter, was read by its author to William Bard and his wife long before it appeared in published form.

About 1826 the Bards sold their dwelling place and estate in Hyde Park to Dr. David Hosack, removed to New York City and ultimately settled on Staten Island. Though urged to occupy the president's chair at Columbia College, William Bard declined as it was his desire at that time to follow scholarly pursuits solely and abstain from duties of administrative character. His influence as a scholar was strong and uplifting, due not only to his erudition but to vast energy and industry. In a subsequent year, however, he also became absorbed in business tasks, founded the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and was its first president. He also engaged in real estate practice. He held membership in the Society of Cincinnati.

Like his father before him William Bard was of a deeply-religious nature. It was his daily habit, during his business career in New York, to attend morning prayer at Trinity Church and a large portion of each day's time was spent in religious reflection and study. Having served as senior warden at St. James' Church in Hyde Park for a considerable period, the trustees of that church were loath to accept his resignation coincident with his removal to New York City, with the result that he held such office for some years to come. His death came October 17, 1853 at his home on Staten Island and his body lies buried in the family vault in St. Mark's Churchyard on the Bowery. His widow, who passed away October 14, 1868, on Staten Island, is also buried there.

On the walls of St. James' Church, Hyde Park, a memorial tablet bears the following inscription: "In memory of William Bard, born April 4, 1778, died October 17, 1853, this tablet is erected as a tribute of filial reverence to a father, who faithful to duty, warm and constant in friendship and distinguished for loving kindness and gentle courtesy, sustained himself amidst the urgencies of manhood with integrity unshaken and with honor unblemished, dying as he had lived in the communion of the church and in the faith and love of Christ. *Fidete Virtuti.*"

As hitherto related, William Bard was the first of his family to settle on Staten Island. He purchased property in West New Brighton, erected a home and spent the declining years of his life there. His residence stood at the corner of Bard Avenue (which was named for him, see Volume I, Page 254, of this work) and Delafield Place. In describing the land holdings of his son, an insight into the vast acreage owned by the family is given by Mrs. Mary Otis (Gay) Willcox, writing in the publication, "The

North Shore," edited by Messrs. William T. Davis and Charles Gilbert Hine. The article states in brief:

The John Bards lived in the house at the corner of Bard Avenue and Delafield Place, well set back from the trees on a little rise of ground. Recently it was moved onto Bard Avenue, a long, low house with gables facing the road. Mr. Bard must have owned part of the meadow which lay between his property and the harbor, because it was Mr. Bard who thought he could better nature by changing the course of the brook which now runs straight to the Kill.

William and Catharine (Cruger) Bard were the parents of the following children: Samuel, Anne, of further mention; Caroline, Mary, Catherine, Susan, of further mention; Eliza, William H., Nicholas, Bertram, John, likewise mentioned later, Mary, second, Cruger and Nathaniel P.

Anne Bard was married on September 18, 1827, in Dutchess County to Edward Prime, then a member of the now extinct banking firm of Prime, Ward, Sands and King. The Prime family is of ancient English origin and was first represented in America in 1632 by Mark I. Prime, who settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. Gradually, as several branches of the family were established, certain of their number removed to other colonies, notably New York. They participated freely in the virtual founding and consolidation of these colonies and at a later date when the War of the Revolution was begun they joined the Colonist cause. Edward Prime was a native of New York City, having been born on December 10, 1801 in Wall Street. He and Anne (Bard) Prime had four children: Cornelia, born in 1828, who became Mrs. August M. R. Ahrens; Nathaniel (2); William B. and Edward, second. After the death of their mother in 1834, Edward Prime married second, Charlotte Wilkins of West Farms, New York, and to this union a son, William H., was born. Mr. Prime died August 21, 1883, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

August M. R. Ahrens, who married Cornelia, daughter of Anne (Bard) Prime, was born about 1811 in Hamburg, Germany. He came to America about 1845 and first located in New York City, but in 1851 crossed the harbor to Staten Island. The greater part of his lifetime was given to the study and teaching of music, particularly the organ and piano, both in Manhattan and on Staten Island. For a number of years he served as organist at St. Mary's Episcopal Church on Castleton Avenue and later at the Church of the Ascension. His death occurred at his West New Brighton residence, burial taking place in Staten Island Cemetery.

Mr. Ahrens was the father of nine children, all born on Staten Island, except Anna. They follow: 1. Anna A., residing with her niece, Mrs. George Hoverkamp, Jr. 2. Cornelia, deceased. 3. and 4. Henry and August, twins, the former deceased; the latter an Episcopal minister in Millington, New Jersey. 5. William, a professor of music, now living on Dongan Street, West New Brighton. 6. Mary, deceased. 7. George S., of further mention. 8. Edward, residing at Wainscott, Long Island. 9. Frances L., deceased.

George Seymour Ahrens was born September 4, 1862 at West New Brighton and was educated in the public schools of Staten Island. After being variously employed for some years he, about 1883, took employment with Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers. After an association of thirty years with this firm, wherein he became cashier and accountant, he

became connected with the Pouch Terminals at Clifton as chief clerk and has since remained there. He is a member of the Immaculate Conception Church, Stapleton. His marriage to Altia Wright, daughter of J. V. Wright of Prattsville, New Hampshire, and Mary (Darniel) Wright, a native of Virginia, came on June 27, 1889, and there were two children by this union: 1. Altje C., became the wife of George Hoverkamp, Jr., whose review is included elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Hoverkamp, through the relationships mentioned herein, is allied with the Bard, Prime, Delafield and Sands families through her paternal grandmother, Cornelia (Bard) Prime and traces her lineage back to the year 1069. 2. Natalie H., her sister, is now Mrs. Joseph Price of Randall Manor.

Returning once more to the children of William and Catharine (Cruger) Bard, one finds that Susan Bard married Ferdinand Sands of New York. Mr. Sands was of English descent, the progenitor in America having been Henry Sandes, Sands or Sandys, who came here from Yorkshire in 1638. He was one of the founders of Rowley, Massachusetts, and died at Boston in 1654. Many of his immediate descendants contributed to the establishment of various New England towns and were active in colonial governmental circles. Among them was his son, James, one of the founders of Shoreham, Rhode Island. A grandson, John, was a deputy to the Rhode Island Colonial Assembly from 1678-81 and Comfort Sands, of a much later generation, was one of the Committee of One Hundred in 1775; member of the Provincial Congress in 1775; auditor general of New York in 1776 and held other important posts. The latter's birth had occurred January 26, 1748 at Sands Point, Long Island, and his death came September 22, 1834. He is buried in St. Peter's Church, Westchester County.

In further consideration of the Bard family, reference should be made of John Bard, son of William and Catharine (Cruger) Bard. John Bard resided in the Bard homestead, West New Brighton, and he and the members of his family were prominent in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church affairs. Through the marriage of a daughter, the Bards and Delafields, another old Staten Island family, became united.

The foregoing information relating to the Bards and allied families is obtainable through records compiled and kept by George S. Ahrens whose career is mentioned above. His concern for Staten Island and its history is equalled only by his interest in genealogy, particularly that related to the Bard family.

JOHN INSLEY BLAIR LARNED has been Bishop Suffragan of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island since his consecration to the Bishopric on February 11, 1929. Bishop Larned is well known to residents of Staten Island for his accomplishments here, is descended from pioneer ancestors in this country and represents the tenth generation to reside here.

The progenitor of the Larned or Learned family in America was William Learned of Surrey, England, who came to this country about 1625 to 1630, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. It has been established definitely by record that he owned land in that town. Later, he aided in the settlement of Woburn, was a constable there, owned considerable property and died there on March, 1646. He and his wife, Goodith, who had accompanied

him from England, had the following children, all born in England: Sarah, Bethia, Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth and Isaac.

Isaac, the youngest, was baptized on February 25, 1623, in Bermondsey Parish, County Surrey, and was brought to America when very young. He married at Woburn on July 9, 1646, Mary Sternes of Watertown, also born in England. In 1652, he sold his home and removed to Chelmsford, where he died November 27, 1657. One of his six children was Isaac.

Isaac was born September 16, 1655, at Chelmsford and married on July 23, 1679, Sarah Bigelow, born September 29, 1659. They settled in Framingham. Isaac was a soldier in Captain Davenport's company at the Narragansett fight with Indians and was wounded. Later he went to Sherborn to live.

William, the fifth eldest, born February 12, 1688, went from Framingham to Killingly, Connecticut, to live. He married on November 24, 1715, Hannah Bryant and his death came on June 11, 1747. Of his eight children, William, the fifth, was born April 15, 1725.

William, representing the fifth generation in America, was of Thompson Parish in Killingly, and served as a lieutenant in the French and Indian War. His death occurred February 5, 1770. He married at Thompson, on December 29, 1741, Rachel Green. Their children were nine in number.

Of these, William went to Providence, Rhode Island and served as major in Colonel Holman's regiment. He served during the Revolution as a quartermaster; was commissary for purchases for the French Army, 1798; representative of the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1801-12; was overseer of the poor and assessor of taxes and in 1819 was made sole overseer. His passing came February 22, 1828. He and his wife, Sarah Smith of Providence, whom he married in February, 1784, had several children, of whom John Smith Larned was the third.

John Smith Larned, seventh generation, was born August 15, 1784, married on October 4, 1810, Lucinda Martin, of Providence. She was a woman of exalted Christian faith and splendid intellect. They had ten children, Edwin Channing, being the seventh.

Edwin Channing Larned, grandfather of John I. B. Larned, was born on July 14, 1820, in Providence. He was educated at private school in that city; was graduated from Brown University in 1840; was professor of mathematics one year at Kemper College, then studied law with Hon. Albert C. Greene, who was attorney-general of Rhode Island for many years. He married the latter's daughter, Ann Frances Greene on September 4, 1849, and removed to Chicago, practicing his profession successfully there. Being an enthusiastic anti-slavery man, he distinguished himself by a stirring speech in answer to Stephen A. Douglas in 1851. In 1860 he was counsel in the Fugitive Slave case of the United States against Scott, and his eloquent speech had such an influence on the jury that they could not agree on a guilty verdict. A zealous supporter of the Union Defense Committee during the war he proved himself a whole-hearted Northerner. His death came at Lake Forest, Illinois, on September 17, 1884. His children were: Walter Cranston, born November 30, 1850; Fanny, born October 4, 1853, who married Jesse Lathrop Moss, Jr., a Westerly, Rhode Island manufacturer; Julia, born March 4, 1857, who resided at Lake Forest and was an author.

Walter Cranston Larned married on April 8, 1875, Emma Locke Scribner, the daughter of Charles

Scribner of New York, deceased, and granddaughter of John Insley Blair of New Jersey. Residing in Lake Forest Mr. Larned was recognized as an able lawyer, being engaged for some years with his father until the latter's death. He subsequently traveled extensively in Europe and in America and became the author of "Churches and Castles of Mediæval France," a work of charming interest and of "Arnaud's Masterpiece, a Romance of the Pyrenees." Later years found him lecturing on subjects connected with art, some of which were "Millet," "Velasquez," "The Spirit and Development of Nuremberg Gothic," "The Art and Chivalry of Spain in their Prime and Decadence."

Walter C. and Emma Locke (Scribner) Larned had five children: Elsie Blair, born December 1, 1876, died November 25, 1894, at Paris, France, after a brief illness; Edwin Channing, born December 23, 1877, died February 10, 1878; Frances Greene, born October 17, 1879; Walter Cranston, born March 13, 1882; John Insley Blair, born October 5, 1883.

Following early study at Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois, and The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, John Insley Blair Larned matriculated at Harvard University and was tendered his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the view to studying for an engineer, but just before graduation decided to enter the Episcopal Ministry and in the fall of 1908, entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City. From there he entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge and was graduated from there with Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1911. His ordination to the ministry followed, and during the next fourteen years he served in many capacities. First as curate of St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, 1911-13; next rector, St. John's Church, Globe, Arizona, 1913-16. Then rector, St. John's Church, Kingston, New York, 1916-18; dean of Pro-Cathedral of the Nativity, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1918-22; rector, St. John's Church, Yonkers, New York, 1922-25; next, general secretary of the National Council Field Department until 1929, now holding the post as indicated above, Bishop Suffragan of Long Island, since February 11, 1929. Bishop Larned is a member of the following: The Staten Island Club, the Richmond County Country Club, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Harvard Club of New York.

Bishop Larned married on June 11, 1914, Frances Elisabeth Virginia Jenkins of New York, daughter of William Thomas Jenkins. By that union there are three children: Emma Elisabeth, born in Globe, Arizona, March 20, 1915; Frances Virginia, born in Kingston, New York, July 15, 1917, and John Insley Blair, Jr., born in Evanston, Illinois, June 17, 1920.

HON. FRANCIS P. HEFFERNAN—The recipient of an ample training for the legal profession in addition to having practiced before the Staten Island bar for the past four years, Francis P. Heffernan is one of our promising practitioners. He is probably best known, however, for his work as a legislator, having been elected to the New York State Assembly in 1930 and been reelected last year. He is a native Staten Islander and has resided in New Brighton during his lifetime to date.

Mr. Heffernan is the son of Patrick and Mary Heffernan, both of whom were born in Ireland, but have maintained their residence on Staten Island for several decades. The elder Heffernan has always been active in the local Democratic organization and

at present acts as captain of his district. His interest in community and civic affairs, especially in the New Brighton section, has been one of long standing. In addition to their son, Francis, Patrick Heffernan and his wife have another son, Charles, now attending high school, and four daughters, Mary, Catharine, Ruth, and Abigail.

Francis P. Heffernan was born September 5, 1904, in New Brighton and received his early education at St. Peter's grammar School and St. Peter's High School. After being graduated from the latter institution at the age of fifteen, he matriculated at Fordham University and was tendered his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1924 and his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1927. During his high school and university days he participated in extra-curricular activities, particularly athletics, though he found little time to compete for a place on representative sport teams. His favorite sport is baseball. While at Fordham he was a member of the Debating Society.

For a time Mr. Heffernan taught classes at St. Peter's High School, but following his admittance to the New York State bar in June, 1928, he became connected with a law firm in New York City. It was not necessary for him to serve a clerkship as his law school experience and the degree he obtained were sufficient to equip him for practice on his own initiative.

Mr. Heffernan, in 1929, began an association with Herbert Ginsburg and their offices are situated at No. 36 Richmond Terrace, St. George. Mr. Ginsburg, whose narrative is found elsewhere in this work, is a graduate of Syracuse University as Bachelor of Commercial Science, class of 1923, and Fordham University, as Bachelor of Laws, 1927. He is also well known among the younger attorneys on Staten Island.

Ever since his school days Mr. Heffernan has made a study of governmental subjects and has been interested chiefly in matters relating to the administration of his home State. In 1930, after having given testimony of his fitness to represent the voters of the First Assembly District, Richmond County, in the State Assembly, he won the Democratic nomination for that post. In the election in the fall of that year he was returned victorious over the Republican nominee, John A. Lyle. His plurality was a substantial one. Saying that he felt "highly honored by the confidence placed in me by the voters of the First Assembly District" and that he hoped to serve his constituents ably and well he left for Albany to begin his duties.

During 1930-31 Mr. Heffernan's work was sound and constructive. He found legislative life highly interesting and productive of keen thought and opinion. He was a strong supporter of the plan for strict banking reform in New York State and subsequent events have shown that such reform was vitally necessary. In other ways he demonstrated thorough familiarity with his duties and in the latter part of 1931 he was renominated for his post by the Richmond County Democratic organization. Running against Charles Dreyfus, Republican nominee, he was reelected by a strong plurality.

During the past year Mr. Heffernan introduced into the Assembly a teacher's residence bill, which met with defeat, though its essential requirements may some day be inculcated into a New York State law. Altogether, his record merits renomination in the fall of this year. In 1932 he was one of the few

New York City members of the Legislature who received commendation from the Citizens' Union, a civic organization which yearly examines the record of each legislator and comments thereon.

Mr. Heffernan is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association, the Fordham Alumni Association; the Fordham Club and the local Democratic organization. He is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus. He is unmarried and resides with his parents at No. 147 Carroll Place, New Brighton.

JAMES WHITFORD, 2d—In the professional life of Staten Island the Whitford family has been known for more than three quarters of a century. Many of this community's old landmarks, as well as a number of imposing buildings and homes of the present era are monuments to their art and skill in the field of designing and construction work. Of English origin, James Whitford, Sr., the first of his family to come to America, arrived here about 1852 from Pershore, England, where he had received a thorough education and training in the profession of architecture. Shortly after his arrival on Staten Island he received an assignment as architect to Sailors' Snug Harbor, where he was associated for several years. Subsequently he established himself independently as an architect with offices at Port Richmond and there also resided the remainder of his life. Being one of the foremost architects of his time he was recognized for the merit of his work and held in high esteem by his colleagues. His avocation was music and for thirty years he served as organist of the Park Baptist Church at Port Richmond, he having built the organ for this house of worship and played it to the appreciation of the congregation. He took a keen interest in the affairs of the Masonic Order, and at one time was Master of Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons. Several months after coming to America, he married Sarah Wheeler, a native of England, who came here with her parents the year preceding her future husband. Her father, Benjamin Wheeler, was a Baptist minister, his first charge being in Caldwell, New Jersey. To James and Sarah (Wheeler) Whitford were born eight children, five of whom are still living: Laura L., who married the late James L. Heal; Alfred E.; Edgar K.; James 2d, mentioned more fully in this review, and William W. The other children died in infancy.

James Whitford, 2d, was born in Port Richmond, March 3, 1871, and received his early education in the local schools. Having inherited an interest in architecture, he took special courses in preparation for such a career and obtained his practical training under the able direction of his father. At the time of the elder Whitford's death in 1894 he continued in the profession, the following years bringing him an increased clientele and enduring success. Mr. Whitford has designed about two thousand structures. Among those on Staten Island are: The Immanuel Church at Westerleigh, police headquarters at St. George, the new Masonic Temple at Port Richmond, the Richmond County Savings Bank at West New Brighton, the Staten Island Edison service buildings at St. George, The Title Guarantee & Trust Company, the Ritz Theater at Port Richmond, the new Tompkins Department Store at West New Brighton, the Wisteria Apartment House at St. George, and many of our beautiful residences. An even greater tribute to his ability is the fact that his services have been sought far afield at various points on Long Island, New

Jersey, Virginia, and Ohio; also in distant South Africa, where sixteen buildings were erected under his plans. In addition to these he has acted as an associate architect and consultant on other important projects.

Mr. Whitford finds diversion from his professional activity in music, being a talented musician, a supporter and devotee of concerts and musical performances. His favorite instruments are the piano and the flute and he is a member of the choir of the Immanuel Church of Westerleigh. Aside from music, he is fond of out-of-door recreations, especially water sports and swimming.

In addition to his large practice in architecture, Mr. Whitford has a number of business connections. He is a director of the Pentz Realty Corporation, the Pentz Bay Street Company, the New Brighton Building and Loan Association and chairman of the executive board of the Investing Service Corporation. He was one of the founders of the Association of Staten Island Architects and for some time has been its president. The Masonic Order, the Staten Island Club and the local Chamber of Commerce include his name on their membership rôles, and when the Rotary Club was organized he became one of its charter members. During the period of the World War he served on Liberty Loan and other war work drives, giving without stint of his time and means to that cause.

James Whitford, 2d, married, February 16, 1904, in Brooklyn, Clara A. Hall, the daughter of Reuben D. and Cornelia A. (Osbourne) Hall. Her father, a native of Passaic, New Jersey, was of English ancestry, and her mother was born in the city of New York of Colonial lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Whitford are the parents of two children: James Whitford, 3d, who is now a senior at Yale University; and Adelaide, a graduate of Curtis High School and now a student at Wellesley College. Mr. Whitford's offices are at St. George and his residence in Westerleigh.

ANNIE E. COLE—As principal of Huguenot Public School No. 5, Miss Annie E. Cole, of Tottenville, prominent leader in patriotic, civic and historical matters, has devoted a large portion of her lifetime to date to the interests of education on Staten Island.

Miss Cole is the third daughter of Jacob W. and Mary (Woglom) Cole, and thus descended from pioneer forebears on Staten Island. Not only does she come from prominent Woglom and Cole ancestors but at least two other early Dutch families are included in her lineage records, the Schencks and Van Schaicks, of Monmouth, New Jersey. Her paternal line of descent (the Cole side) runs as follows: Cornelis Lambertse Cole, the progenitor in America, who came from Holland; Lambertse Cornelis; Abraham, who married Rebecca Britten; Isaac; Abraham, who took as his wife Abigail Johnson, and was a Revolutionary soldier, serving as a private in the Third New Jersey Regiment; Abraham, who married Ann Johnson; and lastly Jacob W.

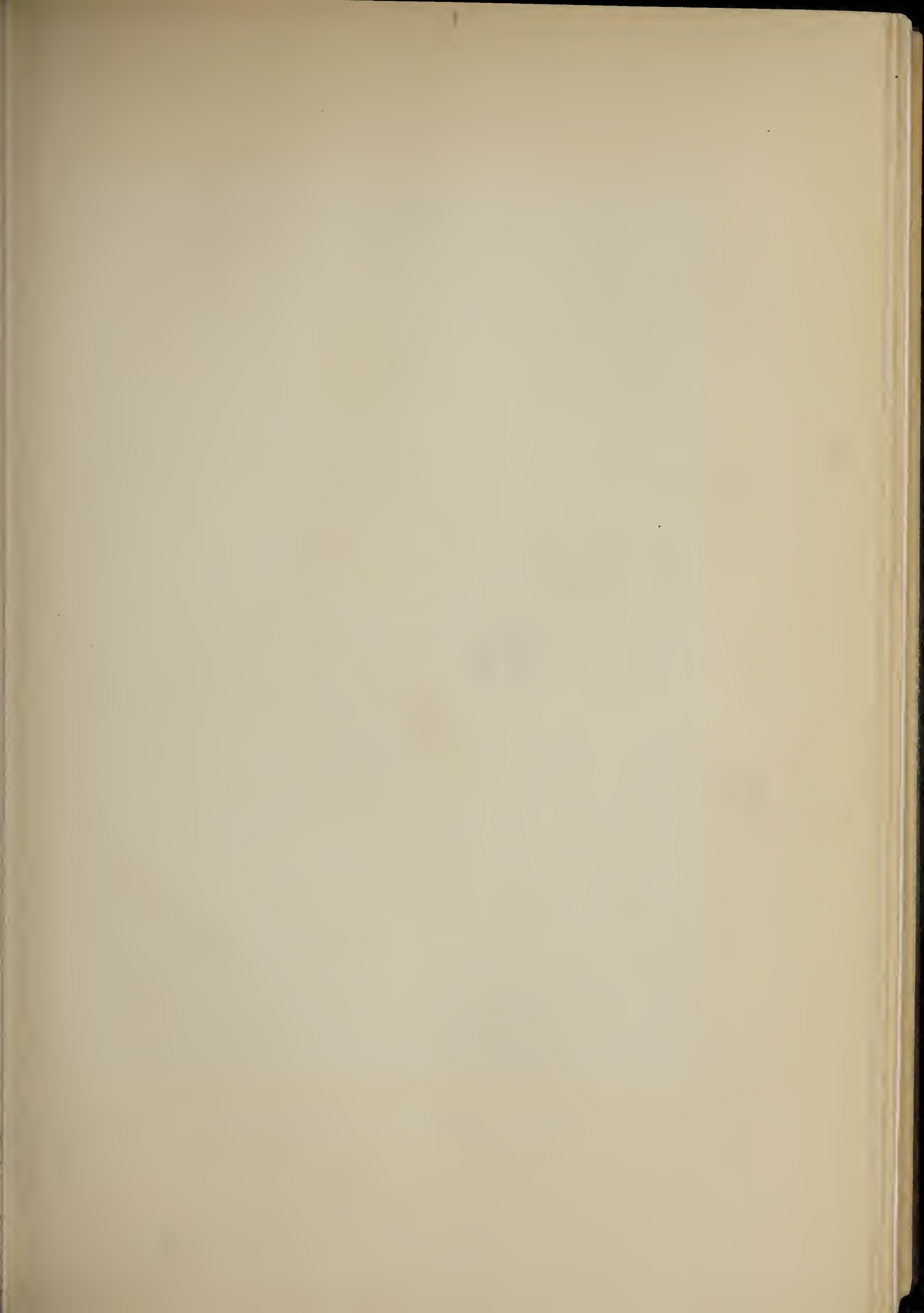
Jacob W. Cole was born March 12, 1821, died May 14, 1908, married, on January 4, 1843, Mary Woglom, the daughter of Abraham Woglom.

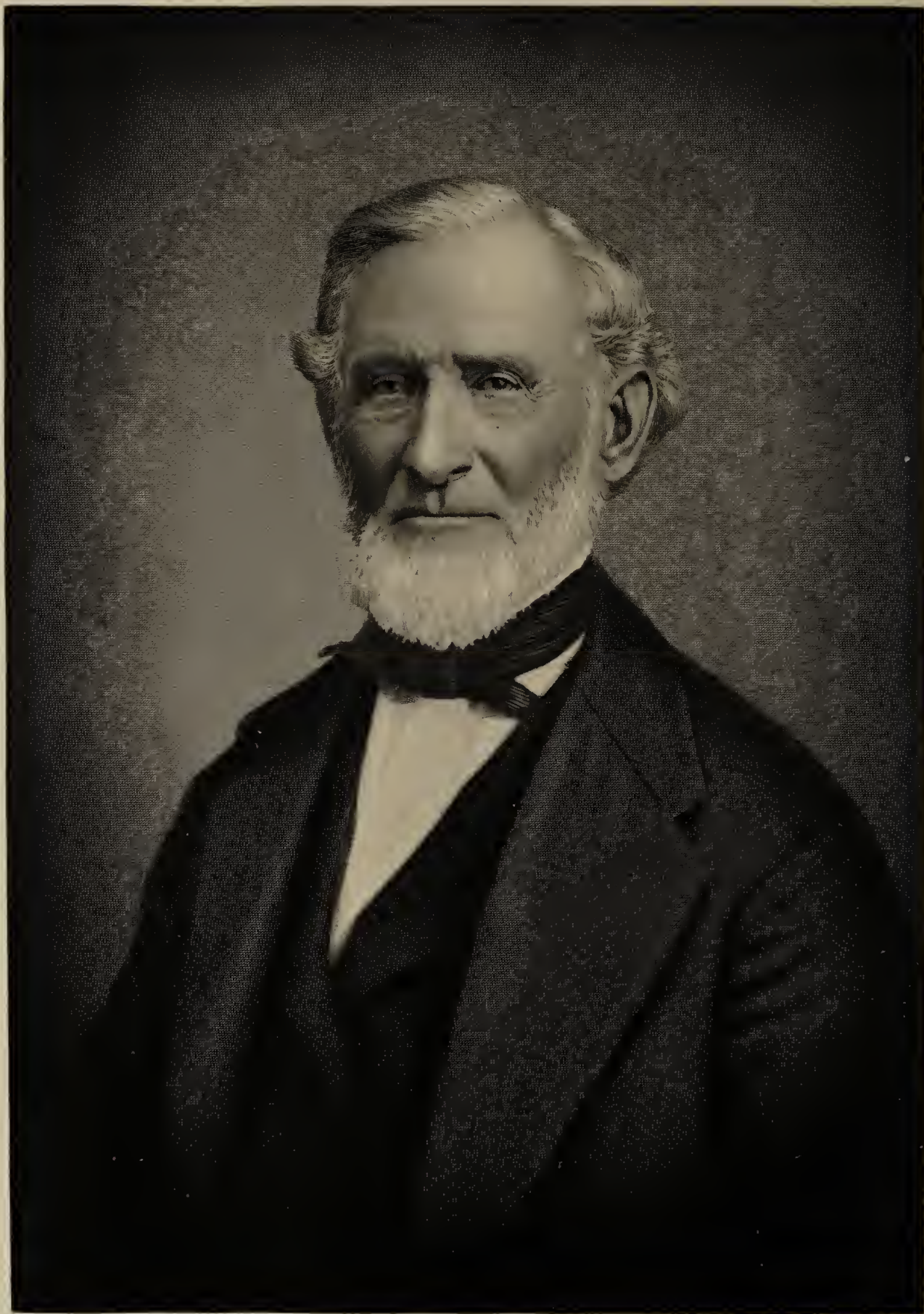
Abraham Woglom was descended from Jan Van Woggelum, of Dutch extraction, who emigrated from Holland in 1643 in the vessel, "The Spotted Cow." He landed probably at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, but made his way to what is now Hoboken, and became a large land owner there. His settlement on Staten Island came about 1696, for in that



James Whitford







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Captain George W. Housman

year the sale by him of land in these parts was recorded. His wife was doubtless Grytie or Grysie, and they had two sons, Jan, Jr., and Ary, or Adrian.

Adrian Van Woggelum married Celia Pryor, sometime between 1711 and 1715. No land dealings, transactions or public services are found in Staten Island records. He had six children: John, Anna, Andries, Adrian, Jr., Abraham, and Peter.

Of these, Abraham was baptized on August 8, 1731, and is buried at Rossville. He was appointed first lieutenant by the citizens of Staten Island, and recommended for approbation to the New York Committee of Safety, on March 29, 1776, according to Fernow's New York Archives. He married Sary (last name unknown), who died December, 1759, at the age of nineteen, leaving a son, Abraham, born just prior to her death.

Abraham, representing the fourth generation in America, married, first, Rachel Ann Winants, likewise of pioneer ancestry, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Nancy Tufft, by whom there was no issue. Of the seven children, the youngest was Abraham, born 1780, died 1833.

The last-named Abraham became a sea captain, sailing on trips to the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast line. He married Patience Van Schaick, born 1783, died January, 1836, and their children were eight in number: Rachel Ann, married Moses Winants; John V. S., born 1806, died 1892; married twice; Peter, born 1808, married Harriet Cole; Hannah V. S., born 1813, died 1863, married John Jones; Catharine Winant, born 1816, died in 1889, unmarried; Abram, born in 1818; married Hannah Crocheron Decker; Eleanor Amy, born 1821, married Enos Depuy, died 1879; Mary, born 1825, who as previously related, married Jacob Winant Cole.

Shortly after the marriage of Jacob Winant Cole and Mary (Woglom) Cole they moved to Warren County, New Jersey, but later returned to Staten Island, where they ended their days. Their eight children were born in New Jersey: 1. Isaac, who died in November, 1927, was a veteran of both the Army and Navy, having served those bodies during the Civil War. He was a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic; was state commander of the New Jersey organization, and officiated as Grand Marshall of all Newark parades. He married Pamela Reeves, and they had three children, Mortimer, Alfred and Mary. 2. Fletcher, has been active in manufacturing circles, and at present is retired vice-president of the Passaic Print Works. His wife was the former Winona Reeves. 3. Alvin, now retired from active business pursuits, married Nan Cummings. 4. Henry, died at the age of two years. 5. Mary, passed away in early infancy. 6. Ida, married Davis Sprague. 7. Julia, lives on Staten Island with her sister. 8. Annie E.

Annie E. Cole was educated in the public schools of Staten Island, and at Columbia University, Cornell University, and Dartmouth College. At the three colleges she undertook special summer courses in educational work. Her career as an educator on Staten Island began in September, 1884. In 1891 she was appointed principal of Huguenot Public School, and served in that responsible position for thirty-eight and one-half years. Miss Cole has acquired an ability and a reputation for accomplishing important work and her school stands high in the public school

system of New York City. She retired in February, 1930.

An avid student of the history of Staten Island, Miss Cole is an enthusiastic member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For a few years she served as official historian of Abraham Cole Chapter, and later served a term as Regent of the Chapter.

In other local movements Miss Cole has taken a constructive part, being one of the organizers of the Clio Literary Society of Huguenot Park. In 1928, she was the recipient of a handsome wrist watch from her fellow-members, the occasion being the thirtieth anniversary of her membership within that organization. She is also a member of the Philemon Literary Society, the Staten Island Teachers' Association, and had the distinction of being one of the pioneers in bringing the Camp Fire Girls to Staten Island in 1912. She held the office of guardian of Aqua Ila Camp until the society was disbanded in 1917. In religious circles Miss Cole is an energetic worker, her affiliation being with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, where she formerly served as assistant superintendent of the Sunday School.

During the World War, Miss Cole was active in local patriotic movements. She worked on Liberty Loan Drives; devoted her energies to American Red Cross work; had charge of the registration department of the draft board in Huguenot, and under her direction all pupils in her school made boxes to be filled and sent to soldiers at the front. She also was a member of the United War Work Campaign Committee, helped with the Salvation Army, enrolled in the Victory Boys and was known as official Worker No. 5700 for the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund.

Miss Cole resides at No. 159 Johnson Avenue, in Tottenville.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. HOUSMAN—For one whose lifetime embraced a lengthy association with various occupations common to Staten Island residents of his day and age, Captain George W. Housman of Port Richmond is remembered for his commendable achievements. A sea-faring man, a lumber merchant and an oysterman, he was successful in these pursuits and well known on Staten Island. Captain Housman was possessed of sound business judgment and foresight, was keenly interested in the civic development of the county at large and deeply attached to his family.

It is evident from genealogical and historical study that the progenitor of the Housman family in America arrived here during the middle part of the seventeenth century, though exact references testifying to the year of the coming are unavailable. Earliest mention of the family, however, is found in the assessment roll of Boswyck (Bushwick) Long Island, where the name of Charles Housman occurs in the year 1675 and 1676. The earliest designation of the name on Staten Island comes from an old church record which shows that John and Wynje Symons (Simonson) Housman had a daughter baptized on September 4, 1726; a son, Aart (Aaron or Arthur) baptized May 24, 1730, and several other children baptized in subsequent years. For the most part the Housmans have resided in the district about Mariners Harbor and Port Richmond and many of their number were engaged as oyster fisherman dur-

ing the middle and latter parts of the nineteenth century. Other members were occupied in farming, while still others devoted their lives to professional or mercantile pursuits. Since their arrival on Staten Island the Housmans have intermarried with other long-established families along the North Shore, both of Dutch and French descent, notably the Perines, Mersereaus, Van Pelts, Lockmans, Blakes, Simonsons and Vrooms. They have participated freely in the military defense of our country throughout various wars. Peter Housman, in the War of the Revolution, was designated a captain under Colonel Christopher Billop, on April 1, 1776. Another Peter Housman and a John Housman were privates during this war and fought against a few of their relatives who had joined the Loyalist cause.

In the volumes, "North Shore of Staten Island" and "Ye Olde Names and Nicknames," both written by William T. Davis, (co-author with Charles W. Leng of this History of Staten Island), the Housman family's importance in Richmond County history is emphasized. The first volume treats of the old Housman Homestead on the Shore Road (now Richmond Terrace) in Port Richmond and the latter work indicates certain landmarks named after earlier members of the family. The property of Captain George W. Housman ran from the old Shore Road as far back as Innes Street, embracing the present site of the American Linseed Oil Company. The new Port Richmond High School stands on ground that he once owned.

Captain George W. Housman was the son of George W., Sr. and Mary (Mersereau) Housman. Records of the elder Housman's birth and death and those of his wife are unavailable from church writings, as they attended the Dutch Reformed Church of Port Richmond. Documents relating to this house of worship, during the period from about 1770 to 1800, were not generally maintained. The few records that were kept, however, were destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Housman's family, the Mersereaus, were of French-Huguenot ancestry. One, John Mersereau, a saddle-maker by trade, lived in France. He was persecuted in his home land and shortly after his death, in 1665, his wife, Elizabeth, and five children fled to England. They tarried there for but a short time before coming to America. Of the five children, Daniel and Joshua established families on Staten Island and descendants of both reside here today.

George W. Housman, Sr. received his education in the common schools of the day and then followed a sea-faring career. He resided during practically his entire lifetime in one of the old family residences in the Mariners Harbor district. As far as can be ascertained he was a man of resourcefulness and zeal, deeply attached to his home and family.

Captain George W. Housman (son of George W., Sr.) had five sisters, two brothers, Mrs. Henry Woodruff, Mrs. Patrick Rorke of Graniteville; Mrs. Thomas Gibson of Port Richmond; Mrs. Andrew M. Bodine, Caroline, who was the wife of Captain Moses Van Name; Captain Abraham and Albert Housman. The latter was the owner of extensive property holdings in Key West, Florida.

Captain Housman was born in Port Richmond on June 1, 1809. After completing his schooling in his home community, he entered the oyster business, which at that time was one of Staten Island's promising industries. The waters in the Kill Van Kull, off Elm Park and Mariners Harbor were productive of no finer oysters in the country, for the fresh waters of the Hackensack and Passaic rivers flowed

into the Kill. Members of old families living along the Shore Road (now Richmond Terrace) plied a thriving trade during the greater portion of the nineteenth century. Captain Housman, as he came to be known, not only for his oystering, but because of his activities in shipping circles, took his place among the more prominent oystermen. During the Civil War period the utility of the beds along Mariners Harbor was greatly increased, for the southern fields were to a great extent cut off from northern markets. For this reason Captain Housman and his fellow-fishermen reaped rich financial reward. Their working hours were long and arduous, but the very magnitude of their business demanded strict attention and care. After the close of the war they suffered little or no losses in trade, for by that time the "Staten Island oyster" had become known throughout the country for its purity and freshness.

Captain Housman, as hitherto recounted, engaged in marine activities to a considerable extent, and also became in time a leading lumber merchant. Coincident with his success he built a residence of his own on Richmond Terrace, at the corner of John Street, Port Richmond, and lived there for the remainder of his lifetime. His dwelling place and those inhabited by other men who had won economic independence through the oyster trade, were in the locality known popularly as "Captains' Row." These houses, for the most part, not only reflected the successful careers of their owners but similarly the security and enjoyment of their lives at home.

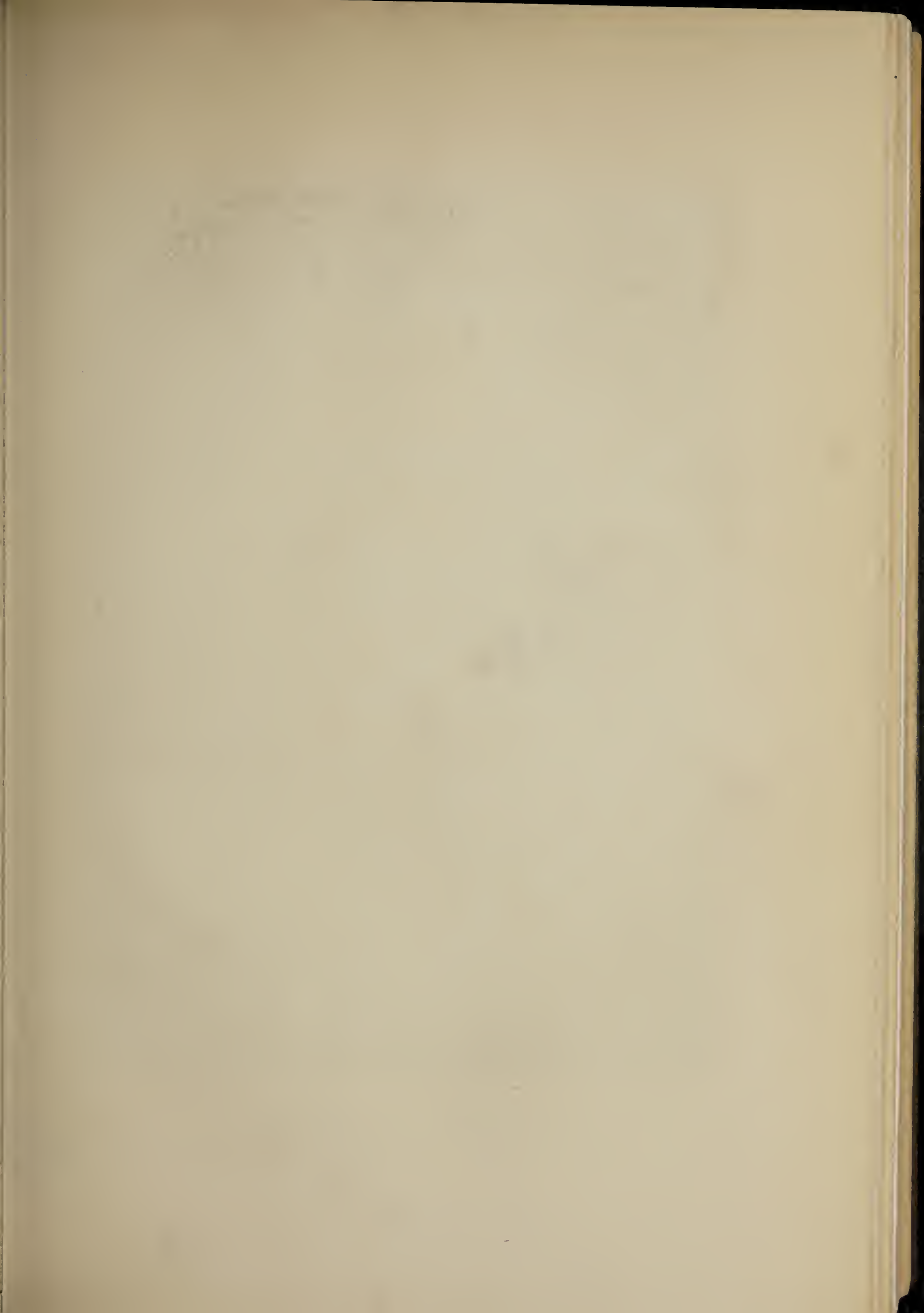
The Staten Island Directory of 1882 lists Captain Housman as retired and other members of his family were engaged in carrying on his business duties. It was not until after his death that the industry on Staten Island actually commenced its rapid decline, though in the "eighties" signs of pollution in the surrounding waters were unmistakably in evidence.

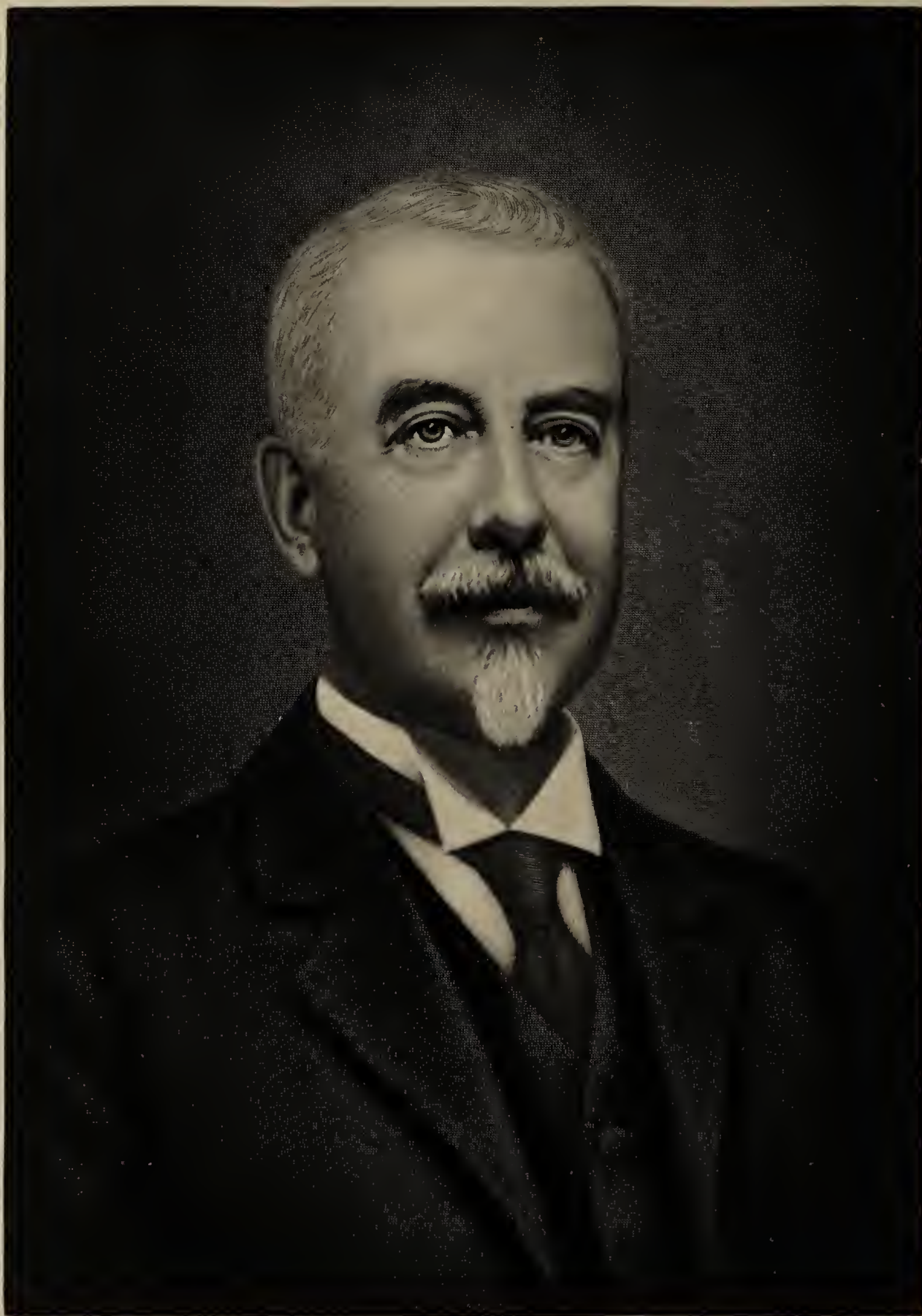
Captain Housman took a keen interest in community affairs, especially those of a political character. He was a confirmed Democrat, though not given to seeking political office. His association in civic or social organizations was not pronounced for his assistance in various worth while movements was quietly rendered. Captain Housman's passing came on March 17, 1886, after a long and useful life. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

He had married (first) Emeline Van Pelt, daughter of John I. and Margaret Van Pelt, members of an old Dutch family early seated on Staten Island. First mention of that family in this country dealt with their residence in New Utrecht, Long Island, but it was not until 1687 that their association with Staten Island was definitely recorded. In that year Anthony and Aert entered our records, and between 1696 and 1701 Hendrick Van Pelt was mentioned. He had several children, who in turn, gave rise to numerous branches founded, for the most part, in Mariners Harbor and nearby North Shore communities.

Captain Housman and his first wife had a daughter, Ida, who passed away when less than two years of age. It is also recorded in the volume, "Gravestone inscriptions," that "Emeline, wife of George W. Housman died on December 25, 1843, aged twenty-four years and eight months." Captain Housman married (second), in Virginia, on September 26, 1847, Virginia Dawson, a native of that State, and a daughter of Thomas A. Dawson of Virginia.

The second Mrs. Housman who came of distinguished forebears on the maternal both side of her





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Philip Jones

family, was a cousin of General Robert E. Lee, one of the most notable men that the South has ever produced. She also was a cousin of ex-Governor Wise of Virginia and the Right Rev. Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Church of Virginia. Bishop Hurst subsequently came to Staten Island and became rector of Trinity Church, West New Brighton.

The Dawson family is of English descent, its representatives, both in this country and in England being acknowledged mainly for their attainments in professional and legislative life. The year, 1825, marked the arrival of the Dawsons in Virginia, and from that time onward a goodly portion of their members were plantation owners in the southern part of the country. Thomas A. Dawson, father of Mrs. Housman, conducted an extensive plantation and was the owner of numerous slaves whom he treated generously and kindly. He was a genial, sympathetic gentleman, attached to the interests of the State at large and was active in political circles, being a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat.

Mrs. Housman had two brothers, Thomas A., Jr., and Robert Dawson. She also had two sisters, Sarah, who married William Shields of Virginia, and Martha, who became the wife of William Anderson of Croton, New York.

George W. and Virginia (Dawson) Housman had five children: 1. George W., 3d, passed away in young manhood. 2. Norris, died at the age of seven years. 3. Clinton, died in infancy. 4. Ida, also passed in infancy. 5. Albretta, of further mention.

Mrs. Housman received her education at private schools and was blessed with a long life and a most useful one. The assistance she gave her husband was long and sustained and of prime importance to him, both in the pursuit of his career and in his life at home. She was a woman of sterling character and judgment who numbered among her friends persons of influence in the community. Her charities were many and it is said that no worthy cause went without her aid. She passed away on January 16, 1917, burial taking place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

Albretta, youngest of her children, was born on Staten Island, received a sound academic education and became the wife of Philip H. W. Jones. Mrs. Jones has given evidence of a deep and appreciative interest in Staten Island history and in this historical work. An extended review of her husband immediately follows this.

PHILIP HOWARD WILLIAM JONES—Numbered prominently among the Staten Island residents whose business activities have been pursued in Manhattan, Philip H. W. Jones of Clifton was engaged successfully for many years as an exporter of agricultural machinery. As a member of a large firm in downtown Manhattan he traveled extensively and was acknowledged not only as influential in business circles but as a man of unusual intellect and vigor.

Mr. Jones was descended from a family of Irish lineage, long resident in the district about Dublin, Ireland. A majority of the representatives of this family, dating from earlier generations than Mr. Jones' to those contemporaneous with him were recognized as prominent citizens in their respective townships. Being persons of intellectual attainment, they were educators whose reputations were of nation-wide scope. Both Mr. Jones' grandfather, Philip Jones, and his father, also named Philip Jones, pursued such a profession and both ultimately served

as presidents of important educational institutions. Another characteristic, inherent within the family, was the manifestation of a close kinship between respective members and a warm devotion to life at home. Philip Jones, his father, had married Annie Gregory, also of an old Welsh family of the British Isles, and their children were five in number. Of these, Philip H. W. Jones was the youngest, there having been four daughters. Both the elder Jones and his wife died in their native land.

Philip H. W. Jones was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 19, 1862, and obtained his education in that city. After completing his studies he sought to enter a business concern where advancement would be commensurate with his skill and the efforts expended by him. The calling that his father, grandfather and others of his family had pursued failed to attract him as strongly as did a business career, for which he felt himself best suited. At length, after ascertaining that across the ocean much wider opportunities for economic advancement were available, he sailed to the United States, arriving in New York City in 1882, at twenty years of age.

His principal assets were ambition to succeed, a deep-seated faith in his ability and a realization that a position of consequence might be attainable only after years of conscientious effort. He entered the employ of a concern in Bayonne, New Jersey, that was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The firm name was Carr and Hobson. The years that followed were marked by steady advancement from posts of minor importance to those carrying considerable responsibility. After becoming thoroughly conversant with the manufacturing end of the business and familiar with the company's operations in the United States, he next turned his attention to foreign trade, particularly in Europe. His interests were gradually transferred to the sales department and in this endeavor he was highly successful.

In 1895 Mr. Jones became associated with Hays and Denton, one of the largest agricultural implement manufacturing firms in the country, with headquarters at No. 24 State Street, New York. The partners in this concern were David S. Hays and John L. Denton. It was while thus identified that Mr. Jones assumed an executive post, which he maintained to the time of his passing. In this capacity he made several voyages to European countries and on two occasions completed world-wide trips. His interest in travel and in increasing his knowledge of market conditions in foreign countries was of invaluable and enduring aid to him. He made many firm friendships during the course of these travels. Expressive of the high regard in which he was held, an article printed in the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" at the time of his demise is quoted in part: "The death of Philip Jones brings keen regret to a wide circle of friends in downtown export offices where for the past thirty years and more he has been a familiar figure." Referring to his activities with Hays and Denton, the article further stated that he devoted "his attentions, in particular, to the requirements of foreign markets and placed with untiring geniality at the service of the trade a broad and skilled knowledge in that line." Furthermore, in matters relating to his business affiliations, he was a man of forceful, and dominating personality. Thoroughness and careful consideration of details were other business attributes with which he was endowed.

His association with Staten Island began in 1884.

His life at home was one of kindness and affection toward his family and the many friends he had cultivated during his residence on the Island. He numbered among his acquaintances men prominent in business and public affairs here. He assisted in works of public consequence locally and was identified with various societies, such as the Richmond County Country Club, the Cricket Club and others. The Reform Club in South William Street, Manhattan, also numbered him among its members and he served this society as treasurer. His other affiliations included: The Whitehall Club, in which he was an officer; the Circumnavigators' Club; Tompkins Lodge, No. 706, Free and Accepted Masons; the Aurora Grata Masonic Society and other Masonic bodies.

Philip H. W. Jones married on December 4, 1884, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, West New Brighton, Albretta Housman, daughter of Captain George W. and Virginia (Dawson) Housman of Port Richmond, whose lives are described in the preceding narrative. Mrs. Jones was born in Port Richmond and educated privately on Staten Island. She has always taken a deep interest in her native community and in movements affecting its welfare.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of a daughter, Nina V. G. Jones, who married Victor F. Clarendon. Mr. Clarendon is head of the firm of William Ewart and Sons, linen manufacturers of New York. At present he and his wife reside in Dublin, Ireland, where Mr. Clarendon transacts his business affairs. They have three children: Philip R. D., a student at Oxford, University; Maureen; and Virginia.

Philip H. W. Jones passed away June 12, 1921, at his home in Clifton. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp. It is through Mrs. Jones' interest that the foregoing reviews of her parents and husband and the accompanying portraits are inserted in this work. Her residence is on Norwood Avenue, Clifton, an attractive home situated in a pleasant residential section.

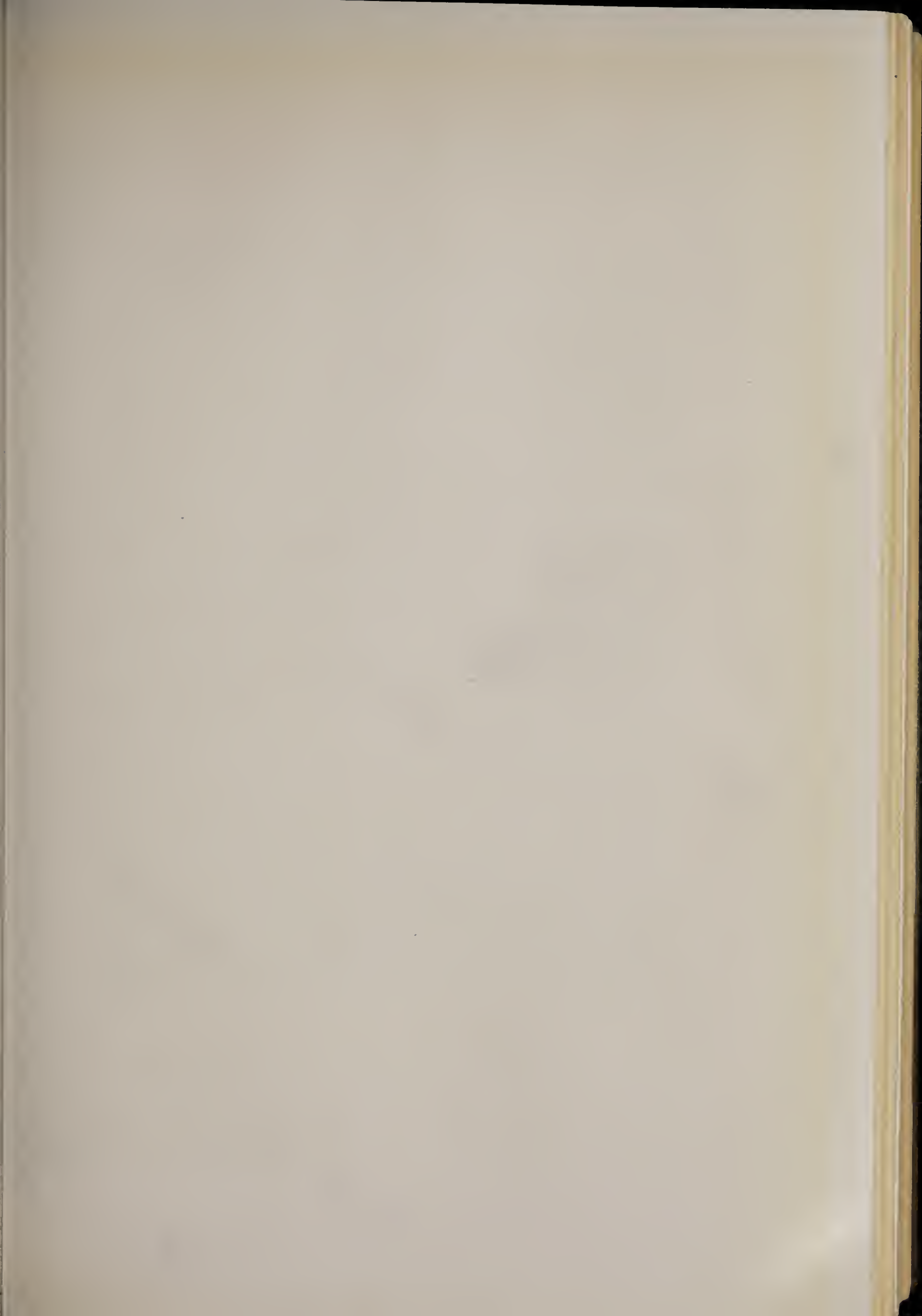
ALEX M. ROSS—As a citizen who earned a deserved place of regard in this community, the late Alex M. Ross was for many years intimately connected with matters of civic government and municipal affairs. He had conscientiously worked for the good of his fellowman, in the protection of public health, in the development of community progress and in the promotion of projects best calculated to further the welfare of all. He had varied interests and was well respected among his fellowmen.

Mr. Ross was born August 31, 1863, near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the son of Hugh and Mary Ross, both of whom came to this country when he was a child. Besides their son Alex M., the other children of the elder Rosses were: Edgar, Frederick, John, Katherine, Anna, Mabel, and Bessie. They lived in Chicago, Illinois, for a short time before removing to Staten Island. Educated in the old West New Brighton School on Elizabeth Street, and upon the completion of his education, Alex M. Ross ventured forth into the world of business. For twenty years he was engaged in the wholesale paper business, supplying print stock to leading newspapers, but later relinquished these connections to give his time wholly to the work which interested him most, the government and direction of public affairs. Years ago he became associated with the local department of health and for three years and

eight months was a member and president of this organization, after which he served three years as president of the old town of Castleton, and among the many improvements inaugurated during his tenure of office was the erection of an incinerating plant to dispose of garbage and waste. Then came the Staten Island's consolidation with the greater city of New York in January, 1898, with the change that the department for two years came under the jurisdiction of the local police department and then for two more years under the bureau of elections. In 1901, it was taken out of the hands of the police department and placed under the control of a board of commissioners, of which the late well known centenarian, Hon. John R. Vorhees, was then president. As former local health commissioner and chief of the board of elections, Mr. Ross worked enthusiastically and unceasingly for the public good, and his earnest endeavors were highly important in placing Staten Island in its present modern and progressive position in metropolitan advance. In fraternal circles he was a charter member of Staten Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and for thirty-two years was a member of Richmond Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Starin Hose Company of volunteer firemen and a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and actively connected with the Democratic Club of this Island. Always anxious to foster traits of good citizenship in the young, he was foremost in organizing the local Boy Scout activities.

Alex M. Ross married, on September 25, 1887, Emma LaForge, member of one of Staten Island's oldest families, and to this union were born four children: 1. Bessie R., married J. L. Glass, of Elmhurst, Illinois, and they have two children, Ruth D. and Audrey. 2. Ethel M., a former school teacher, now deceased. 3. Mildred R., married G. R. Swift and they have one son, Robert R., and a daughter, Helen L. 4. Alex M., Jr., who married Grace Rhode, of Canton, New York, and they have two sons, Kenneth R. and Donald M. Alex M., Jr., was among the first Staten Island Boy Scouts and was active in that organization throughout the entire United States and in Europe. He graduated from Public School No. 18 and Curtis High School, after which he entered Cornell University and received his degree there in forestry engineering. He is now in charge of forest preserves at Newton Falls, New York, in which town he resides with his family. Prior to this position, he was associated with various timber companies throughout the United States and Canada. All of Mr. Ross' children were married by Rev. Canon Harrower, of Staten Island, pastor of the church where they all were members. Alex M. Ross, Sr., resided in Castleton for more than fifty years and had lived in the same house he occupied for the last forty-four years. His death occurred March 25, 1930. Mrs. Ross passed away December 16, 1924. Both are interred in the Moravian Cemetery.

JULIA M. HURD—Miss Hurd, a charter member of Staten Island Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is descended from forebears of English origin, represented in New England in early pioneer days. The first to come to America settled in Newport, New Hampshire. Several of Miss Hurd's ancestors participated in the War of the Revolution, among whom were Luther Dean, who served as a major in the Continental Army, and





B. O. Puschwander.

Samuel Hurd, who held the rank of captain in the same force.

Miss Hurd's paternal grandparents were Luther D. and Sarah Malita (Dean) Hurd, the former having been influential in banking affairs in Holley. Their son, Dean Hurd, became a leading citizen of that town and prominent in a lumber business there. He married Isabella M. Orr, the daughter of Aaron and Amelia (Shadders) Orr. Aaron Orr was a merchant in Holley.

Miss Hurd has two brothers: 1. Dean, the elder, married Edith Beecher Abrams, and they have a daughter, Grace, wife of Locke Osborne. 2. James, married Grace Requa Cady, and they have three children: Leland Hurd, who married Betty Brent; Dorothy, who became the wife of Fred Miller, and Catherine, the wife of Vernon Sharping.

ERNST PARK NEUSCHWANDER—Years of preparation followed by work of an intensive and practical character that exacts a large measure of ingenuity and systematic planning must be undergone before one becomes recognized as a master of a profession and a leader among those who follow its precepts. As a West New Brighton resident who was chosen as engineer in charge of the surveying and planning of one of Staten Island's largest engineering projects, Ernst P. Neuschwander exemplifies this training and experience, judging from the quality of the work completed by him in his present capacity.

Mr. Neuschwander is descended from forebears of German lineage who according to family records resided in south Germany close to the Swiss border. In fact, certain of their number actually dwelled in Switzerland. It is recounted that the family was first represented in America about 1830 and that Mr. Neuschwander's grandparents, Peter and Elizabeth Neuschwander (who doubtless were the progenitors in this country) took up residence in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Peter followed farming as an occupation and was the father of a son, William H., born June 25, 1854, died August 15, 1920, at Pittsburgh. He married Julia A. Boyd, whose birth occurred May 28, 1857, and whose death came January 9, 1924, at Pittsburgh.

They were the parents of Ernst P. Neuschwander who was born October 12, 1879, on a farm situated approximately thirty miles north of Pittsburgh in Bethel Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. At an early age he was brought by his parents to the nearby borough of Parnassus where he began his education in a one-room public school. Shortly afterward, he removed from this district to Pittsburgh where his parents placed him in public school. After completing the required grammar school courses he attended high school in that city.

Upon reaching the age of nineteen the youth was determined to participate in the building of a city and at the same time follow somewhat in the footsteps of the elder Neuschwander who had entered the building trade sometime previously. He was first identified with a survey party engaged in examining the first properties purchased by the then newly-organized Pittsburgh Coal Company. After completing this labor he became associated with other surveys, being in the employ of Trimble and Miller, engineers, from August 15, 1899, to the end of that year. The Pennsylvania Railroad then offered him an opportunity to engage in railroad crossing elimination jobs in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. By this time it had become his decision to

undertake a systematic study of all branches of railroad building and thus for a time he engaged in field construction and office design tasks and again in location and construction problems with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Then, during a period which was terminated in May of 1907 he was identified with chief engineer successively with the following railroads and branches: the Pittsburgh, Carnegie and Western Railroad, known as the Wabash Extension to Pittsburgh; the Western Allegheny Railroad; the Western Maryland; the Pennsylvania Railroad (lines west of Pittsburgh), the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on freight yard, design work, electrification tasks and the building of the Grand Central Station, New York City, and returning again to the Pennsylvania Railroad during the construction of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York. During the last association, however, he was actually engaged by the resident engineer of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company, engineers and contractors, New York.

During this time Mr. Neuschwander had gained considerable experience in all the major phases of railroad building, including the superintending of preliminary surveys for location work on proposed new roads, terminal work and details of design. But the famous Panic of 1907 levied a temporary curtailment upon railroad work, and as a consequence he accepted an appointment to the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn. Thus began for him a diversified public works career. A year later came his designation by the State engineer as assistant engineer in charge of dam construction on the Barge Canal between Troy and Buffalo. In this capacity he had charge of the elimination of railroad crossings over the canal. The undertaking, which was completed in 1920, embraced the rebuilding of eighty-three such crossings to meet the requirement of this waterway.

On June 15, 1920, Mr. Neuschwander was appointed assistant engineer in the Bureau of Design on the construction of the Holland Tunnel and remained in this service until its completion in 1927. In the spring of that year, after having passed the Civil Service examination for Railroad Engineers, he was placed in charge of building examination work for the Fifty-third Street subway and tunnel. In this capacity he was associated with the Tunnel Division, Board of Transportation, City of New York.

In August, 1927, however, John A. Lynch, borough president of Richmond, brought about his transference to the Bureau of Engineering, Richmond, for the primary purpose of designing and building dams at Clove Lake Park which area was purchased by the city in 1926. During the early settlement of the Clove Valley community three small dams had existed. Their utility lay in the use of water for mill operation and for ice in winter. But in later years they had gradually given way until in 1926 a serious break resulted in loss of life and property. This break in the dam called for immediate action in rebuilding, both for the safety of the lower lands and the park development in general.

A resident office was opened on Manor Road near the park and the engineering work on design and construction carried on under the direction of Mr. Neuschwander. The contract for Martling Lane Dam was begun in January, 1928, and later on when this work was under way the Clove Lake Dam was begun. Both projects were completed in July, 1930, and a third dam at Brooks Pond is expected to be

erected at a later date. Mr. Neuschwander is also supervising work on the preliminary plans of the proposed "board walk" which is to extend along the South Shore beach front between Fort Wadsworth and the army aviation grounds at Miller Field.

Mr. Neuschwander is identified with societies within his profession, including the American Association of Engineers and served formerly as treasurer and member of the board of directors of the New York Chapter united with this organization. He is a member of the Professional Engineers Society of New York, Richmond Chapter, and is active in committee work. His fraternal affiliations follow: Duquesne Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons of Pittsburgh; Empire Chapter, No. 170, Royal Arch Masons of New York City; De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters of Albany; Empire Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar of Port Richmond; and the Masonic Veterans of New York City.

Ernst P. Neuschwander married on August 14, 1902, at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, Bertha M. Sutter, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Herr) Sutter of Pittsburgh. Both the Sutter and Herr families had long been prominent in Pennsylvania and were represented among the landowning classes in Allegheny Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Neuschwander became the parents of three children: 1. Eugene H., married on June 26, 1927, Doris Rieger, daughter of Dr. Charles Rieger, of Port Richmond, and they have a son, Donald Eugene. 2. Kathryn J., is now Mrs. Harold Moss of Westerleigh and the mother of a son, William E. 3. Dorothy G., resides at home.

The silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst P. Neuschwander took place in August, 1927, at which time four generations of the Neuschwander family were present. Their home is situated at No. 40 Allen Court, West New Brighton.

WALTER D. WOOD—A descendant of pioneer ancestors who located a couple of centuries ago on the South Shore district of the Island, Mr. Wood was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, August 5, 1888, the son of Orien Wood, a South Amboy builder, and Ella Ford, the daughter of Edward Ford, a South River peach grower. Orien Wood was the son of David Wood, whose extensive farm three miles outside of South Amboy was partially covered by the Morgan munitions plant during the World War. The old homestead withstood the terrible explosion that occurred there and still stands along the new concrete road to Matawan. Mr. Wood's grandfather, David Wood, was the grandson of Winant Wood, whose remains lie in the New Dorp cemetery. Mr. Wood is a member of many fraternal organizations, among which are U. S. Grant Council, No. 79, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons; Staten Island Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Tall Cedars; Staten Island Elks, No. 841. He is also a life member of the Amicitia Association, of Pleasant Plains, and a charter member of the New York Society, Military and Naval Officers of the World War. Mr. Wood has engaged actively for several years in the building business. He has been a registered architect, State of New York, since 1922, and at present is the instructor of building construction in the Stuyvesant High School, New York City.

Mr. Wood married Mabel Bedell, the daughter of Elmer Bedell and Julia (Pearsall) Bedell. The

Bedell family was likewise seated early on Staten Island, having removed here about 1725-30 from Hempstead, Long Island. They were numbered among the very earliest of Hempstead residents. For the most part, on Staten Island, the Bedells have resided along our South Shore. Elmer Bedell and Julia Bedell are both deceased. Mr. Bedell was in the oyster business for some years but later worked as stone mason's assistant.

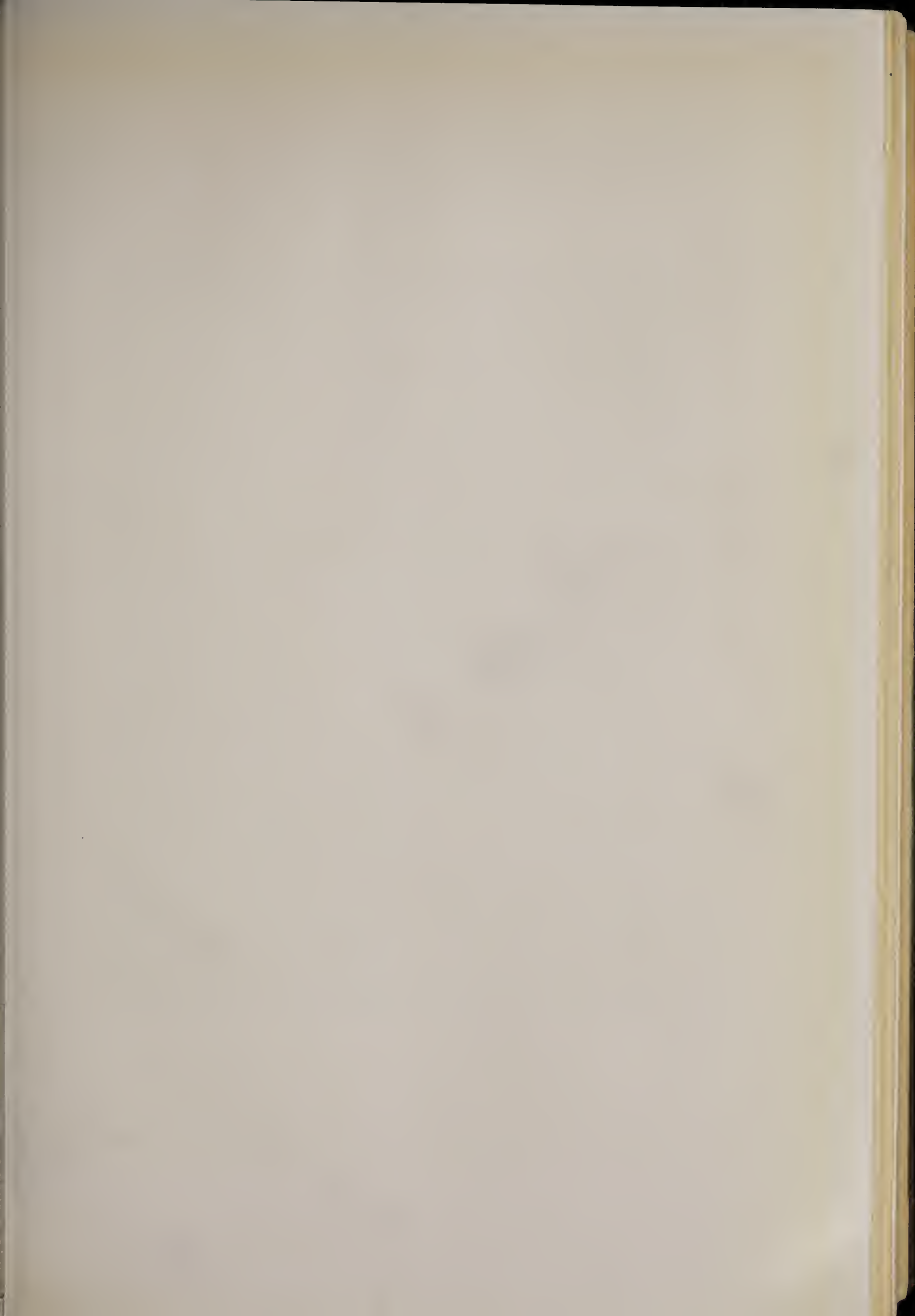
Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of two sons: Elmer Orien, who is still a student at Tottenville High School, and Earl Merton, who graduated from Stuyvesant High School, attended New York University and Pratt Institute and is now a structural architect.

Mrs. Wood was formerly active in the affairs of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church; is past secretary of the Princes Bay Woman's Club; Past Counsellor and Past District Deputy of the Daughters of America and Past Worthy Matron of Bayview Chapter, No. 675, Order of the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM H. POUCH—Deeply attached to Staten Island although no longer a local resident, Mr. Pouch is remembered as one of the chief factors in the advancement of this community. He resided here for a number of years during which time he was energetic and enthusiastic in promoting the Island's development in both civic and industrial matters. As one of the founders of the Pouch Terminal and of the American Dock Company along our waterfront he aided much in making this Island a shipping port of world-wide significance.

Mr. Pouch was born in Brooklyn, January 1, 1875, son of Alfred J. and Harriett E. (Hascy) Pouch. He was educated at Adelphi Academy from which he was graduated in 1893. He then entered Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, with the class of 1896 and was likewise graduated. Entering the world of business his first position was obtained with the Orange County Traction Company. He was connected with that organization as general manager and treasurer from 1897 until 1907, after which he became associated with the Concrete Steel Company, progressing steadily by his earnest application to the details of the business with the result that he advanced through various offices until he was elected president of the concern, which responsible executive office he continues to hold. During 1907 Mr. Pouch came to Staten Island and soon became leader in the life of this community, and thus was one of the original founders and for several years served as president of the Pouch Terminal Corporation which operates the well-known Pouch Terminals. Also for many years Mr. Pouch was a member of the board of directors of the American Dock Company. He is a trustee of the Empire City Saving Bank and on the advisory board of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Pouch is a popular member of the New York Credit Men's Association and served as its president for two years and president of the National Association of Credit Men in 1926-27. His social activities are confined to the Yale Club, the Richmond County Country Club, Union League Club, and Whitehall Club.

William H. Pouch married, in Brooklyn, November 8, 1897, Helena R. Hellwig, daughter of Maurice and Helen E. (Abbott) Hellwig and a member of an old and distinguished Brooklyn family. Mrs. Pouch still cherishes the same affection for Staten





Walter Napier Walsh.

Island as does Mr. Pouch. They now reside at No. 135 Central Park West, Manhattan. Although the Pouches have lived in New York since 1918, Mrs. Pouch continues to maintain a deep and active interest in all affairs of Staten Island. She is interested in the work of the local historical society, now serving as vice-president, the public museum, and is Past Regent of the Richmond County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During 1931 she was elected vice-president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. In this executive capacity she has done much to advance the interests of this patriotic society. Mrs. Pouch is now serving as a member of the board appointed by the city to rehabilitate the old Billop House at Tottenville, which is now a shrine for those interested in the early days of our country and an inspiration to future generations. Mrs. Pouch takes an active part in philanthropic and charitable works here in Staten Island, as well as Brooklyn and New York City.

WALTER NAPIER WALSH—In a large municipality the welfare and health of the public is a vitally important factor. A successful administration on the part of the director of such service naturally carries with it an immense amount of responsibility and concern. The preparation for such a position involves either long hours of effective study or a lengthy term of competent and practical experience in kindred activities. The latter was the method of procedure that Walter N. Walsh underwent before being selected for his present post as chief of the Division of Sanitary Inspection, Department of Health, with headquarters at the St. George Ferry Terminal.

Mr. Walsh's birth occurred in New York City on July 25, 1878, his parents having been William and Margaret (Ewell) Walsh. The elder Walsh, a native of England, came to the United States more than sixty years ago and first took up his residence in New York City. Later, he married and removed with his wife to Virginia, where he became a general merchant and trader in the town of Mappsville, on the eastern shore of that State. Mrs. Walsh was a daughter of Charles and Margaret Ewell and was a granddaughter of General Ewell, of Civil War fame.

Besides Mr. Walsh, the elder Walshes had the following children: 1. James, who married the late Christine Kirk of Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, resides at present in New Dorp and is the father of five children. 2. Lottie, resides in Mappsville with her husband, Richard Savage, and they have two sons and two daughters. 3. Laura, who married Charles Bloxom of Mappsville and has one child. 4. Albert, deceased, twin brother of Mr. Walsh, is survived by his widow, Rose (Nelson) Walsh, and three children. 5. Augustus, now Mrs. Carson F. Chandler, who resides in Snow Hill, Maryland, is the mother of two children. 6. William and his wife, Anne Stroud, of Pennsylvania, make their home in Wilmington, Delaware. 7. Margaret, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Monds of Hertford, North Carolina. 8. Neil, who with her husband, William Callonia, and one son, resides in Newport News, Virginia.

Shortly after his birth Walter N. Walsh was taken south from New York by his parents and it was thus in the town of Mappsville that his early education was received. At the age of fifteen he returned to New York City alone and attended night classes

where he studied mechanical drawing. Upon leaving school he became an apprentice in the plumbing business, being employed for a number of years by various Manhattan concerns. In 1905 Mr. Walsh came to Staten Island and established himself in Port Richmond with offices at Richmond Avenue and Elizabeth Street.

In 1911, after a successful period as a master plumber, Mr. Walsh became associated with the city of New York, first as an employee of the Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Department and later as an inspector in the Tenement House Department. On June 1, 1913, after passing a Civil Service examination, he became identified with the Health Department, where he has since remained. His official position is that of chief of the Division of Sanitary Inspection, Borough of Richmond, and in the fulfillment of the duties required by this service he has been most active. Sanitary drives, the enforcement of public health regulations and the activities of his agents in bringing to judgment offenders of the sanitary code have all tended to improve general health conditions in this borough.

Mr. Walsh is president of the Welfare Association of Richmond Borough. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and is active in organizations within this institution, including the church choir. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons and the Empire Commandery.

Mr. Walsh married at Port Richmond, on October 9, 1907, Mabel E. Van Horn, whose death occurred on November 13, 1929. She was a daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Brill) Van Horn. The Van Horns were at one time residents of Rahway, New Jersey, later moving to Port Richmond, where they dwelled for about thirty-five years. Mr. Van Horn was associated with a large New York firm for some years.

Mrs. Walsh was active in the Dutch Reformed Church and was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of this church. She was eligible for entrance into the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She and her husband have a son, Raymond Napier, who received his early schooling at Public School, No. 20, Port Richmond. After being graduated from Curtis High School as an honor student, he entered the Georgia Institute of Technology where he is now studying chemical engineering.

The Walsh family residence is situated at No. 55 Anderson Avenue, Port Richmond.

THE REVEREND CHARLES A. CASSIDY—One of the oldest and largest churches of the Roman Catholic faith on Staten Island is that of St. Peter's, New Brighton. This institution's development was due in large part to the ministrations of the late Monsignor Charles A. Cassidy, whose wise counsel, inspiring leadership and staunch Christian faith endeared him to the members of his large congregation. More than that, Monsignor Cassidy's influence was widespread throughout the Island and he was held in the highest esteem and affection by everyone.

Monsignor Cassidy was born in New York City on May 9, 1867. His parents were John and Mary A. (Lynch) Cassidy, who were both natives of New York. John Cassidy's parents came from County Cavan, Ireland; his wife's came from Lonford, in that country. It is recorded that John Cassidy's par-

ents came to the United States about 1845 and first located in Manhattan, where John later in life followed the occupation of a grocer. His marriage took place there on May 21, 1866, and after the birth of his son, the Monsignor, the Cassidys removed to Tompkinsville.

They remained there for seven years and then returned to Manhattan. The other children born to them were: John, deceased; Rose; Peter; and Anna C., now Mrs. Harry Neumann of Brooklyn, who has two children, Gerard and Irene. The elder Cassidy's death occurred on December 8, 1880, and his widow survived until her death, March 28, 1916. Both are buried in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Monsignor Cassidy received his preliminary schooling at the old Grant Street school, now No. 15, Tompkinsville, and was later graduated from St. Bernard's Academy in New York. His college training was received at Niagara University, in northwestern New York State, after which he succeeded in obtaining the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Before his ordination as a priest, Monsignor Cassidy became greatly interested in work among boys and girls and expended no small amount of time and energy in this undertaking. At one time (after he had been associated with Mount Loretto) he sailed to Italy and made a thorough study of the marvelous work for Italian youth being accomplished by Father Bosco, with a view to introducing his methods into the diocese of New York.

However, another form of work among children had drawn his attention. Thus in 1890, after his ordination on May 29th of that year, he was sent to assist Father Dougherty at the Mount Loretto Orphanage on Staten Island. At that institution there were close to two thousand boys and girls. Father Cassidy remained there for six years and during that period accomplished splendid results.

In 1896 he was transferred to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in New Brighton to become assistant to Father Earley. The transfer was effected by Vicar General Farley, who had served at one time as curate of that parish. In 1902 Father Cassidy was appointed pastor of the church by Archbishop Farley.

The history of the Catholic Church on Staten Island and St. Peter's Church, in the main, is one of the earnest endeavor on the part of a people to build for themselves houses of worship that would be both an inspiration and a monument to the church-goers of the future. Both clergymen and laity have contributed whole-heartedly to this cause.

St. Peter's Church is the oldest Roman Catholic congregation on Staten Island. The earliest Catholic services were held undoubtedly in Governor Dongan's time when it was customary for priests who were entertained at the manor house to say mass upon arising in the morning.

One finds that early Catholic devotions were carried on in a little frame structure on the Island which is still standing on Gifford's Lane. This establishment was the first place where congregations of people actually met for service. At a later time, Staten Island was included in the region served by Father Langdill from 1800 to 1818. Several of the Jesuit fathers had charge also from 1808 to 1817.

The congregation which met in the old Gifford Lane house grew rapidly until it was divided into two parishes, one of which worshipped in the public hall connected with the old Washington Hotel, Richmond, while the other met in a building once used as a gun factory. The latter place stood at the corner

of Lafayette Avenue and Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.

This latter group developed into the present parish of St. Peter's. The Reverend Ildefonso Medrano, a native of Spain, was the pastor in 1839, and conducted the services in the old gun factory. The building soon became unsuited for church services and on April 24, 1839, the organization of a church occurred, honoring in its name St. Peter. Ground for the church structure was donated by the New Brighton Association. According to the church's certificate of incorporation its first trustees were Thomas A. Powers, Peter Donnelly, Hugh McKeon, William McLaughlin, James Core, Thomas Braniff, and John Durkin. James Powers and Timothy McCarthy were named as inspectors of election. The church was reincorporated on January 29, 1886.

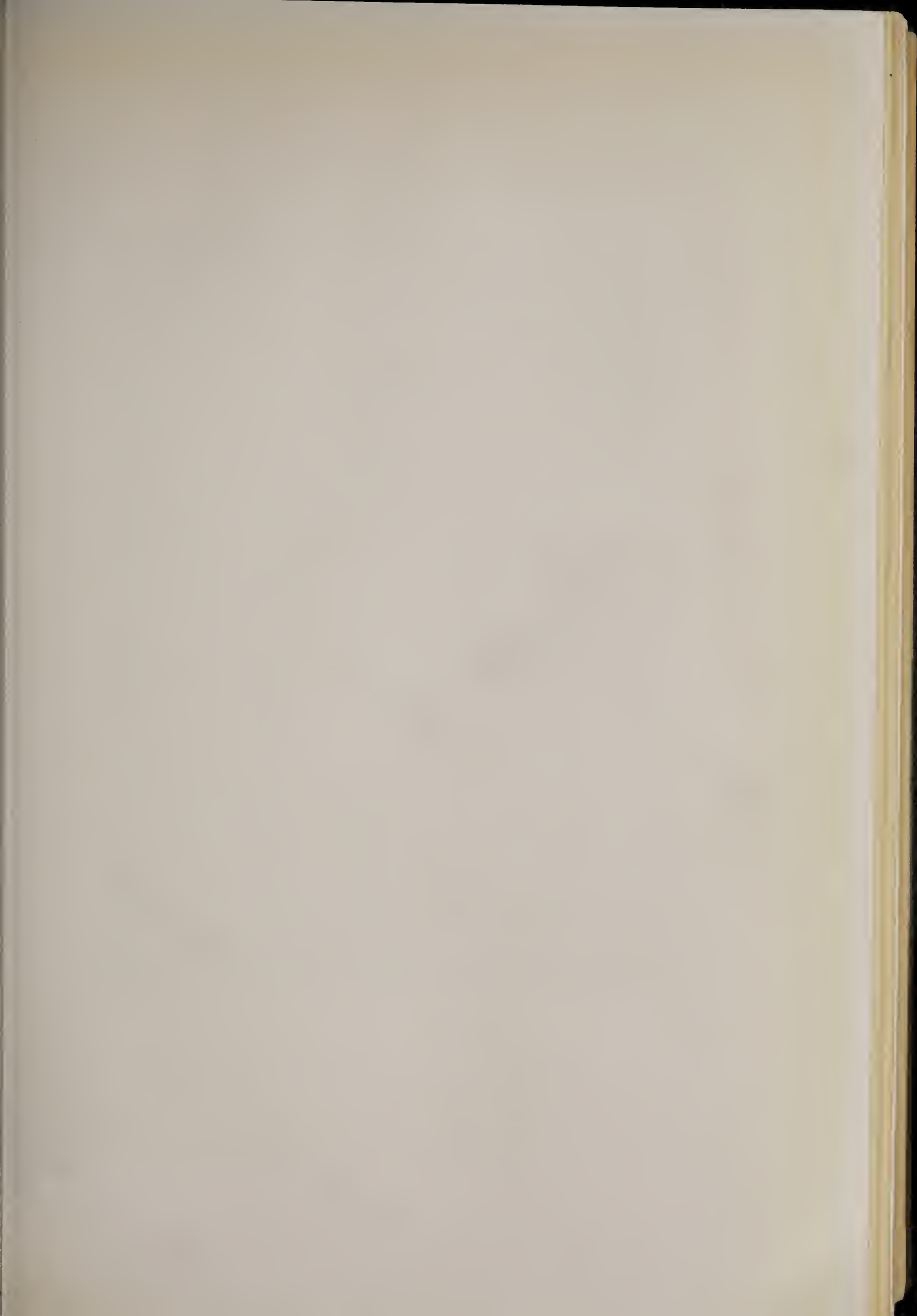
Father Medrano was thus the first pastor of the organized congregation of St. Peter's though his activities as a pastor also included Graniteville on Staten Island and nearby New Jersey (Perth Amboy and New Brunswick). On December 3, 1845, he left St. Peter's Church and was succeeded by the Reverend John Shanahan in January, 1846. In August of that year the Reverend Shanahan was followed in turn by Pastor James Roosevelt Bayley, who was designated Archbishop of Newark some time later and ultimately became Archbishop of Baltimore.

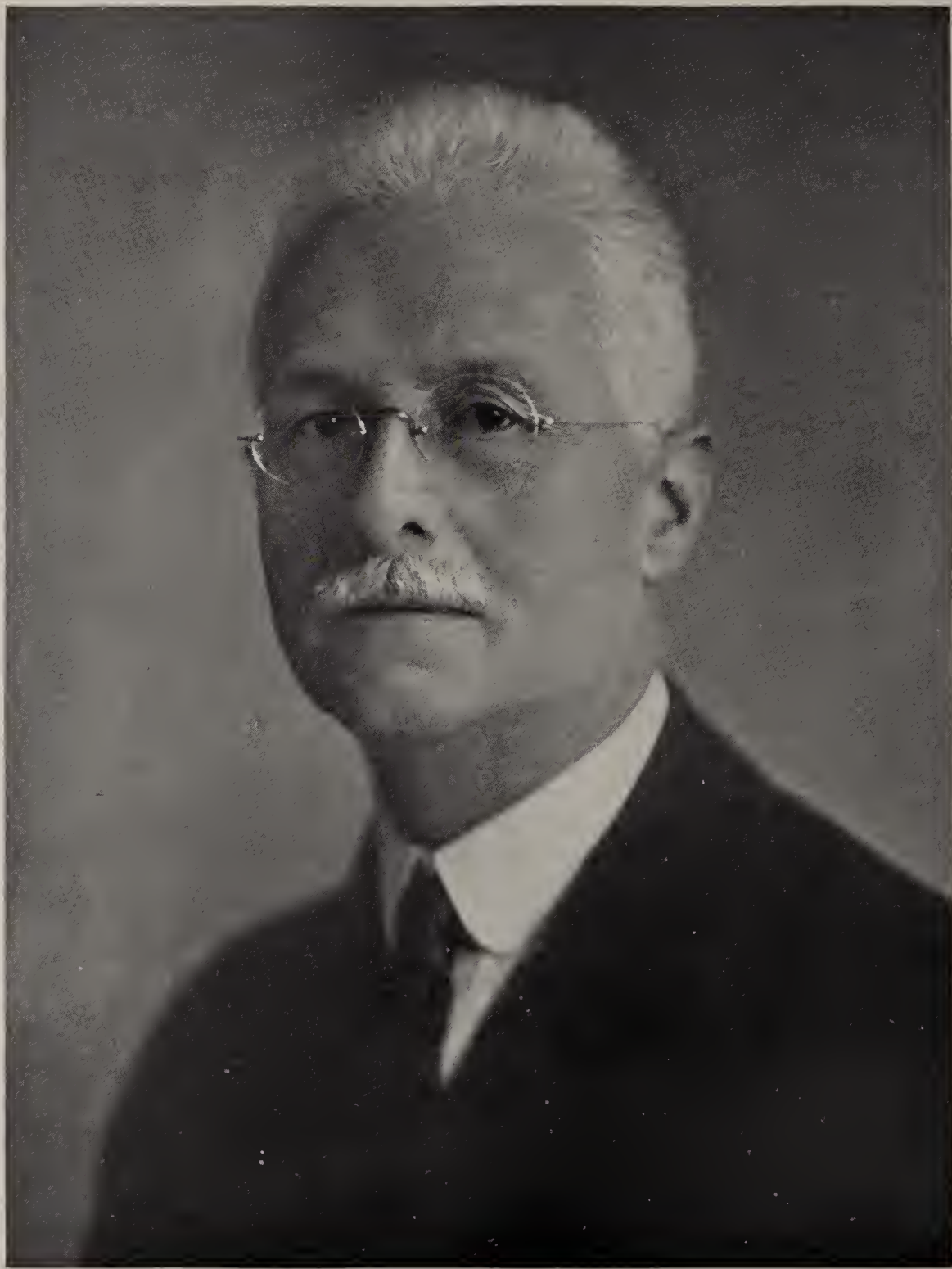
Two brothers were the next two pastors, the Reverends Patrick and Mark Murphy. The former served for nearly two years and the latter, succeeding his brother, served from 1848 to 1858. The Reverend Mark Murphy was succeeded in turn as pastor by Father James L. Conron, who officiated for several years, ending in 1870. During Father Conron's pastorate he had as an able assistant the Reverend John Farley, who was a young curate at the time but later became a Cardinal of the church.

No other Roman Catholic church on Staten Island can lay claim to such an honor as this, and the people of St. Peter's have paid tribute to the Cardinal in a memorial tower, through the suggestion of Monsignor Cassidy himself. Upon this occasion the Cardinal was present and dedicated the tower. He showed a keen interest in the parish, coming back to lay the corner-stone of the school and attending many other ceremonies.

Father John Barry served the parish from 1871-90 and the Reverend T. J. Earley followed him until just after the beginning of the twentieth century. As previously mentioned the Reverend Charles A. Cassidy became assistant to Father Earley and succeeded to the pulpit himself in 1902.

When Father Cassidy entered upon his duties, the parish was not the flourishing unit that it is at present. During the years of Monsignor Cassidy's pastorate, however, the whole institution underwent remarkable changes. Taking charge December 8, 1902, there was but little besides the congregation. The folk of the church worshipped in the basement of an unfinished church of which only the walls are now standing. The rectory was an old dwelling which had been built before the Civil War. There were only the beginnings of a school. Although the site for the proposed new church had been decided upon definitely, there was a debt of two hundred thousand dollars facing the congregation. But Father Cassidy met the situation with a characteristic smile born of the determination to achieve success in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles.





Harro Clason

By 1901 the corner-stone of the new brick church had been laid. In 1902 work was begun on the upper portion and on Thanksgiving Day, 1903, the church was dedicated by Archbishop Farley. The rectory was built next, Cardinal Farley laying the corner-stone in this dedication. On Decoration Day, 1915, the corner-stone of the new school was laid.

On this Decoration Day in question the silver jubilee of the pastor's ordination was also celebrated. Participating in the ceremonies that took place were more than one hundred priests in addition to the large congregation which greeted this significant mile-stone in the career of Monsignor Cassidy. In recognition of the event the Pope sent the apostolic benediction to the pastor and people of the church.

On Decoration Day, 1919, the new place of worship was consecrated by Archbishop Hayes, thus making the paying off of the indebtedness of two hundred thousand dollars. St. Peter's was the first church consecrated by the Archbishop after his elevation in March, 1919.

Chimes were placed in St. Peter's Tower in 1920; a new organ was installed in November, 1926. In 1924, through Monsignor Cassidy's assistance St. Paul's Chapel on Franklin Avenue was founded to make it more convenient for parishioners living at a distance from the mother church.

Monsignor Cassidy's death came on June 3, 1930, following a brief illness. Thus came to an end a life of constant devotion to the ideals of faith and justice, tempered with mercy and kindness. At the same time St. Peter's Church lost the one who had been most responsible for its growth—Staten Island, at large, lost a man of profound insight and vision and one whose counsel was both generous and wise.

Funeral services for Monsignor Cassidy took place in St. Peter's Church. Cardinal Hayes, Bishop Dunn and other dignitaries of the Catholic diocese participated in the mass of requiem. Burial followed in St. Peter's Cemetery, West New Brighton.

Father Joseph Farrell, long in the service of St. Peter's Church and identified for years with the school maintained by the parish, is now pastor of the church.

HENRY G. D. de MELI—Born in Switzerland of American parents, Mr. de Meli remained abroad until he attained young manhood. He then came to America and studied law and became affiliated with one of New York's leading legal firms. He is well known on Staten Island, not only as an attorney, but also by reason of his enthusiastic interest in the Boy Scout movement. He was vice-president of the Staten Island Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America for several years and devoted much of his time and energies to furthering the movement.

Mr. de Meli was born November 29, 1870. He is the son of Henry A. and Florence M. (Draper) de Meli, who besides their son had a daughter, Marie A., widow of Francesco Asmundo, subsequently the widow of Alexander A. Le Royer, now wife of Johannes Bischoff. His father was an American citizen, having been born in New York City November 24, 1842. His grandfather was Anthony A. Melly, whose birth occurred in Geneva, Switzerland, October 8, 1804. The latter came to America as consul of the kingdom of Saxony about 1830 and became a naturalized citizen. He died January 9, 1880, in Dresden, Germany.

Anthony A. Melly married Antoinette Louise Hart of New York on September 20, 1839, and they be-

came the parents of three children, of whom Henry A. was the youngest; the other two died without issue. By order of the Court of Common Pleas of New York County, April 11, 1868, the name of the family was changed from Melly to de Meli.

The early education of Henry G. D. de Meli was obtained in Dresden, Germany. He came to the United States in 1891 and entered the New York Law School to prepare for his lifetime occupation. In addition to this study he, in the meantime, was connected with the noted firm of Turner, McClure and Rolston of New York. In 1895 he was admitted to the New York bar.

At the present time Mr. de Meli is associated in the practice of estate work with Taylor, Blanc, Capron and Marsh, who are successors to the original firm with whom he was formerly identified. He is affiliated with the following organizations: The New York Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Richmond County Bar Association. He is a warden of St. John's Church, Rosebank, and has been a member of its vestry for the past twenty-five years, and is also affiliated with Christ Church, New Brighton.

In January, 1902, Mr. de Meli married Carol H. Oberteuffer, daughter of John H. and Anna (Hastings) Oberteuffer of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. de Meli are the parents of two children: Gabrielle, born January 2, 1907, who was married June 23, 1928, to Frank P. Foster, III, of New Brighton; Henry A. de Meli, born March 7, 1911, now attends Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, III, have one son, Pierce Hastings Foster, born May 21, 1932.

HANS CLASON—Outstanding among Staten Island's important industrial establishments is the Dejonge Paper Company, which is known as one of the leading concerns of its kind in the country. In searching the reason for this national reputation one finds that the management of the entire plant and the supervision of each separate department has ever been in the hands of alert, competent and specially trained men. In this respect no one is better equipped for his position than Hans Clason who has been identified with the Dejonge Paper Company for a long number of years and is now a director of this concern.

The birth of Hans Clason occurred in Liverpool, England, on February 16, 1868, his parents being Cleon and Louisa (Spies) Clason. His father was a native of Denmark, who journeyed to England at an early age and there entered the cotton brokerage business. After spending several years in that country he removed to Germany and subsequently retired. Later, he had a desire to visit the United States and had sailed across the Atlantic to these shores. His stay here was rather short, however, and he had soon returned to his native land, where his death occurred in 1924. His wife, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, of German parentage, died in 1920.

Hans Clason received his preliminary schooling in England and then attended college in Germany.

At the age of twenty he came to the United States, and after spending a year in Brooklyn, he came to Staten Island and has made his home here ever since. For a time he was connected successively with various dry goods stores in New York City, but in 1896 he entered the employ of the Louis Dejonge Paper Company.

This manufacturing firm was then a growing company which had been founded in 1848 by Louis Dejonge and his brother Julius. Louis Dejonge and his brother had brought with them a process for surfacing coated papers and this new method was quickly impressed into their factory located in Stapleton, thus making it the first of its kind in the country. They began to process for the trade a variety of coated, colored, printed and embossed papers which were used for box and book coverings, fancy containers and packings for merchandise, but they have never manufactured paper itself.

Mr. Clason entered the main offices of this company in New York and after receiving a thorough and competent training, he came to specialize in leather and book-binding supplies. After several years he was made a director of the company and continues in this capacity today.

In his religious persuasion, he has long been a member and a regular attendant of the German Lutheran Church in Stapleton as are also the members of his family. He is a member of the Richmond County Country Club. From time to time he has aided substantially in the work of charitable organizations and is a citizen greatly interested in the history of our Island and its promise of splendid development in the near future.

On April 11, 1896, at Stapleton, Mr. Clason married Constance Amelie Zentgraf, a daughter of Charles F. and Amelie (Dejonge) Zentgraf. To this marriage five children were born: 1. Carl, married Priscilla Smith of Hope Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, and they have two daughters, Margaret Priscilla, and Carrol Constance. 2. Ilse Louise, married Kenneth D. Smith, mentioned elsewhere in this work. 3. Richard, is married to Johanna Behrens, of Clifton, and they have a daughter, Joan. 4. Max, married Margaret Ferry of East Orange, New Jersey, by whom there is one daughter, Marjorie. 5. Emmy, was married in Norwalk, Connecticut, to Nelson Hayes, and two daughters have been born to them: Lanier and Ilse Louise.

Mr. Hans Clason has lived in his residence at No. 90 Boyd Street, Stapleton, for nearly thirty years and here the death of Mrs. Clason occurred in 1904.

HENRY KLAUBER—For the past decade Mr. Klauber, a native of New Brighton, has engaged in the practice of the legal profession on Staten Island, during which time he has also been active in fraternal and civic affairs. He is a graduate of Curtis High School and obtained his law degree at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Mr. Klauber's father, Marcus Klauber, who passed away February 7, 1929, was a leading merchant of New Brighton. He married Julia Neurad, still living, who has been prominent in Eastern Star circles and in various affairs of a community character. Mr. and Mrs. Klauber celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary in March, 1928. In addition to their son, Henry, they were the parents of three other children: Dr. Joseph Klauber and Dr. Edward Klauber, graduates of Long Island College Hospital, and now practicing their profession in Stapleton; and Rose, now the wife of Louis Mendelowitz, well known Port Richmond merchant.

Henry Klauber attended Public School No. 17 in New Brighton. Possessed of a deeply studious nature, he forged ahead rapidly in his early studies and entered Curtis High School with a firm determination to obtain a preparation that would lead him to college. He was successful in this undertaking, and

upon leaving high school decided to study for the legal profession. With that end in view he matriculated at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and helped to defray his tuition and other expenses by playing the violin in various theatre orchestras.

Cornell University was the scene of several triumphs for Henry Klauber. As a member of the college debating team he traveled throughout the eastern states and was instrumental in winning oratorical laurels for his team. He, himself, won the eighty-sixth memorial debate, receiving honorable mention in competition for the '94 debate prize; was Speaker of Congress, and a member of the University debating team for three years. He was chosen editor of the "Cornell Law Quarterly," a member of the Glee Club, the college crew, Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity, of which he is today a past chancellor, and numerous other college organizations.

After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree he studied for his law degree of Cornell and was duly awarded his Bachelor of Laws diploma by that seat of learning in 1917. Immediately after his admission to the bar he became a member of the Manhattan law firm of San, Ittleson, Van Vorhees and Klauber, a partnership which continued until 1922. That year marked Mr. Klauber's association with the Richmond County bar. He established his office at No. 36 Richmond Terrace, St. George, and has maintained his headquarters there ever since that time. His practice here has increased steadily and he has engaged extensively in criminal and civil law. From time to time he has had associated with him local attorneys who, through his guidance, have been enabled to acquire sound legal preparation and experience.

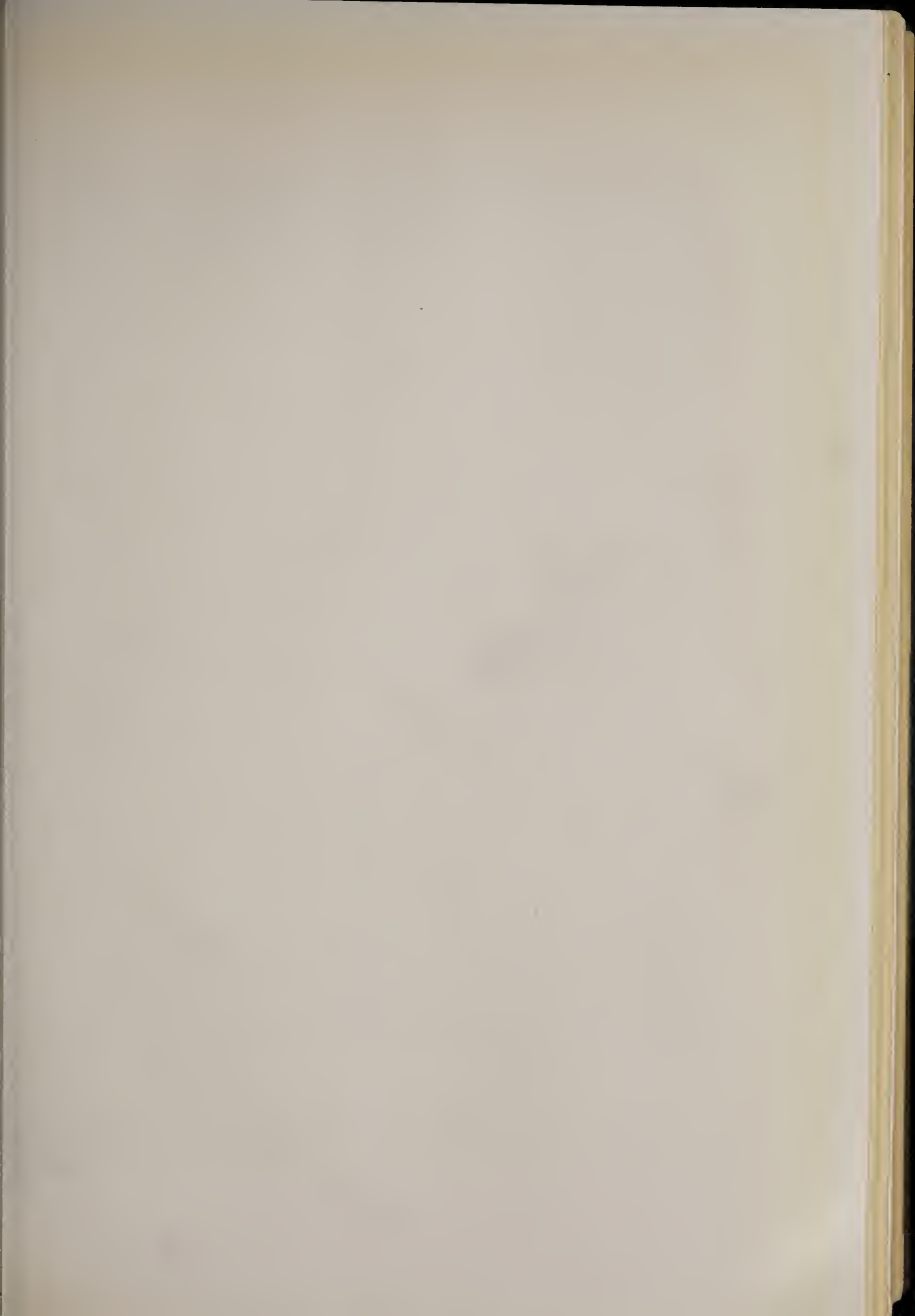
Mr. Klauber has long been a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Richmond County Bar Association. He is identified with the Cornell Club of New York, and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. Long active in fraternal and civic affairs on the Island, he is affiliated with Aquehonga Lodge, No. 906, Free and Accepted Masons; has been past assistant Grand Lecturer and past Patron of Aquehonga Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; is a member of Staten Island Lions' Club and chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Klauber is fond of reading and of sports, particularly those of an outdoor character. During his school days he engaged in athletics considerably.

In 1921, Henry Klauber married Goldie S. Harris, of Stapleton, the daughter of Jacob and Theresa Harris, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marilyn, born June 4, 1924. Mrs. Klauber's father is deceased; her mother is living. Mr. and Mrs. Klauber reside at No. 19 Fort Hill Circle, St. George.

REVEREND JAMES J. POWER—As pastor of St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church, the Reverend James J. Power was an active force in the religious life of Staten Island after coming here in 1921 to assume charge of a parish at Mariners' Harbor. Father Power was tireless in his efforts on behalf of his parishioners, zealous at all times to promote new interests and at the same time, deeply interested in the spiritual and civic life of this community of which he became a prominent figure. Of recent date he was transferred to Holy Cross Parish in West Forty-second Street, New York.

Father Power was born at Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York City, July 19, 1870, son of Richard and Catharine Power. Richard Power





Capt Israel M Tooker

was connected with the judicial system of New York City for many years as a clerk in the New York courts.

The Reverend James J. Power was educated in public school No. 52, which still stands on Forty-fourth Street, after which he attended St. Francis Xavier College on Sixteenth Street, New York City, and later entered St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, where he pursued his clerical studies. Completing his course, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1896, and was then appointed assistant in various churches, his first charge being St. James Church, New York City, where it is interesting to note that Governor "Al" Smith was one of his "boys." After serving in a number of parishes throughout New York, Father Power came to Staten Island as rector of St. Clement's Church which had been established on the Island in 1911 by Father Eagan, who was later succeeded by Father Goggin, both of whom worked long and hard to build up a substantial and progressive parish here. Father Power was the third pastor of this parish. He carried on the work inaugurated by his predecessors thoroughly, continuing the splendid activities which they founded, while in addition he has organized several new associations, including the Holy Name Society, the Children of Mary Society and the St. Aloysius and Angels Sodality. He received the fullest coöperation of his parishioners who recognized and appreciated his earnest and inspiring zeal coupled with abundant executive ability. He left the parish steadily growing and it bids fair to become one of the most active and best known in the entire archdiocese of New York. During the World War, Father Power was stationed in Westchester County, New York, and there he used all his energy and influence to inspire his people with the spirit of true patriotism, advocating and supporting every drive for the cause of freedom and rendering aid and assistance of incalculable value.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL M. TOOKER—Acknowledged as a skilled expert directing salvage operations in ship navigation circles, principally in the eastern part of this country, and as a marine engineer of distinction, Captain Tooker has devoted approximately fifty years of his life to such pursuits. A native of southern Connecticut where his family had lived for some generations he took up his residence on Staten Island more than four decades ago. His home in Westerleigh contains numerous trophies collected during his long career.

On both sides of his family Captain Tooker is descended from English forebears seated early in America. The Tookers, who settled in New London County, Connecticut, aided in the advancement of the community about them from a civil and mercantile standpoint and gave military assistance to their country in time of stress. Certain of their number were occupied as fishermen and boatsmen plying their trade on the nearby Connecticut River and in the waters of Long Island Sound.

Diadet R. G. Tooker, father of Captain Israel M. Tooker, was born in 1826 and resided in the town of Lyme some miles northwest of New London. In time he organized a thriving fishing business and became recognized as an exemplary citizen in this vicinity.

Diadet R. G. Tooker married Virginia P. Merritt, of a family represented among the pioneer settlers of Westchester, New York. Her ancestors first located in the White Plains district and so early was their

arrival there that it is almost certain that a few of their number married into families claiming direct kinship with Indian inhabitants of Westchester. Family records show that the surname "Merritt" is derived from "Merit," ever a symbol of worthiness. Mrs. Tooker was a sister of Captain Israel J. Merritt, Sr., founder of the famous Merritt Wrecking Company, now known as Merritt Chapman and Scott, with headquarters at Clifton, Staten Island.

Diadet R. G. and Virginia P. (Merritt) Tooker were the parents of two sons: Israel M., whose name, from old New England tradition, signifies, "He is real," and Winfield Scott, named for the famous Mexican war general. The latter son, born in 1853, and incidentally some years older than his brother, died in 1920. He was an expert mariner and was the actual founder in 1899 of the salvage station of the Merritt and Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. Diadet Tooker's passing came in 1893 on Staten Island; his wife's death occurred in Connecticut in 1899. Both are buried in Joshuatown Cemetery, Connecticut.

Captain Israel M. Tooker's birth occurred in Hamburg on September 15, 1861, and his education was obtained both through common school and private tutelage. As he grew older he became of material assistance to his father first, in the management of the latter's farm and later in the carrying on of his fishing trade on the Connecticut River. The lad early evinced a determination to follow a seafaring career and soon became an apprenticed seaman. After spending three years before the mast, which were productive of hard and efficient labor and gained him a splendid nautical training, he was appointed to a captain's post. The year 1884 marked the beginning of his association with the Merritt Wrecking Company (founded by Captain Israel Merritt, Sr.) and thereafter the greater part of the next half-century this firm had the benefit of his exceptional service.

Captain Tooker's first position was one of comparatively minor importance, but a short time later he was entrusted with tasks of increasing magnitude in the line of marine salvage operation. His work included the supervising of the salvaging of all sorts of vessels, from tugs and light cruisers to freighters, passenger steamships and even submarines which had been sunk or disabled in various waters chiefly in the Metropolitan district, along the eastern seaboard and in the Atlantic Ocean. One of Captain's Tooker's early undertakings found him directing work on the United States battleship, "Maine," which sank in Havana Harbor, Cuba, in 1898 preceding the Spanish-American War. That work, covering a comparatively long period of arduous labor, stamped him as one of the leaders in his profession. He was sent there by his company in charge of diving and salvaging this ship in the post of assistant superintendent. In this connection Captain Tooker did some very fine work and received the commendation of all officials directly connected with this enormous task. Another valuable contribution to the science of marine salvage was his raising of the United States Transport "St. Paul," sunk in 1917 during the time when the United States soldiers were being carried to France to fight on the western battlefield. This task required exceptional engineering skill coupled with dangerous and exacting labor.

As time went on the Merritt Wrecking Company became that of the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company and still later the name was changed

to Merritt, Chapman and Scott, its present designation.

Though Captain Tooker lives virtually retired at the present time, yet he still retains an interest in the affairs of the company and acts in an advisory capacity. His career has led him to practically every navigable body of water in the United States, though more often in the eastern part of the country. It is estimated that he has assisted in the directing of divers' operations leading to the raising of close to five hundred vessels. It is doubtful if any one person has a closer knowledge of the depth, currents and tides of waters in New York than Captain Tooker. Some years ago two monthly magazines of nation-wide importance carried articles treating of his work.

Captain Tooker also assisted in another invaluable undertaking engineered by his company, the laying of a main called the Narrows Syphon No. 2, C. A. system, City of New York, underneath and across New York Bay. The main runs from Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, to the foot of Vanderbilt Avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, and connects in Brooklyn with the conduit which runs through that borough after originally leading from the Ashokan Reservoir to Manhattan and under the East River. This work, which involved the use of new and complicated machinery, was in itself a remarkable feat of engineering, so capable and careful was its construction.

Among Captain Tooker's keenest enjoyments, outside of his marine duties, have been boating, hunting, fishing and golfing. He has been especially fond of yachting and retains honorary membership in the Staten Island Yacht Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club and the Tri-State Yacht Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Foresters of America and the Royal Arcanum.

Photographs of his work and of his trophies he has assembled adorn his home and serve as a constant reminder of his long career. His collection of marine photographs is one of the finest in the country among which is a considerable number of the battleship "Maine" in Havana Harbor, Cuba. He also possesses a large number of firearms of every conceivable design, running from old-fashioned flintlocks to modern service pistols. These comprise what is estimated to be one of the finest private collections on Staten Island.

Captain Tooker's association with Staten Island as a place of residence, which began in 1884, has been a pleasurable one, spent in the company of his family and many firm friends. His concern for the civic well-being of the Island has been long and enduring. His dwelling place is at No. 301 Wardwell Avenue, in Westerleigh.

Israel M. Tooker's marriage took place on March 5, 1889, to Maria E. Schron, daughter of George and Maria (Yates) Schron. The Yates family is of Irish descent; the Schrons are of German ancestry. Mrs. Tooker was born in 1869 in Stapleton where the family has long resided, and her passing came February 1, 1929. Burial took place in Silver Mount Cemetery, West New Brighton.

Israel M. and Maria E. (Schron) Tooker became the parents of two sons and two daughters, all born on Staten Island: 1. George W., married Lillian Lamb of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they have two daughters, Marie and Margery. 2. John I., married Evelyn Heath of Jersey City and their children are four in number: John I., Winfield Scott, Israel, 2d, and Betty. 3. Virginia J., died in infancy. 4. Jessie V., married Captain Francis E. Hickman and by this union

there were eight children: Francis M., Edward G., Vivian V., Jessie V., Ralph R., Marion J., Muriel M., and James R.

It is worthy of note that Captain Hickman, who has spent some years in the service of the Department of Plant and Structures and has been in active command of the municipal ferryboat, "American Legion," for the past five years, effected a brilliant rescue in the upper harbor on the morning of October 15, 1927. On that day the Norwegian steamship, "Besseggen," was struck by the steamship, "Paris," and sank with little warning. Captain Hickman maneuvered his boat close to the wrecked vessel and succeeded in saving thirteen members of the crew. His promptness and efficiency, coupled with that of his own crew in the work of rescue, received high commendation from public authorities, from Albert Goldman, commissioner of plant and structures, and from the Royal Norwegian Consulate General. Commissioner Goldman, after commenting on the timeliness of the rescue, wrote in brief: "It is a source of great pride and satisfaction to me to know that we have in the department such efficient and skillful employees, prompt to render all possible assistance in an emergency of this kind." The text of the consulate general's commendatory letter to Captain Hickman follows in part: "I have recently completed the customary consular inquiry in connection with the sinking of the Norwegian steamship, 'Besseggen.' During this inquiry, where the captain and all the surviving members of the ship's crew were examined, the witnesses gave unanimous expression to the appreciation and gratefulness which they felt for the skill maneuvering and the splendid rescue work of your vessel. The statements were duly recorded and will now be forwarded to my government."

Captain Hickman received from the Government of Norway a loving cup presented on its behalf at City Hall, New York, by Mayor James J. Walker.

JOSEPH H. LYONS—Mr. Lyons was born in Manhattan on November 13, 1891, the son of James B. and Helena S. (Sullivan) Lyons, the former a native of Manhattan and the latter of Staten Island. They had two sons and two daughters: 1. Joseph H., of further mention. 2. George E., of Jersey City, New Jersey. 3. May T., of Staten Island. 4. Agnes H., now Mrs. Andrew Brown Winkle of Staten Island. The family came to Staten Island in 1913.

Joseph H. Lyons attended the New York City public schools, Curtis Evening High School, New York Preparatory School, and Columbia University, studying business administration at the last-named institution. In 1909 he became associated with The Trust Company of America, later merged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and continued with the latter organization, as a member of its trust department, until his departure for military service in France, in June, 1917. On his return to America in June, 1919, he joined the bond department of Henry L. Doherty & Co., and was a member of the staff of its Pittsburgh office until 1920. He then became associated with J. B. Locke & Potts, textile importers, New York, continuing with them until 1922, when he joined the Cohn-Hall-Marx Company, textile converters, New York. He resigned in 1919 to act as selling agent and distributor for various imported and domestic products, which is his present business.

In March, 1917, prior to the entry of America into

the Great War, Mr. Lyons engaged as a volunteer driver with the City Club of New York Section of the American Ambulance Field Service, which was then being organized for service with the French Army at the front. He sailed for France in June, 1917, as a member of this group, comprising twenty-two ambulances manned by City Club members. The section, in September, 1917, became a volunteer unit of the American Army in France, being then designated as Section 644, United States Army Ambulance Service with French Army, American Expeditionary Forces, and was continued on its previous assignment with French troops. On its arrival in France, it was attached to and made a part of the famous 37th Division of Infantry of the French Army, comprising the 2d and 3d regiments of Algerian Zouaves, the 2d and 3d regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs, and other North African (Algerian and Tunisian) cavalry and artillery formations. The section was twice cited by the French Government for evacuation of wounded under heavy enemy fire, first at the defense of Verdun in October-November, 1917, and again at the French attack on Noyon in August, 1918.

Mr. Lyons saw active service with the 37th French Division on the following fronts: Verdun (twice), Somme, Lorraine, Oise-Aisne, Picardy, Ardennes, Aisne, and the Vosges, and also in the St. Quentin sector; in Belgium; and in the French Army of Occupation in Germany. He also saw service with the English and Australian forces in the defense of Amiens, in the spring of 1918, and in the operations on that front culminating in the attack of August 8-9-10, 1918, by combined French, English, Canadian and Australian divisions. He was wounded at Hill 344, Verdun, on November 23, 1917, and was individually awarded the Croix de Guerre Française (French War Cross) on November 13, 1917, and on January 12, 1919. He also holds the Victory Medals of the United States and France; the French Croix du Combattant, for service in the zone of fire; the French Commemorative Medal for active service under French command; the certificate and medal of the city of Verdun, as a participant in the defense of that sector; the Conspicuous Service Cross of the State of New York; and the certificate of the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

On his return to Staten Island Mr. Lyons organized, in 1920, Staten Island Post, No. 563, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and was elected its first commander. He held this office until 1921, when he became acting county commander of the organization. In 1925 he was appointed chairman of the county committee on civic affairs of The American Legion, and subsequently in 1925 was elected county commander of The American Legion for the term 1925-26. He was active in various civic movements and in cooperating with the Boy Scouts of America in the sponsoring of troops by Legion posts. He proposed the name "American Legion" for the then latest addition to the Municipal Ferry fleet and was the Legion speaker at the ceremonies attending the launching of the vessel by Mayor and Mrs. James J. Walker. He initiated the movement for the renaming of Richmond Turnpike as Victory Boulevard and urged, in that connection, the beautifying of that thoroughfare at various appropriate sections along its route. He is at present chairman of the county committee on foreign relations of The American Legion.

Mr. Lyons is a member of The City Club of New York, James S. Slosson Post No. 53 of The Amer-

ican Legion, Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the French Chamber of Commerce in the United States, and the Federation of French Veterans of the Great War.

Mr. Lyons married Miss Agnes C. Morrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morrill, of Newport, Vermont, on October 10, 1927. Mrs. Lyons, who was a registered nurse, was educated at St. Joseph's School and at Our Lady of Grace School, both of Manchester, New Hampshire, and trained at St. Joseph's Hospital, Nashua, New Hampshire. She subsequently had nursing experience at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and St. Margaret's Hospital, all of Boston, and later was a supervisor at St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons reside at No. 14 Castleton Park, New Brighton.

HON. MARK W. ALLEN—Doubtless one of the largest contributions to local development during the last decade was the construction of three new bridges uniting Staten Island with New Jersey. In sponsoring these projects credit is due our civic leaders who agitated and caused legislation to make them possible. One of this group, Hon. Mark W. Allen of West New Brighton, was especially prominent, having instituted the bill for the building of the first two spans in the New York State Senate in 1923.

Of English descent, he comes from an old Virginia family, seated in the Virginia colony as early as 1700. Its members were active in civil and religious affairs and highly devoted to their homes and their families.

His birth occurred in Fairfax County, Virginia, on August 23, 1877, the son of Thomas Douglass and Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Allen, who besides Mark W., had the following children: Edgar, George, Fred, Thomas, Maurice, Virginia, Florence, Cora, and Rose. The education of Mark W. Allen was acquired in the native schools of his district and at an early age he struck out to earn his way in the world. He came to Staten Island September 12, 1898, and worked four years as carpenter, and then became superintendent of carpenters, 1902 to 1906, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since that time he has continued to reside here. Like our local business leaders who have enjoyed continued success in their respective undertakings, Mr. Allen held full faith in the future advancement of Richmond Borough. He became identified in the lumber business some years ago with his brother, George, known as the Allen Brothers Company, and in 1911 assumed the presidency of the Allen-Whceler Lumber Company of West New Brighton, his partners being William Wheeler, George Allen, and Thos. F. Quinlan. The firm now consists of M. W. Allen, president; H. V. Bamber, treasurer; and A. H. Lewis, secretary. The firm enjoys an Island-wide trade and is recognized as one of the largest in this borough. Millwork, lumber, mason's materials and in general, everything needed for home construction is available at their plant, which is located at 63 Broadway. A large staff of workmen and clerks are employed.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Allen is particularly active in various affairs on Staten Island. Being a past president of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce he is a director of that organization and has served on numerous committees. He is a member of the Port Richmond Board of Trade, the West New Brighton Board of Trade, and is a

director of the Prudential Building Loan and Savings Association. He is also a past president of the Staten Island Kiwanis Club, member of the board of directors of Richmond Memorial Hospital, president of the Flag Day Association of Staten Island, chairman of the executive committee for the George Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration of Staten Island, an honorary member of the Sailors' Snug Harbor Social Club, a member of the Princes Bay Yacht Club and an honorary member of the Staten Island Model Yacht Club. An earnest supporter of the local Boy Scout movement, he in 1929 was active in the campaign to establish a permanent camp for Staten Island scouts. Having long been associated with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in West New Brighton, he was instrumental in founding the Trinity Men's Bible Class which has become a well-known institution. At an hour which does not interfere with other religious services, men of all denominations gather in brotherly amity to hear distinguished speakers, to join in song and to find a hearty welcome. It is perhaps needless to relate that Mr. Allen has been president of this Bible class for two terms and a leader in its annual dinner and other functions.

His Masonic affiliations are: Richmond Lodge; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Scottish Rite; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also associated with Northfield Lodge, No. 338, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Welcome Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Allen is a Democrat and was nominated by the Independent Democrats and Republicans to run on the Republican-Fusion ticket for the post of borough president of Richmond in 1929. To the residents of Staten Island he is known as "Senator Allen," having served Richmond and Rockland counties in the State Senate at Albany in 1923-24. During this term his interest and aid in the development of Staten Island was tangibly manifested through his introduction of a bill authorizing the building of the Outerbridge or Tottenville-Perth Amboy bridge and the Goethals or Holland Hook-Elizabeth bridge to New Jersey. The bill was summarily passed, the bridges quickly constructed and Staten Island's accessibility to New Jersey made much easier. He also broke ground for the start of the Goethals or Elizabeth bridge. Mr. Allen, among other local men, has worked zealously toward the facilitation of local transportation. As befits most men of his station, he finds opportunity to indulge occasionally in his favorite sports, which are golf, bowling and horseshoe pitching. He is manager of the West New Brighton Horseshoe Pitching Association.

Mark W. Allen married, on April 1, 1907, Bessie E. Vorhees, daughter of David and Ida (Foster) Vorhees of Belford, New Jersey. Like her husband, Mrs. Allen is active in civic projects and holds membership in various organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three daughters and two sons, Ida M., Doris V., Betty Elizabeth, George F., and Mark, Jr. All were educated on Staten Island and the two elder daughters were graduated from Curtis High School. After receiving her diploma from Curtis in 1929, Ida Allen attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, studied a dietary course there, was graduated in 1931 and is now health courier at the Chevy Chase Dairy Corporation, Washington, District of Columbia. She was crowned Queen of Staten Island during the

Sesqui-Centennial celebration held here. Doris V. Allen was graduated from Public School No. 19 in 1924, Curtis High School in 1928 and from the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts and Sciences in 1930. George F. Allen is associated in business with his father. Mark, Jr., and Betty Elizabeth attend Public School No. 45. Mark, Jr., is fond of camping and fishing and building model yachts.

DANIEL FRANCIS HALEY—His engineering skill marked by his participation in such significant projects as the Catskill Aqueduct and the Shandaken Tunnel, Daniel F. Haley of West New Brighton has recorded marked progress in his career. Mr. Haley, who holds an important engineering post within our local government, is of a family represented on Staten Island for approximately a half century.

On his paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Haley is of Irish lineage, his forebears having been represented in the homeland for generations. His grandfather, John Haley of Ireland, came to America about 1849, settled in the Chatham Square section of Manhattan and was engaged in the trucking business there for the remainder of his life. He married Honora Ahearn, a resident of New York and likewise of an old Irish family. They became the parents of four children, one of whom was Daniel F. Haley.

The latter was born in New York about 1851, was educated in the schools of his home district and spent part of his career in the city. He was associated as a traveling representative with the firm of Bassett and Sutton, wholesale dealers of printing paper. Coming to Staten Island to reside in 1880, he soon became affiliated with the local Democratic body and served for some years on the Democratic County Committee. In New York he had been a member of Tammany Hall. He was identified with the Knights of Columbus and held membership in Catact Engine Company, No. 2, attached to the Volunteer Firemen's organization.

He married Catherine Sullivan, also of Irish lineage, the daughter of Daniel and Johanna Sullivan, who dwelt in West New Brighton for many years. Mr. Haley's death came in 1905 at the age of fifty-four; his wife's passing having taken place in 1888. Both are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Daniel F. and Catherine (Sullivan) Haley, Sr. had eight children, the two eldest being born in New York and the remaining six in Staten Island. They follow: Loretta, the eldest, now Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of West New Brighton, the mother of five children, Gertrude, Adelaide, Thomas, Jr., Kathleen and Joseph; Honora, who is single; Catherine, Jenny, Joseph, Irene, and Irwin, all deceased, and Daniel F., to whom this narrative particularly relates.

Daniel F. Haley, the younger, was born January 6, 1886, in the family residence at No. 3 Water Street, West New Brighton. After acquiring his preparatory education in the public schools of West New Brighton and at Port Richmond High School, he studied at New York University and the College of the City of New York. Before reaching his majority he entered the civil engineering firm maintained by Henry P. Morrison, prominent local citizen and one-time road engineer for Richmond County. After fulfilling the post of engineering assistant with this concern for some years he became connected with the Ford Engineering Company. In a subsequent year he entered the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, where he was employed as a title searcher. Not long afterward, however, he be-

came identified with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as a mechanical engineer.

The year 1910 marked both the beginning of Mr. Haley's association with the Board of Water Supply, City of New York, and the start of one of the most vital and interesting periods of his career. As field engineer he first became instrumental in the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct in New Paltz, near Poughkeepsie, a project which when completed, formed the main source of water supply for New York City. He then returned to Richmond County and acted in the same capacity during the building of the Silver Lake Reservoir.

In 1916 Mr. Haley was transferred to Prattsville, in Greene County, New York, where his assistance in designing plans for the erection of the Gilboa Reservoir was required. He was designated engineer in charge of the building of three shafts and five and one half miles of rock tunneling and concrete lining. The entire undertaking, which not only comprised the reservoir project but the building of the famous Shandaken Tunnel as well, was one of the largest and longest tunneling accomplishments of all time. The tunnel connected two adjoining watersheds, the Esopus and the Schoharie, and thus at its completion doubled the Catskill Water Supply.

The engineering unit which designed the momentous project, figuratively "driving the tunnel" through the Shandaken Range, was in many ways one of the finest organizations ever gathered. At least, from the point of view of efficiency and rapid progress, this corps performed a vast service. The tunnel, as a whole, was more than eighteen miles in length, and solidly concreted, cut through a barrier of hard and often treacherous rock. In all six shafts were dug ranging from two hundred and fifty feet to six hundred and fifty feet in depth and twelve and a half feet in diameter, three of which were constructed under Mr. Haley's supervision. These acted as pivotal points for the carrying on of construction activities. The entire project was finished in 1923.

In that year Mr. Haley returned to Staten Island, becoming assistant engineer in charge of the Repaving Division of Road Construction for the borough of Richmond. He has since been engaged in this capacity and at present has charge of the repaving of Richmond Avenue, from the Bayonne Bridge to Arthur Kill Road. Two other important undertakings directed by him were the Forest Avenue and Outerbridge Crossing jobs. The latter work involved the repaving of Pleasant Plains Avenue and Hylan Boulevard, at its termination.

Mr. Haley holds membership in organizations kindred to his profession including: the Richmond Borough Chapter of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, a unit which he helped to found; the New York State Society itself, of which he was a charter member, and the New England Waterworks Association. Like his father he has always been associated with the local Democratic organization. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, West New Brighton Council, attends the Sacred Heart Church of West New Brighton and is a member of the Holy Name Society of that house of worship.

Daniel F. Haley married at Brooklyn, on January 1, 1910, Margaret Loretta De Gross, of Brooklyn, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Daniel F. (3), is an engineering assistant with the Gulf Refining Company at their Elm Park headquarters. 2. Marie Catharine, attends Curtis High School. 3. Robert Eugene, is a student at Public School No.

19, West New Brighton. The Haley residence is situated at No. 774 Delafield Avenue, West New Brighton.

JAMES NELSON HELPBRINGER—Mr. Helpbringer was formerly associated with the Staten Island Edison Company, but is now identified with the Middlewest Utilities Company at Sidney, Ohio. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the pioneers of what was known more than a century ago as the western frontier. The latter received from the then new United States Government a grant of land in Belmont County, Ohio. His land later became part of the town of Glencoe, Ohio. He was of Anglo-Saxon origin and, no doubt, was the progenitor of the family in this country. His descendants in Ohio and other places are many. James N. Helpbringer, mentioned in the caption of this review, was the son of Peter Wolfe and Jane Louise (Neff) Helpbringer. His maternal grandfather, Neff, was of Swiss parentage and was also born 1811 in Belmont County, Ohio.

James N. Helpbringer was born September 25, 1889, and received his early education in the Belmont County public schools. In 1911 he was graduated from the Ohio State University with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in electrical engineering. While taking his educational courses Mr. Helpbringer was employed in various power houses, where he obtained the foundation of the knowledge that was to serve him in good stead in later years. His first important position was with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, with which concern he was employed from 1912 to 1917. He then went as general superintendent with the Kansas Gas and Electric Company at Wichita, Kansas, remaining with that corporation until 1923, when he came to Staten Island as general superintendent in charge of all engineering operations for the Staten Island Electric Corporation. Recently, however, he removed with his family to Sidney, Ohio, and as related previously, is associated there with the Middlewest Utilities Company.

Mr. Helpbringer is an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Electric Lighting Association, and the New York State Professional Engineers' Association. In addition, he is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His college fraternity is Pi Kappa Alpha and he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Wichita (Kansas) Consistory, 32d degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a member of the following: The Staten Island Rotary Club, the Staten Island Club and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. His hobbies are travel and duck hunting, both of which he indulges in when time permits. Mr. Helpbringer is well known as a writer on public utilities. He has composed many interesting and timely articles for various professional publications. For the most part, his theme has been "The Operation of Utilities."

On June 25, 1912, Mr. Helpbringer married Ellen Winchell Wolcott, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Dr. O. N. and Charrie B. (Beard) Wolcott, both of old New England Colonial families. Mrs. Helpbringer is a member of the Society of the Descendants of Henry Wolcott, the first Governor of Connecticut, and a regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Helpbringer are the parents of three children, as follows: Glen Ethel,

born in 1913; Jean Wolcott, born in 1917; and Janet Neff, born in 1924.

Other near relatives of Mr. Helpbringer are a brother, A. S. Helpbringer, of Akron, Ohio; a cousin, John H. Helpbringer, who resides at Warrnock, Ohio; a sister, Mrs. J. S. Yaggi, of Homeworth, Ohio; an aunt, Mrs. William Ramsay, a resident of Bellaire, Ohio.

JAMES T. ROURKE—A former pioneer business man and real estate dealer of West Brighton, where his family had been seated for long years, was James T. Rourke, who was an active worker for the civic and general welfare of Richmond Borough.

James T. Rourke was born in New York City June 15, 1863, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Donovan) Rourke of that place. His father, Thomas Rourke, Sr., came to America, settling in New York City, whence he subsequently moved to Staten Island during the early part of the nineteenth century. Locating in West Brighton, which was then a small, scattered community, he promptly became one of its foremost citizens and one who foresaw a sizeable town with an attractive residential section growing up here.

Thomas Rourke, Sr., was the father of three children: Susan, deceased, who married the late James Connell of Port Richmond; James T., our subject; and Edmund, now associated with the water department at Borough Hall. During his lifetime Thomas Rourke, Sr., engaged in the shipbuilding business, one of the boats constructed during the latter part of his working life being the battleship "Maine," which went to the bottom of Havana Harbor after being struck presumably by a Spanish mine at the time of the Spanish-American War.

James T. Rourke, our subject, received his schooling at the public schools of his home town. Following this tutorship he determined to make his way as a realtor. Until 1894 he was employed by the general post office in Manhattan and then established a real estate business on Castleton Avenue, which he continued until his death on October 22, 1922.

Mr. Rourke was one of the prime movers in the founding of the West Brighton Bank and the North Shore Veteran Fireman's Association. Of the latter organization he was chief for one term. In 1903, seeing the need of hospitals on Staten Island, he went to the authorities at Mt. St. Vincent's at Kingsbridge, Manhattan, and induced the Mother Superior to purchase the present site of St. Vincent's Hospital. He later became the secretary of the committee in charge of the affairs of the hospital.

In political circles Mr. Rourke was a Republican and was chairman for the First Ward, known as the town of Castleton. In addition to the insurance, mercantile and furniture businesses that he set up, he became active in civic organizations and charitable enterprises. He erected the present building located on Castleton Avenue and Broadway, West Brighton, in 1903, in which his son, Thomas, carried on business enterprises until June 1, 1929. Through the building of this edifice he became known as "The Mayor of the Hub," the hub being designated as one of Staten Island's busiest corners. Large property holdings were also acquired by him, the majority of these remaining in the hands of his family today.

James T. Rourke married Mary Fleming, daughter of John and Caroline (Gorman) Fleming, whose parents were natives of Ireland. John Fleming, who was born in New York City, came to Staten Island

about 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company H, 69th Infantry Regiment, and was severely wounded at the first battle of Bull Run and died shortly after while home on furlough. James T. and Mary (Fleming) Rourke were the parents of eight children, of whom the following are living: 1. Thomas A., who conducts a furniture business in West New Brighton. He married Gertrude C. McGirr of New York City and they are the parents of five children. 2. Susan, who married Max Spiro, a business man of Stapleton. 3. Marie L., living at the family home on Taylor Street. 4. Anna, who married Thomas Hennessey, of Newark, New Jersey. 5. James T., Jr., engaged in mercantile business on Staten Island.

FRANK CADMUS MERRELL—Closely interwoven with the industrial, political and social history of Staten Island are the reviews of our pioneer families. Their strong characteristics, their unbounded integrity and their untiring efforts have played a vital part in forming the foundation of our present borough as a representative municipality of Greater New York. The story contained herein deals with the Merrells and more particularly with one of their descendants, Frank C. Merrell of Port Richmond.

The Merrell or Merrill family records which, from 1681 to the present day, give evidence of their influence as land-holders and of their participation in local, civic, mercantile and marine affairs, definitely associate these people with the history of such settlements as Mariners Harbor, Bulls Head, Bloomfield, New Springville, Chelsea and Rossville. A William Merrell was represented here in 1681, held a land grant near Rossville in 1686 and had his cattlemark recorded in 1693. In fact, the section now known as Bloomfield was once called Merrill Town, named in honor of an early member of the family who lived there. Further information discloses that various place names throughout the Island, designating streets or avenues, gained their appellations from the Merrills. Merrell Avenue was thus named and it is significant that by the side of that thoroughfare (not far from Richmond Avenue) the Merrell Cemetery is situated, wherein can be found headstones bearing the names of members of other settlers such as the Deckers, Braisteds, Martins and Owens. It is naturally true also that the Merrells intermarried with the Gowans, Woglums, Housmans, Egberts, Van Wagners and other pioneer families.

With the coming of the Revolutionary War they gave their assistance to the cause of the colonists. It is written that one, Lambert Merrill, was a member of the Committee of Safety, a body which appointed Adrian Banker and Richard Lawrence to represent the county in the Provincial Congress. Sometime later another Merrell was a county judge and representative in the Colonial Assembly.

In religious worship, records show that a large portion of the early Merrells attended the Port Richmond Dutch Reformed Church; others worshipped at St. Andrew's Church in Richmond; Asbury Methodist Church and Woodrow Methodist Church. It is worthy of note that one of the earliest representatives was a petitioner for a charter for St. Andrew's Church and later in 1723 served as a warden of that house of worship.

The Merrells are of English descent and are one of the oldest of Staten Island families. Their progenitors in America and on Staten Island as well, were Richard Merrell (recorded in the census of



Gilbert L. Merrell



Frank C. Merrell

1706 as being sixty-three years of age) and his wife, Sarah Wells Merrell, who emigrated to America from Warwickshire, England, in 1675. According to the census of 1706 Richard and Sarah Wells Merrell had four sons: Philip, aged twenty-eight; Richard, twenty-six; John, twenty-one; and Thomas, seventeen. It is quite generally believed that after arriving in New York, or possibly on the New Jersey shore, they crossed to Staten Island almost immediately and spent the remaining years of their life here. Documents prove that Richard Merrell was living here as early as 1681, that land was surveyed for him in 1697, that he was an assessor, north division, in 1699. He was also mentioned as a freeholder in 1701-02 and as an overseer in 1704.

At a point during the middle of the eighteenth century we come upon our first definite record. Thomas Merrell, known as "Sawmill Thomas" because of his ownership of a sawmill located in Chelsea on a stream of water (periodically known as Sawmill Creek, Maggie's Creek and Broad Creek) was baptized in 1759 and later in life married Magdalena or Margaret Decker. According to arithmetical deduction it is more than probable that he was the father of a son, Thomas. The latter was born about 1790 and his marriage to Sally Hatfield is recorded in the Dutch Reformed Church at Port Richmond as having occurred on February 21, 1813. Six children of this union: William, grandfather of our subject; John, Thomas, Mary, Anne and Sarah, were all baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church in 1826. Three others were born afterwards, Oliver, born in 1828, and George and Hatfield, birth dates unknown.

William Merrell, the eldest of these nine children, was born in 1820 and during his lifetime followed the occupation of an oysterman in Mariners Harbor. He was known as an astute business man, a devout Christian and a loyal friend. He took as his wife Mary E. Decker, daughter of Israel and Catharine (Barcalow) Decker, who for many years resided in Hollands Hook. Catharine Barcalow was a sister of Lavina Barcalow, who in turn became the wife of Mathew Decker, a brother of Israel. Through these marriages, and that of Jane, daughter of Mathew and Lavina (Barcalow) Decker to Daniel Van Name (see sketch of Roger Van Name, Volume III, page 306), the Merrell family also became allied with the Van Name, Barcalow and Decker families. William and Mary E. (Decker) Merrell, whose deaths occurred in December, 1898, and January 22, 1920, respectively, became the parents of two sons: George Wilson, whose demise came in July, 1904, at the age of fifty-eight, and Gilbert Lafayette, of whom further.

Gilbert L. Merrell, known as Lafayette Merrell, was born in Mariners Harbor in 1850 and acquired his education in the local schools. Being raised to manhood in a section where the oyster trade was virtually at the height of its development, due to the nourishment furnished oysters by the fresh waters of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers running into Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound, and having his father's career as a further incentive, it was not surprising that he should enter such an industry. After acquainting himself with a knowledge of oyster raising he set forth on his own initiative and at length was enabled to organize a thriving business of his own. For the balance of the century Gilbert Merrell was thus engaged, ending only when the oyster beds along Staten Island became polluted by harbor refuse and local residents were thus forced

to seek other livelihoods. His death took place in 1924 after an interesting and useful life.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Merrell was identified with matters of civil and religious importance in Mariners Harbor and was acknowledged a leading citizen. He was a zealous church worker connected with the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church. His marriage took place at Bayonne, New Jersey, in 1874, to Margaret Elizabeth Cadmus, of that city, whose death occurred in 1923, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. and Mrs. Merrell became the parents of two sons: Frank Cadmus of whom further, and William, who died in June, 1903, at the age of twenty-four.

Frank C. Merrell was born in Mariners Harbor on June 1, 1875. After receiving his preliminary schooling in his native village he attended Trinity School in New York. Then, at the behest of his uncle, George Wilson Merrell, who had for many years been associated with the silk trade as a buyer for some of the larger department stores in New York City, he entered the textile industry. From that time until 1899 he was identified with various wholesale silk and velvet concerns in Manhattan, thus being enabled to gain necessary knowledge and experience. For a period of more than thirty-one years thereafter, from 1899 to 1931, he was associated with the well-known firm of Cheney Brothers, first as a sales representative for one of their agencies and finally, in a more responsible capacity, with the parent company.

Like members of his family before him, Mr. Merrell has manifested an enduring interest in church activities. During the years of his residence in Mariners Harbor he was a member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years served as financial secretary. He also worked earnestly in behalf of the Sunday school as a teacher and assistant superintendent. In later years, after he had taken residence in Port Richmond, he was accepted to membership in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and now serves on the official board of the church. Mr. Merrell's fraternal affiliation is with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons.

Frank C. Merrell's marriage took place on October 12, 1898, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, to Phoebe G. Stull, whose family lived on Staten Island for some years. Her parents were Peter, deceased, and Mary E. (Staats) Stull. On her paternal side Mrs. Merrell's family was native to upstate New York, in the district about Geneva; her mother, however, came from Somerset County, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrell have three children: 1. Gilbert W., the eldest, is a merchant of Larchmont, New York, where he resides with his wife, Helen Mawhinney. 2. Wilson S., who is associated with the silk industry, married Elizabeth Pangburn, and they have a son, Wilson S., Jr. 3. Walter F., who resides at home, is in the investment banking business in Manhattan. The Merrell residence is situated at No. 25 Clinton Place, Port Richmond.

JACOB KOCH—The founder of a large bakery establishment in New Brighton that bears his name, and a native of Germany who came to the United States at an early age, Jacob Koch was a self-made man endowed with a whole-hearted love for work and a capacity for management that stood him in good stead during his successful career in this country.

Jacob Koch was born June 9, 1847, in Alsace, Germany, his father being Jacob Koch, Sr. At an early age he journeyed to the United States in a sailing boat and settled in New Orleans. His brothers, Ferdinand, George and Henry located in Baltimore, Maryland.

With the opening of the Civil War Jacob Koch came to New York, where he joined the 1st New York Lincoln Cavalry. Following the close of the Civil War, in which the Koch brothers served, a bakery business with Jacob Koch as the principal backer and the manager was opened in Stapleton. After a few years the establishment was transferred to Jersey Street, New Brighton, and from that time on it prospered greatly under management of members of the Koch family. The business became known as "Jacob Koch's Sons" and serves not only a considerable portion of New Brighton and Tompkinsville dwellers but residents in other portions of the Island. The concern also maintains a large retail store situated on Richmond Terrace near Jersey Street.

Two brothers of Jacob Koch, Fred and George, mentioned previously as residents of Maryland, went to that State after they had first aided in the founding of the Koch store here on Staten Island. They are now engaged in the wood carving occupation as is another brother, Henry, who went to New Jersey.

Jacob Koch married Caroline Wenz of Baden, Germany, in Stapleton, on January 29, 1870. She was a daughter of Christopher and Caroline Wenz, of a prominent Stapleton family. Her father was engaged in the cutting business in that village. She had a brother, Edward, deceased, who was a noted architect of New York, and also two sisters who married and became residents of New York.

Jacob Koch died in June, 1909, at the age of seventy-two years. He was buried in Silvermount Cemetery. His wife survived him until March 7, 1920, when she died at the age of seventy-three years and was buried in the same cemetery.

Jacob Koch and his wife were the parents of eight children: 1. Matilda, who died July 19, 1929. 2. Katharine, married David Ripley and they are the parents of three daughters. 3. Caroline, married William S. Jones and they have one daughter. 4. Henry, married Mary Persick and is the father of two daughters. 5. Jacob, married Elvine Comtois and has three sons. 6. Edward, married Anna Marshall and they have one son and two daughters. 7. Hermann, served in the navy during the World War. 8. George, died April 9, 1920, of the influenza, after serving in the commissary department of the army during the World War.

Each of the four sons is now engaged in the bakery business and their establishment is located at No. 117 Jersey Street, New Brighton.

CARL F. ETTLINGER—As one of the prominent members in local engineering circles and as a partner in the firm of North, Allison and Ettlinger, St. George, Mr. Ettlinger has attained a successful position in this field of endeavor by his own initiative and self-preparation for his career. He began at the bottom in the profession and by his eager desire to advance, worked by day and studied by night until his efforts were rewarded, first in being granted his surveyor's license, and still later by the formation of a land surveying firm which is now recognized as one of Staten Island's leading enterprises.

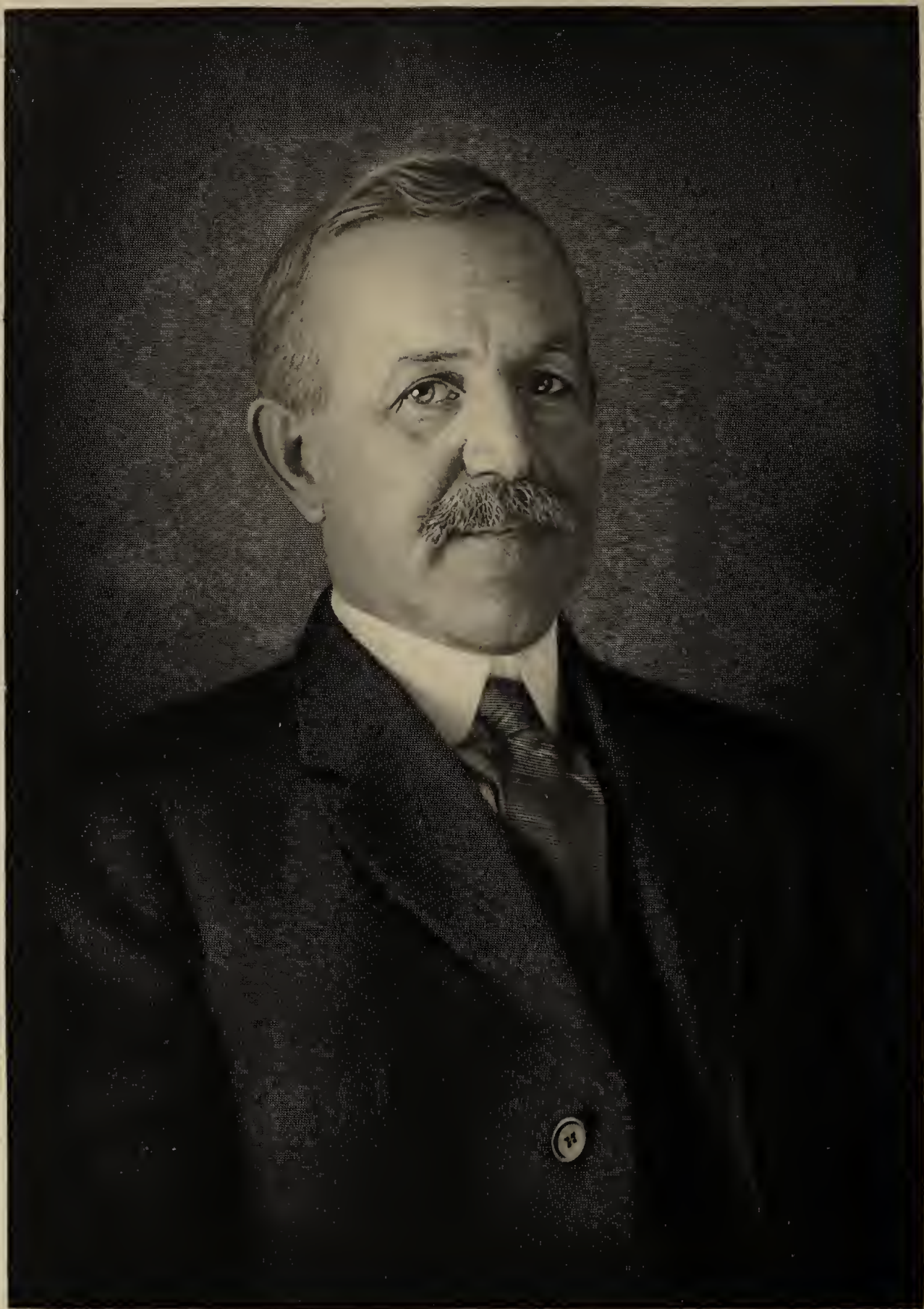
Mr. Ettlinger was born on Clove Road, West New

Brighton, September 22, 1891, son of Charles F. and Catherine (Matthius) Ettlinger. Charles F. Ettlinger died in 1899, when his son was but eight years of age. The former was the son of Louis Ettlinger, with whom he learned the trade of jewelry box making and later became a member of the manufacturing concern known as L. Ettlinger and Sons, of Graniteville. A more detailed account of the Ettlinger family history appears elsewhere in this work. Charles F. Ettlinger was, until his death, active in local affairs and served as deacon of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Ettlinger was a member of the Matthius family which has resided on Staten Island for years, and a similar account of them is to be found in this work. Charles F. and Catherine (Matthius) Ettlinger had the following children: Lillian, married Emil Sarter and they have one daughter; Helen, married Charles Hermann and they have four children; Carl F.

Carl F. Ettlinger was educated in the old Public School No. 19 in West New Brighton, the parochial school of St. John's Lutheran Church, which he attended for seven years, and was graduated from Public School No. 30 in the first graduating class. He then entered Curtis High School, where he remained for two and one-half years, until February, 1909. On March 8, 1909, he took a minor position in the employ of Pettigrew and Bragdon, a prominent firm of civil engineers, and then he was associated with Henry P. Morrison, both firms having their headquarters on Staten Island. He started as an axeman and gradually worked his way forward to the extent that in December, 1912, he received his surveyor's license from the city. While engaged with this concern he continued his education by attending at night, Curtis High School, for two and one-half years. On May 12, 1913, Mr. Ettlinger formed a partnership with George W. Allison, who has also been connected with Pettigrew and Bragdon, and together they established a business with offices in the old Richmond County Savings Bank Building, as Allison and Ettlinger. Their clientele continued to grow and expand with success and on February 1, 1918, George K. North was taken into the firm and the new partnership became known as North, Allison and Ettlinger, with new quarters in the Crabtree Building.

On May 1, 1924, the concern moved to their present commodious offices in the Hugot Building, next to the Crabtree Building, on Richmond Terrace, St. George. Their business covers topographical surveys, general surveying, engineering and development work and their organization has had charge of most of the principal projects which have done so much to bring Richmond County to its present progressive position in metropolitan affairs. They serve as representative surveyors for important title and abstract companies, and one of their most important commissions was the production of the first land map used on Staten Island. Mr. Ettlinger has complete charge of all outside work and confines his activities entirely to Staten Island. On February 13, 1932, Mr. North passed away and Messrs. Allison and Ettlinger continue the firm. In civic and social activities he takes a prominent part and is an enthusiastic supporter of worth while projects destined to assist public welfare and development. He is a member of the local Kiwanis Club and in his religious adherence is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, where he acts as trustee.

During the recent World War Mr. Ettlinger uti-



John A. Snyder

lized his professional ability and skill for the good of the cause and had charge of government contracts in Tennessee, New York and Maryland and other points, while his firm was associated with the J. G. White Corporation at the time in assembling and producing topographical surveys.

Carl F. Ettlinger married, on October 28, 1915, Meta Dreyer, daughter of Eibe D. and Katherine (Beckert) Dreyer, of German lineage, residents of West New Brighton. Eibe D. Dreyer lives retired, after many years spent in the meat and produce business. Mr. and Mrs. Ettlinger are the parents of two children: Doris Helene, born July 24, 1916, and Carlton Harold, born February 18, 1919. Both were graduated from Public School No. 45 and are now attending Curtis High School.

JOHN ALFRED SNYDER—The executive head of one of the largest building material firms on Staten Island and associated in official capacities with a number of our financial institutions, John A. Snyder is numbered among the prominent men of the community and a man whose opinion bears much influence. He is of the fifth generation of a family long resident in New York State in Ulster County who contributed in large measure to the early history of this district and to the town of Saugerties as well.

According to "Olde Ulster" (a history compiled by Benjamin Myer Brink in ten volumes), the first member of the Snyder family to come to America was Martin or Martinus Snyder, who is recorded as being of "Hackenberg, Germany." This account seems to indicate that the family was of German descent, but other records point to the belief that the Snyders were of Dutch ancestry, which is undoubtedly true. For instance, the town of "Kickenberg" where Martin Snyder was a resident for some time, is later referred to by the author of "Olde Ulster" as "Kerckberg"—"Kerck" being the Dutch name for "Church," and therefore the town was evidently located in Holland. Furthermore, the government of Hackenberg, from whom Martin Snyder received a certificate of good character before coming to America, was alluded to as being in the "church district of Flounders" or Flanders, which of course, was not a part of Germany. Further, we are informed that the settlers of Ulster County, New York, came for the most part from the Palatinate, then an outlying district of German territory adjacent to the border of Holland, mostly populated by the Dutch. Lastly, names herein and later referred to, indicate also the Dutch origin of the family.

Martin or Martinus Snyder was born in June, 1698, reared in his native land and married Annah Deamute Backer who was born in 1703. He and his wife were blessed with a son, Henry, before voyaging to America. They were among the first of their countryfolk to arrive and settle permanently here. It is recorded that about 1723 they came to Ulster County, and forthwith located in New Paltz. After remaining here for several years they removed to the town now named Saugerties, residing in the section known then as Churchland, a picturesque country spot. In the meantime they had become the parents of several children, some of whom had grown to adult age and were in readiness to settle down in the district. With their sons and grandchildren, the elder Snyders resided in Saugerties, near a stream called Mud Kill, in a group of seven families, thus keeping alive the custom of a compact little colony. Sometimes later the wooden dwelling house owned

by Martin Snyder was burned to the ground, and in its stead he erected a new residence, enclosed by large stone walls. Besides the son, Henry, he and his wife had eventually become parents of thirteen other children, three daughters and ten sons, all born in America. They were: Annah, Margarit, Catherine, Zechariah, Johannes, William, Jeremiah, Christian, Benjamin, Henry, Martin, 2d, of further mention, and twin sons named Abraham and Isaac, the latter two born in 1750. Martin Snyder, the elder, died in Saugerties, June 26, 1778, at the age of eighty and was buried there. His wife survived him until September 10, 1787, having attained eighty-four years of age.

Martin Snyder, the second, was born on February 22, 1748, in Saugerties, received whatever education there could be obtained in those early times, and married Trineke Newkirk, of a family long represented thereabouts. He was a farmer by occupation, being the proprietor of a considerable acreage in the vicinity of his home.

"Olde Ulster" which is devoted to a minute and accurate personal history of many of the best known families in Ulster County, also relates that Martin Snyder, 2d, and his wife had nine children. Within the pages of the history under "The Katsbaan Church Records," the dates of birth of these children are recorded. There were seven sons and two daughters, as follows: Joel, Moses, Jonah, Henry, Noah, Simon Peter, Martin, Annah and Sarah. (Of these, Henry, the grandfather of our John A. Snyder, was born October 20, 1795, and was baptized November 22d of that year, it being recorded that he was a child of "Martinus Snijder and Tryntje Nieuwkerk, and as sponsors there were Hendrikus Wek and Margaritha Borhans.") The death of Trineke Newkirk came in 1816, her husband subsequently marrying (second) the widow Carn (maiden name, Mary Overbagh). Martin Snyder, 2d, passed away on February 2, 1831, at the age of eighty-two, his wife surviving him by a few years.

Henry Snyder, son of Martin, 2d and Trineke (Newkirk) Snyder, lived in Saugerties during his lifetime and was active in local town affairs. He married Sara Ann Decker, also a native of Saugerties and of an old Dutch family. They were representative citizens and attendants at the Saugerties Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry Snyder passed away at the age of seventy-four; his wife died between 1867 and 1869, having reached the age of sixty-five. They were buried in Mountain View Cemetery at Saugerties. Their children were: Isaac, Christina, William J., father of our Mr. Snyder, and George K.

William J. Snyder was educated in Saugerties and in later life became owner and manager of both passenger and freight steamers plying on the Hudson River between New York City and Albany. He married Emily Haughtaling, also of an old Ulster County family, and they were the parents of children as follows: John A., of this review; Frank W., associated with his brother; Sadie O., now Mrs. David H. Van Name of Flushing, Long Island, and five children, who died young.

John A. Snyder was born in Saugerties, November 28, 1861, and attended the public schools of his native county. At thirteen years of age he entered the law offices of Charles Davis of that town and began to take up the study of the law, with the intention of entering that profession, but a commercial life held for him a stronger appeal, so he discontinued this effort. He then went into the coal

and lumber business of his uncle, George K. Snyder, in Saugerties; but in the late 70's severed his connection with the latter, and in conjunction with his father organized there, the original firm of William J. Snyder and Sons, to conduct the same kind of business. In 1887 they removed to Staten Island and started a lumber and builder's supply trade under the same name. The firm continued thus until December 5, 1905, in which year William J. Snyder passed away. The business was then reorganized as J. A. Snyder and Brother, later being again reorganized as the Snyder-Schiel Corporation, of which company John A. Snyder is president; Frank W. Snyder, treasurer; William P. Schiel, secretary; and J. Donald Snyder, assistant treasurer. The concern handles all kinds of building materials and is noted throughout the Island for the excellence and quality of its service. In addition to his presidency in the Snyder-Schiel Corporation, Mr. Snyder holds other offices, as: first vice-president of the Richmond County Savings Bank; president of the Northfield Savings and Loan Association; and director of the Richmond Insurance Company. He is a director and one of the organizers of the original Port Richmond National Bank, known now as the Staten Island National Bank and Trust Company and is prominently identified with a number of other business institutions.

On December 12, 1889, Mr. Snyder was married to Nancy Shultis, daughter of William R. and Hester A. (MacDonald) Shultis, of Saugerties. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of two children, as follows: Hester, born February 8, 1891, who is a graduate of Vassar College and resides with her parents; J. Donald, born December 24, 1893, a graduate of Dartmouth College. J. Donald Snyder is also a director of the Snyder-Schiel Corporation and holds the same office with the Westerleigh Building Loan and Savings Association; is a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, the Masonic Club; the Rotary Club and Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He was formerly with the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Commercial Department in Brooklyn for two years. During the World War he served in the navy (1918-1919) at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. He married in New York City, at St. George's Church, on September 17, 1918, Theodora Stevens of Annadale, daughter of the late Theodore and Genevieve (Moore) Stevens. They have two children: John A., born October 4, 1919, and Donald Stevens, born February 6, 1925.

JAMES J. FETHERSTON—As one whose efforts have been directed toward the organization and support of local amateur and professional athletics during a lengthy period, Mr. Fetherston has become recognized as one of the more prominent and enthusiastic sportsmen on Staten Island. For a number of years he was associated with the city government, his post being that of investigator in the office of the commissioner of jurors, New York County. At present he is engaged in business in Manhattan.

The Fetherston family is of Irish ancestry. Mr. Fetherston's father, Andrew, was a native of Ireland, but was brought to the United States by his parents when but six years of age. After arriving in New York, he crossed the bay to Staten Island and with the exception of a brief period, spent the remainder of his lifetime in New Brighton. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted for service with the

Northern Army and fought in the ranks for four years.

Returning immediately to Staten Island following the close of the conflict, Andrew Fetherston devoted his time to civil duties for virtually the remainder of his lifetime. The first post of importance held by him in the local government of New Brighton was that of assessor, but he was subsequently designated deputy tax commissioner. He was a highly regarded citizen, active in civic affairs, keenly interested in political questions of the day and a thorough sportsman. His death came in 1903, the result of an automobile accident. Mr. Fetherston had married Elizabeth Devine, likewise of Irish descent.

Their son, James J. Fetherston, was born on August 1, 1873, in New Brighton. He first attended Public School No. 16, and while there developed both a liking and an aptitude for athletics, particularly those of an outdoor nature.

James J. Fetherston entered the service of the city, being employed in the office of the commissioner of jurors of New York County and serving for some years as a process server. Later he was made an investigator in the office of the commissioner of jurors.

But a consideration of Mr. Fetherston's career at large must necessarily involve his sports activities, particularly on Staten Island. As a youth he was an exceptionally fine boxer and as time went on he fought several important matches. Later, due to his sincere regard for that sport and for the principles of fair play and physical development it engendered, he became a manager and conditioner of boxers. The success of "Frankie" Daly in local rings was due in large measure to his tutelage. Mr. Fetherston also built up a splendid reputation as a match maker and promoter, having charge of indoor bouts for the Richmond Boxing Club and the Coliseum at Port Richmond and outdoor boxing shows at the Port Richmond Baseball Park and South Beach. As a reward for his services and his warm attachment to the sport, he was appointed boxing inspector for the New York State Athletic Commission under the old Horton Law and made president of the Staten Island Athletic Association. As head of the latter organization it became his good fortune to give a large number of Staten Island boxers a start toward successful ring careers.

James J. Fetherston has one son, Edward Andrew, who has spent some time on the stage, having played important rôles in dramatic productions in New York and elsewhere. He took part in the Paramount film, "Old Ironsides." When Eddie Dowling left "Sallie, Irene and Mary" he was chosen to act in his place. He married Virginia Cortleigh, widow of Eddie Lyons, stage comedian.

MISS NELLE FRANCES BRINCKERHOFF

—In narrating a community's events, historians emphasize its progress in a religious, educational and social sense. Along with these they, too, consider its political and economic development. Coincidentally, Staten Island's churches have contributed greatly to local advancement and this review deals largely with such a thesis. It also treats of the Rev. J. Howard Brinckerhoff, for nearly a decade pastor of the Brighton Heights Reformed Church and his late sister, Miss Nelle F. Brinckerhoff, long active in patriotic and social affairs here on the Island.

The Brinckerhoffs are descended from one Joris

Dircksen Brinckerhoff, a Dutch pioneer, who came to Manhattan in 1638, proposing to settle on Staten Island, but later settled on Wallabout Bay, whose name is also mentioned in this work, "Staten Island and Its People." He lived here during the middle portion of the seventeenth century, it being related that an attempt was made to colonize Staten Island by him and Cornelis Melyn. The latter had obtained from the managers of the Dutch West India Company in Holland permission to found this colony and be its patroon. According to Colonial documents Melyn made preliminary arrangements to proceed, for on August 15, 1641 (or thereabouts) Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff and Francis Jansen obtained a release from him to work on Staten Island. Another record states "because a short time before the arrival here of Cornelis Melyn and Joris Dircksen, some farmers on Staten Island had been killed by the savages which had frightened the wife of Dircksen so much that she will not live on the Island now." References: Documents of Colonial History, 13:8. Thus it appears as though these two men, Melyn and Dircksen, had once held definite plans for possessing the entire Island.

As time went on, the Brinckerhoffs became more and more identified with Manhattan, Long Island and New Jersey history, an occasional branch dwelling on Staten Island. It was through Miss Brinckerhoff's ancestor, Dirck Brinckerhoff, that she became eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, for he joined Washington's forces in Dutchess County.

The parents of our recent Staten Island residents were Walter and Margaret (McLean) Brinckerhoff, who had five children, as follows: The Rev. J. Howard, mentioned later; Edward W., a resident of San Francisco, California; Frederick M., who lives in Hollywood of the same State; Nelle Frances, of this review; and Joseph B. C., deceased.

The Rev. J. Howard Brinckerhoff studied for the ministry at Rutgers College and New Brunswick Theological Seminary. In 1917, after serving at Herkimer, New York, he was called to the pastorate of the Brighton Heights Reformed Church on Staten Island. At the end of six years at this house of worship he compiled a church history, an interesting and valuable document which draws attention to the earlier days in its existence when a small congregation found itself badly handicapped for funds to carry on this work. Briefly, the church was established in 1818 largely through the efforts of Daniel D. Tompkins, one time Governor of New York and vice-President of the United States. The first church building, however, was not erected until after 1820, and its first pastor was the Rev. John E. Miller of Albany. After his death in 1847, the following ministers had successively taken charge of the parish until the dedication in 1864 of the present edifice at St. Mark's Place and Fort Hill Place, New Brighton: The Rev. Alexander Thompson, three years; the Rev. Philip M. Brett, 1851-60; the Rev. Edward W. Hitchcock, 1860-66. The ground for the new edifice was offered by Dr. Theodore Walser and funds were forthcoming from John C. Green. In 1866 the Rev. H. C. Timlow ascended the pulpit and on March 23, 1870, the church's official name became that of "The Reformed Church, Brighton Heights, Staten Island." Ministries from 1867 to the present were the Rev. I. Ralston Smith; the Rev. Thomas G. Watson; the Rev. Mr. Rea; the Rev. W. T. Enyard, 1873-79; the Rev. William W. Clark, 1880-87; the Rev. John

Hutchins, who afterwards went to Connecticut, 1887-1893; the Rev. Thomas O. Lowe, 1893-98; the Rev. Henry C. Stout, 1898-1902; the Rev. Arthur C. Allen for five years; the Rev. George C. Lenington, 1908-17; the Rev. J. Howard Brinckerhoff, 1917-26, and the Rev. J. H. Warnshuis, present pastor.

The Rev. Brinckerhoff left Staten Island in 1926, spent one year in the Orient and then became associate minister of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

Miss Nelle F. Brinckerhoff was born in Jersey City in 1869 and received her education there. She came to Staten Island when her brother was called to the Brighton Heights Reformed Church and here spent the greater part of her remaining years. She soon evinced a deep interest in the work of the Brighton Heights Reformed Church and a liking for Staten Island. Of a generous nature, endowed with a sympathy toward the unfortunate, she lent immeasurable assistance to local charities. For some years she served on the boards of directors of the Home for Seamen's Children, the Mariners' Family Asylum and the Seamen's Church Institute. None the less active was her support of Richmond County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was regent from 1922 to 1924. In addition, she was a member of the Staten Island Woman's Club and prominent in social affairs.

The authors of this historical work, the Messrs. Leng and Davis, knew her and appreciated the fine qualities that were her heritage and her competence toward worthy causes. Miss Brinckerhoff's place of residence was the Beverly Apartments, St. Mark's Place, until 1928, when ill health compelled her to spend the winter months in California. Her summer residence, in the meantime, was established at St. James, Long Island. Her death occurred December 9, 1931, in New York. Funeral services were held from the Reformed Church, East Eighty-ninth Street in the city, with interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

IDA DUDLEY DALE AND ALLIED FAMILIES—Recognized as pioneers in the settlement of Staten Island and Westchester County as well, the Martlings are truly synonymous with history of our Island and related to our time-honored families of past generations. Their records have been perpetuated through the diligent genealogical research conducted by Miss Ida Dudley Dale, of West New Brighton, a lineal descendant of this distinguished family, as well as of three other Huguenot pioneers of Staten Island, the Sees, Demarests and De Veaux. Miss Dale, in addition to her literary talents, is also an accomplished portrait painter, and has executed canvases depicting out-of-door surroundings, including old Martling landmarks of local significance and natural beauty. A life-long resident of Staten Island and educated principally in this community, she has lent her influence to affairs of historic, social and civic importance.

On her paternal side, Miss Dale is descended from a family of Swedish origin, the spelling of the name being "Otterdahl," but, by act of Legislature, was shortened later to "Dale," an English cognomen of old Norse origin. Recorded in Cathedral Archives at Gothenburgh and "Memoirs of Clergy" at Library in Gefle, Sweden, is mention of the Rev. Charles Magnus Otterdahl, graduate of Lund University. He married Helene Fredrika Svenberg, daughter of

the Rev. Jonas Svenberg, and they were the parents of Jonas Daniel Otterdahl, of further mention, born in the vicarage of "Lassehaga," Lysekil, Sweden.

Jonas D. Otterdahl, or Dale, received his education in his native land, and became an officer of the Royal Swedish Navy. After voyaging to America about the year 1824, he met Miss Mary Wanzer in New York, was united in marriage to her and subsequently became a citizen of the United States. His wife was a daughter of Gideon and Julia (Hyde) Wanzer, and a descendant of the earliest settlers of New York and Boston, among whom was Jan Jansen Wanshaer (Wanzer), mentioned in Irving's "History of the Knickerbockers," and said to have been "the first naval officer in America." As such he was appointed by Governor Peter Stuyvesant to aid in the protection of the city of New York. The Wanzers of Revolutionary times were well-known Long Island patriots, while the Hydes also aided the cause of the Colonists. One, Benjamin Hyde, was a soldier in the Massachusetts Militia during the Revolution.

Jonas D. Dale and family resided in New York and Providence, Rhode Island. All of his life he followed a marine career and it is related that while in command of a steamer on the Providence Line, he instituted the sentimental and patriotic idea of lowering the ship's flag when passing a buoy opposite East Tenth Street, then the city limit. Owing to his ability to speak Russian, he was sent by the United States Government, in charge of a fleet of vessels of war, purchased from us by Russia.

He had a sister, Anna Julia, who married Judge Frederick Bundsen, heir of "Holma" and The Island, Borno, Lysekil, Sweden; and among their distinguished descendants were two daughters, Victoria and Felicia, the former an operatic singer and the latter a pianist of note. A grandson, Dr. Charles Albin Bundsen, founded the "Swedish National Sanatorium for Tuberculosis" at Denver, Colorado, of which he is medical director. The establishment of this institution has been of inestimable value to both the Swedish people and Americans as well, and it is doubtless the most modern of its kind here and abroad. Europe has nothing quite so complete and well arranged for the treatment of tuberculosis as the sanatorium's new Mayflower Building which was dedicated in May, 1931. Besides being knighted by King Gustaf of Sweden for his service to Swedish-Americans, Dr. Bundsen was also rewarded with medals from the United States Government and the State of Colorado for his service at the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

Jonas D. and Mary (Wanzer) Dale had a son, Charles Gideon Dale, Sr., born in New York City, June 26, 1831. He studied mechanical engineering, becoming skilled in his profession and especially conversant with the details of steam engineering. In early manhood he served as engineer in the Merchant Marine Service aboard the "Herman," sailing between Bremen, Germany; Southampton, England; and New York. His comrade on approximately eighty voyages was Thomas Jefferson Griffin, discussed later in this narrative. On September 15, 1858, after the "Herman" had made her last ocean voyage, Mr. Dale entered the United States Revenue Marine Service, and served with distinction for seventeen years.

Engineer Dale was duly assigned to the "Harriet Lane," commanded by Captain John France and sailed first to Paraguay where treaty difficulties between that country and the United States were ad-

justed. He was aboard the vessel when she was placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales and party during a visit to the United States in 1860. In April of 1861, while acting as an escort for the "Star of the West," which carried supplies for Fort Sumter, the "Harriet Lane" was fired upon, Engineer Dale thus witnessing the first shot of the Civil War. "The Lane," a United States gunboat of six hundred and nineteen tons, three guns, was the only steam vessel in Revenue Cutter service at the outbreak of the war.

In August, 1861, he took part in the first important naval action, the capture of Fort Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina. During a part of the winter of 1862 he was on special duty in New York; was for a time stationed at the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, and was then assigned to the "Stevens," also known as the "Naugatuck," a new floating steam battery which coöperated with the navy in operations resulting in the capture of Norfolk, Virginia, and in the attack on Drury's Bluff, James River, May 15, 1863. He served with Admiral Farragut, of the Western Blockading Squadron, and later under Admiral Porter. Under the latter's command he was chief engineer of the United States Gunboat "Miami," and participated in the engagements with the Confederate ram, "Albemarle," April and May, 1864. In the attack on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, December 24-25, 1864, and January 13 to 15, 1865, Engineer Dale distinguished himself, being among the naval officers to lead a detachment of sailors and marines to accompany the troops in the assault. After the war he continued to the United States Revenue Marine (now the Coast Guard), as chief engineer, aboard several ships in succeeding years, being stationed at various cities throughout the country. His resignation took place in August, 1874.

He, in association with one or two other veterans, organized the Barbara Frietchie Post of Brooklyn, Grand Army of the Republic; was identified with Security Council, 536, American Legion of Honor, serving two years as its commander; was a member of the Masonic Order and a Republican by political persuasion. He was a deacon of the Union Baptist Church of Brooklyn for ten years.

Many an enjoyable week-end was passed on Staten Island, in the old homestead of his erstwhile friend, Naval Engineer Thomas Jefferson Griffin, following the marriage of his son to Ida C. Griffin. His death came on May 15, 1891, at his home on Madison Avenue, New York, after a brief illness; and he was buried with full military honors in Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island.

Engineer Charles G. Dale, Sr., had married in New York City, December 12, 1854, Cordelia Lauretta Von Katten, daughter of Lewis and Anna E. (Jones) Von Katten. The Von Kattens, originally from Baden, Germany, are allied with numerous well-known families, two of special prominence being the Martlings and Paines. Miss Ida Dudley Dale, having made a long and diligent genealogical study of the Martlings, both in lineal and collateral lines, it is of interest to discuss the Martling family as leading to the Paines and thence to the Von Kattens.

An appendix connected with this review will deal more specifically with the Martlings, their dwelling places and certain members of the family. Like many of the oldest families on Staten Island, the Martlings have been variously classified as Dutch,

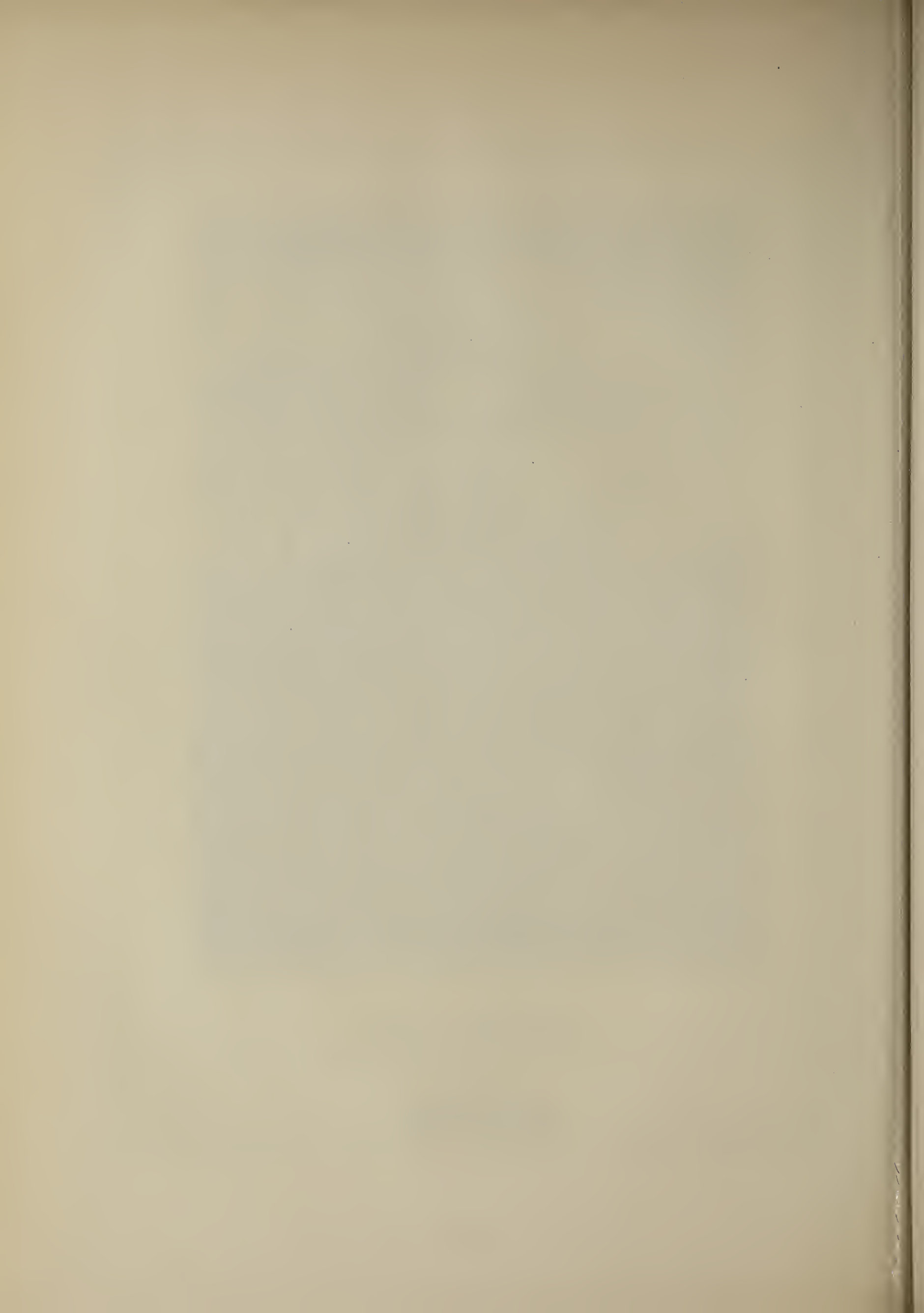


PAINTED BY IDA DUDLEY DALE

Charles Gideon Dale Sr.

U. S. NAVAL ENGINEER - U. S. S. "HARRIET LANE" - '61

Char Dale



German, French, Belgian and Italian (Waldensian.) Information, however, as gleaned later from authoritative sources, points to the Martlings as being French-Huguenots. History relates that in the emigration of Huguenots from France in the seventeenth century, there were a considerable number who selected the West Indies as a place of refuge. Johannes "Mattlings" (Martling) was the progenitor of the family in America, and came from the tropical West Indian Island, St. Eustatius, to New York (as recorded in his marriage record). He was married in New York in the Second Dutch Reformed Church of St. Nicholas to Aeltje Jans from Ruyn-derwolt in the Province of Drenthe, Holland, January 20, 1675.

Two years after this union, it is related that John Martling ("Martiline," "Mattling") received a grant of ninety-four acres on Karle's Neck at the Fresh Kills, Staten Island, southwest of Isaac See's plantation. The children of this marriage, raised on a plantation wrested from the wilderness, are shown in the census of 1706. Among them were five sons: Barent, born in 1678; Hendryk, born in 1684; Peter, born in 1689, from whom (see appendix) the more numerous Martlings of Staten Island have descended; Isaac; and lastly, Abraham, a boy of thirteen, in 1706.

Abraham Martling, son of Johannes Martling, the progenitor, was born on his father's plantation, Karle's Neck, September 5, 1693. He received excellent schooling and according to record, went to Phillipsburgh (now Tarrytown), New York, where he served for seven years as town clerk and many times as deacon and elder of the old Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church. He also was executor of the will of Frederick De Veaux of New Rochelle; and was known as a man of substance. He married Rachel De Voe (Veaux), born on the French patent of her grandfathers, David Demarest and Nicholas De Voe, in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey. Miss Ida Dudley Dale has also made a study of the De Veaux and Demarest families.

Abraham Martling built a home for his bride on the Post Road, immortalized by Washington Irving as the scene of his "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Mr. Edgar Mayhew Bacon, author of "The Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow," writes about "The Jacob Mott House, or Elizabeth Van Tassel Tavern":

More than sixty years before the "embattled farmers" at Concord "fired the shot heard round the world," when New York City was a village with five or six thousand inhabitants, one Martling lived in that house on the King's Highway. It was a sturdy, stone structure, designed to withstand the ravages of time and weather—Does anyone suppose that the discreet landlady would betray her kinsman Van Tassel or the redoubtable Abram Martling (namesake of the builder) when they planned their romantic and historic raid upon the Island of Manhattan?

But better than any of the war stories is the delicious romance which Washington Irving associated with the homestead when he made it the scene of the courtship of Sleepy Hollow. Mr. Irving was a frequent visitor at the old house, especially during the time his sister boarded with the Mott family and it is due to his discreet interposition that Mr. Jacob Mott refrained from making damaging alterations in the building after his purchase of it.

Abraham and Rachel Martling were the parents of the following children: John, Abraham, Altie, Henry, Mynnotie, Barent, Peter, Daniel and Isaac. Abraham, Jr., and the last-named three, fought in the War of the Revolution, their names being in-

scribed on the Revolutionary Soldiers' Monument on Battle Hill, Tarrytown.

The birth of Abraham Martling, Jr., occurred in April, 1719, in Tarrytown. At the age of twenty, he married Jannetie Ackerman, March 17, 1739, her parents being David and Marie (See) Ackerman. Abraham, Jr., was deacon of the Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church, was assessor of Tarrytown, and served gallantly in the Revolution, as captain of Colonel Hammond's Westchester County Militia. Known as "The Impetuous Martling" he became famous as a leader of a successful expedition against the home of General Oliver de Lancey in Bloomingdale, New York. His death occurred June 17, 1786, probably caused from injuries received in the galley fight off Tarrytown. Abraham, Jr., and Jannetie (Ackerman) Martling had eight children: Maritie, Abraham, 3d, Rachel, Catrina, Elizabeth, David, Altie, of whom further, and Mynnotie.

Altie Martling was born November 5, 1756, in Tarrytown, about the time of the French and Indian War. She married (first), on March 2, 1774, Joseph Wildey, son of Thomas Wildey and grandson of Colonel Jacob Griffin, who was identified with Staten Island in the Revolution. They were the parents of two children, Judith and Joseph. During the Revolution, Joseph Wildey was killed in the battle of White Plains, in October, 1776, and his widow married (second), February 28, 1778, Sergeant Joseph Paine, a soldier in the Fifth Massachusetts Continental Regiment. He was the son of Joseph Paine, Sr., who owned an eighty-acre lot in Woolwich, along the Kennebec River, Maine.

Sergeant Paine was taken prisoner by the British, released and later wounded so severely when doing picket duty that he was rendered unfit for further service and pensioned. A fellow prisoner of war at Bordentown, New Jersey, was his brother-in-law, Corporal David Martling, ancestor of "Squire Martling," prominent in Ridgefield, New Jersey, at present represented by Stephen Van Rensselaer Martling of that place. Altie (Martling-Wildey) Paine was forced to endure several harrowing war-time experiences (recounted graphically in Miss Dale's writings). Mrs. Paine was a member of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York. Joseph and Altie (Martling-Wildey) Paine had the following children: Jane, Leticia, Catherine, of whom further, Mary, and a son, who died in infancy.

The third daughter, Catherine, was born at Tarrytown, June 20, 1785. After the war her parents moved to Greenwich Village, New York City. When but seventeen, well educated and refined, a composer of poetry, she married a well-known local merchant, Jacob Von Katten, son of Andrew and Catrina Von Katten, neighbors of the Paines on Greenwich Street, near Park Place. Jacob Von Katten fought in the War of 1812 in the 2d New York State Artillery. He and his wife had six children: Amelia, Lewis, of whom further, Emeline, Catherine, Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth Duryea. Elizabeth D. married William Haddon and became the grandparents of Haddon Ivins, now editor of "Hudson Dispatch," and author of "Novices Abroad."

Lewis Von Katten, born January 29, 1805, in New York City, married (first), on May 10, 1825, Cecilia Ann Hamilton Nocke, by whom he had two children: Cecilia, wife of Howard S. Chilton, and Amanda, wife of Daniel Sloate of California; he married (second), May 9, 1830, Anna E. Jones, daughter of William and Elizabeth Florentine (Van

Corlear) Jones. His second wife was the sister of William Jones, Jr., superintendent of schools in New York for thirty-five years and on the maternal side, related to the Van Renssalaers, Van Corlears, Schemerhorns, Ansons and Goshens. Of a literary and artistic nature, Mr. Von Katten turned his talents to Shakespearian drama and later to success as a decorator and ornamental sign painter at Pearl and Wall streets, New York. He was a Whig in politics and a friend of President Harrison. Lewis and Anna E. (Jones) Von Katten were members of the First Baptist Church, New York; they had the following children: Cordelia Lauretta, of whom further; Edwin, Eleanor, Julia, George W., and Elizabeth.

Cordelia Lauretta Von Katten, the eldest, born July 31, 1831, married Charles Gideon Dale, Sr., on December 12, 1854. Thus this union brought her into the present Dale Family of Staten Island. Charles G. and Cordelia L. (Von Katten) Dale had three children: Charles Gideon, Jr., of whom further, Minnie Florentine and Anna Dale.

Charles Gideon Dale, Jr., was born February 5, 1857, in New York, and was graduated from high school in Brooklyn, whither the family had removed. Though he passed examinations for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he gave up the thought of a seafaring life in deference to his mother's wishes. After preparing for a banking career he entered the employ of Hatch and Foote, where at twenty-one, he was recognized as the youngest paying teller on Wall Street. Following the assassination of President Garfield, came a financial panic, the failure of his firm and the loss of his savings, with which he had planned to buy a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. He accepted a post in the Currency Department of the New York National Park Bank, but subsequently became associated with the New York County National Bank, Eighth Avenue at Fourteenth Street, New York City.

In the latter association he became well-known as a hand-writing expert and a counterfeit detector and was retained as a paying teller for nine years. In 1900 the position of cashier became his and shortly afterward, due to the serious illness of the vice-president and the absence of the president as head of another bank in St. Louis, he filled all three positions and for an eight-months period virtually carried the entire responsibility for the bank. The prodigious and unrelenting labor that he was called upon to perform, together with news of an accident to President Leland, was too much for him to bear, his death coming on October 13, 1902. A number of significant and heart-felt tributes were paid to his memory. (He was the last descendant in the male line of Jonas D. Dale.)

Mr. Dale's nature was serious and studious, and he was especially fond of astronomy and American history. He was an able judge of paintings and had a splendid library. While living in Brooklyn he acted as treasurer, librarian and Sunday school superintendent of the Baptist Church; was vice-president of the Young Men's Republican Club; member of a Chess Club and Debating Society and was initiated into the Masonic Order. After coming to Staten Island, the home of his ancestors, he became united with the Park Baptist Church; Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of Masons; Council 1145, Royal Arcanum and Medora Hook and Ladder Company of Volunteer Firemen. He also belonged to the Hyde Family Association and for recreation, enjoyed fishing, driving, gardening, walking and

reading. As a citizen he was always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need.

Mr. Dale married, on December 6, 1882, Ida Catherine Griffin, his childhood playmate, and the daughter of Thomas J. and Rebecca Dudley (Craw) Griffin. Mrs. Dale had attended Miss Morgan's private school, West New Brighton, also Boston High School and was a student at Vassar in 1874-1875.

As noted before, Charles Gideon Dale, Sr., and Thomas Jefferson Griffin had been firm friends. In justice, therefore, to a man, beloved by his country as a loyal citizen, a valiant patriot and an inventive genius worthy of only the highest commendation, it is fitting that a brief account of his life be published herein.

Thomas J. Griffin was born in Philadelphia, August 6, 1834, the son of John and Amy (Dilkes) Griffin and was descended on his maternal side from Samuel Dilkes and Jesse Pease, both of whom were soldiers in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolutionary War. He removed with his parents to Brooklyn at an early age, served an apprenticeship at the Allaire Works and succeeded in making the acquaintance of the Swedish inventor, Captain John Ericsson. Aboard the latter's experimental ship, "Ericsson," Mr. Griffin served as engineer, and later entered the Merchant Marine service, where he met and became a fast friend of Charles Gideon Dale, Sr. After serving on the United States Coast Survey boat, "Fire Fly," he volunteered for service in the Civil War and was appointed to a high office on the flagship "Roanoke." The vessel endeavored to aid Northern frigates attacked by the Southern iron-clad "Merrimac," and Mr. Griffin was privileged to witness the duel between the latter vessel and John Ericsson's new "Monitor." In 1863 Mr. Griffin was dispatched to take charge of repairs and alterations on Monitor vessels (similar to the "Monitor") and superintended the construction of the iron-clads, "Passaic," "Montauk" and "Catskill." After completing this task he was sent to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of extracting powder contained in the torpedoes on board vessels brought from Hampton Roads. A clipping from a New York paper then described him as "a persevering gentleman, who since his arrival here has also done a most important work in improving the speed of the 'Monitors.'" The remainder of Mr. Griffin's work during the war was toward the ventilation and preservation of the "Monitors," planning details for a new torpedo boat and in general, serving on Admiral Gregory's staff, assisting Captain Ericsson and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood in supervising iron-clads in the North.

Returning to peace-time endeavors and residing on Staten Island, Mr. Griffin was one of the first to realize the need of a Castleton-Bergen Point ferry and was the leader of a group of prominent citizens who made this service possible. The remainder of his life was spent largely in marine and engineering work on board ships sailing to distant lands. In 1866 his skill was availed of by the Peruvian Government in planting torpedoes in the Harbor of Callao, preparatory to the expected visit of the Spanish fleet. He also introduced a "shooting machine," a new type of gun, for Peruvian armies.

Mr. Griffin was interested in the importation of guano from the Chincha Islands off Peru, and also in the Peruvian Petroleum Company, which had their works in Zorritos, connected by steamer with





PAINTED BY IDA DUDLEY DALE

Thomas Jefferson Griffin

U. S. NAVAL ENGINEER - FRIGATE "ROANOKE" - '61

Thos J Griffin



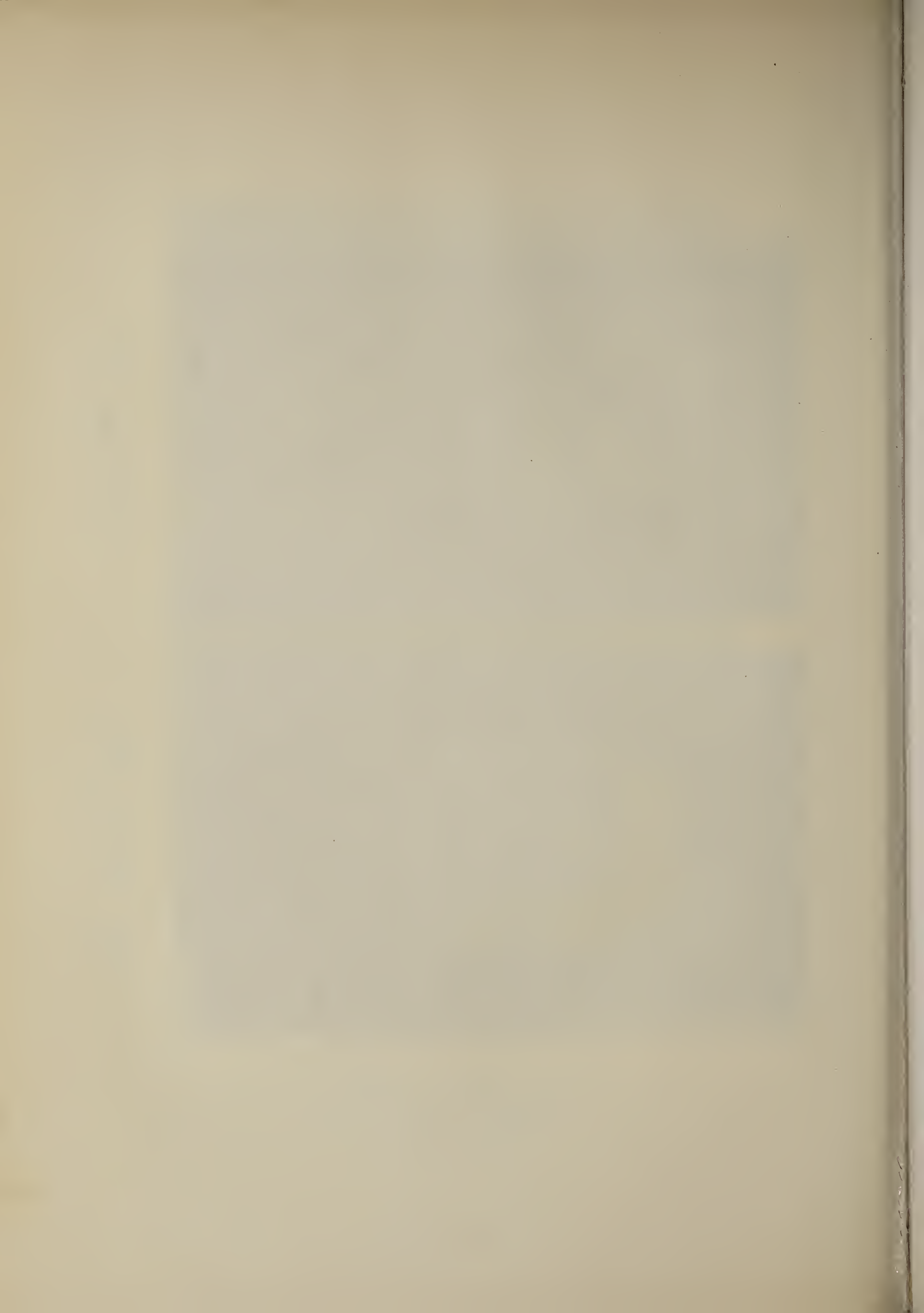
Portrait by Ida Dudley Duke

Miss Martling Paine



Photograph by Harman

Ida Dudley Duke







Painted by Ida Dudley Dale

Ida C. Dale.



Photograph by Ernest H. Seehusen

Ernest H. Seehusen

Panama. He was commissioned, in 1866, to fit up, for the use of the company, two iron ships, with large iron tanks to carry the oil in bulk for this trade. His brilliant career was cut short by yellow fever at Panama, February 21, 1867. There he was buried with military honors, his wife and children surviving him. (The family name, in this branch, was extinguished in the deaths of his young sons, Francis Gregory and Thomas Dudley Griffin.)

Returning to the Dale line, Charles Gideon, Jr., and Ida Catherine (Griffin) Dale were parents of Helen F. (deceased) and Ida Dudley Dale. Miss Dale was born at No. 133 Madison Street, Brooklyn, but was brought to Staten Island when only six months of age to dwell in the Castleton Avenue homestead, purchased in 1865 by her grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Griffin. She attended successively a school taught by Mrs. Ella Eadie and Sarah L. Banks on Henderson Avenue; Sloan's School for Girls at Bayonne; the Staten Island Academy and the Palmié Art School. She was offered a scholarship at the Art League.

Known as the only member of the old Martling family now living on Staten Island, who represents both the Richmond and Westchester County branches, Miss Dale has spent an appreciable portion of her time and energies in collecting genealogical material relative to this family and others of both lineal and collateral ancestry. Not only is she well able to trace her forebears to the eight or nine different countries whose people settled in America, but also to the following churches with which they were identified: Dutch Reformed, English, Puritan, Scotch (Covenant) Presbyterian; French Huguenot; Waldensian; Quaker; German and Swedish Lutheran; Baptist; Methodist; Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. Upon request of the National Engineering Society she compiled a review relative to her grandfathers, Charles G. Dale, Sr., and Thomas Jefferson Griffin, to which we have referred.

It is as a painter, however, that she is best known. One of her portraits, that of her great-great-grandmother, Altye (Martling) Paine of Revolutionary days, was made from a daguerreotype by Howard S. Chilton, a relative. It was on exhibition at the Public Museum in 1913. Since that time she has painted canvases of numerous landmarks on Staten Island, a group of which include homesteads and farms of the Martlings.

In 1913 Miss Dale proposed a civic center for West New Brighton, surrounding the Raymond estate at Manor Road and Forest Avenue, West New Brighton, and though supported by a well-known philanthropist the plan was opposed by those interested in property improvement. She has also entertained the idea of interesting patriotic societies in the erection of a memorial in commemoration of the first salute to the American flag by Johannes De Graeff of St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, November 16, 1776. On October 15, 1929, Miss Dale delivered an address before the "Abraham Cole Chapter," Daughters of the American Revolution, on "The First Salute to the American Flag"; in August, 1930, it was broadcast over the radio; and in January, 1932, appeared in the "The Huguenot."

Miss Dale, whose residence is at No. 82 Manor Road, West New Brighton, is a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Conference House Association; the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association; registrar and member

of the board of directors of the Staten Island Huguenot Memorial Association.

The descendants of Johannes Martling, who remained continuously on Staten Island, intermarried with the offspring of other pioneer families as follows: Garretson, Heereman, Van Name, De Groot, La Forge, Britton, Blake, Vreeland, Mersereau, Braisted, Vroom, Bodine, Johnson, Alston, Wood, Burger, Martineau, Tysen, Burbank, Egbert, etc., and became the owners of several thousand acres of land. Among the extensive tracts occupied by the Martlings, besides the original grant of ninety-four acres between Richmond and New Springfield, were Barent Martling's property in the Clove Valley, embracing Emerson Hill to Richmond Road; Pieter and John Jay Martling's tract between Clove and Manor roads, of great natural beauty, including Martling's Pond within "Clove Lakes Park"; Benjamin Martling's many acres on Todt Hill, running to Little Clove Road, which the Improvement Commission of 1871 proposed as a park to be called "Martlingdale"; John Martling's farm south of Castleton Corners; Peter La Forge Martling's estate through which Martling's Lane was cut and his forty-three acres on old Richmond Turnpike (now "Richmond Heights" Development); Abraham Britton Martling's farm on Martling Avenue; Garrett Martling's one hundred and fifty acres on Watchogue Road; Stephen Martling's at Dongan Hills, along Richmond Road and the Four Corners Road; Daniel, Vincent and Captain John Martling's land on Forest Avenue (old "Cherry Lane"), Graniteville; and John Garrett Martling's large parcel on the Willowbrook Road, between Richmond Avenue and land that became Prohibition Park. In the French roofed house on John Garrett Martling's property, Rev. James Brownlee, the revered pastor of the Port Richmond Dutch Reformed Church, made his home with the Martlings for many years. With pious care Miss Dale has traced the genealogy of all these Staten Island Martlings, and the story of their homes and lands, planning to place the result of her research in the library of the Staten Island Museum for the information of posterity.

JAMES DRISCOLL—After having been associated as a staff writer with various Metropolitan and up-state newspapers, Mr. Driscoll founded in 1929 "The Staten Island Herald," which he has since served as editor. In the summer of 1930 he was designated chairman of Mayor Walker's committee on unemployment for Richmond Borough, with headquarters at Borough Hall and continues in that capacity. He is a native of New Brighton.

James Driscoll was born in the family home at No. 58 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton, the son of Patrick Francis Driscoll, a native of Skibberen, Ireland, and Margaret (Moran) Driscoll, a native of Bantry in the same country. The former, now deceased, was associated during the greater part of his active career with shipping interests in west side Manhattan. Mrs. Driscoll, who survives her husband, resides at No. 25 Belmont Place, New Brighton. In addition to their son, James, they had the following children: Joseph A., who resides with his mother; Charles F., of West New Brighton, and Rita, who passed away December 21, 1929.

James Driscoll received his early education at St. Peter's Grammar School and St. Peter's High School, New Brighton, after which he attended St. John's

College in Brooklyn. Upon his graduation he took an extension journalism course at Columbia University and thus obtained adequate preparation for the career that awaited him. The next few years found him associated as a staff writer with various New York State and New York City newspapers including "The Middletown (New York) Herald"; "The Syracuse (New York) American"; "The Evening Journal" (New York City); "The New York American" and "The Daily Mirror" (New York City). He served the three above-mentioned Metropolitan newspapers for two years in the capacity of a juvenile feature writer. For a brief period he was connected with "The Staten Islander," a local daily newspaper, which ceased publication in the summer of 1928.

During his early newspaper associations Mr. Driscoll not only became familiar with reportorial, rewrite and editorial routines, but gained insight into the work of the composing and press rooms. Thus when the time came for him to establish a newspaper of his own he was well equipped for such an undertaking.

Foreseeing the need for a Staten Island Sunday newspaper that would supply both local news and wire dispatches bearing information of outside happenings, Mr. Driscoll founded on May 26, 1929, "The Staten Island Herald," at first a weekly journal, now published twice weekly. Acting as editor of this independent newspaper he has succeeded in raising its circulation appreciably during the three years of its existence. His editorial policies have been directed primarily toward the civic and social advancement of Staten Island, and specifically, toward the betterment of our economic structure. The present crisis in our local unemployment situation and plans for such relief as can be given until economic adjustment takes place, have been discussed by him editorially for the past few months.

"The Staten Island Herald" carries full and complete accounts of social happenings on the Island, of political events, of theatrical programs both here and in New York and of sports views and results. Mr. A. C. Petrie serves as business manager of the newspaper and its publicity and editorial office is at No. 57 Bay Street, St. George.

When Mayor James J. Walker devised a plan calling for the formation of unemployment committees in all five boroughs, Mr. Driscoll was officially appointed chairman of the mayor's committee on unemployment for Richmond Borough. This designation came on August 15, 1930. After forming his organization and conducting a borough-wide investigation of unemployment conditions, he began the task of finding employment for the many Staten Islanders who were out of work. The coöperation of his office with local industrial plants, business houses and individuals has resulted in the finding of employment for hundreds of local persons. Mr. Driscoll is continuing the work of directing emergency employment relief at the present time, his headquarters being at Borough Hall, St. George.

He has likewise taken an active interest in other local measures tending to enhance the availability of Staten Island as a home and family center. The task of supervising old age relief work for Richmond Borough is one that has kept him occupied for some time. He has long been interested in park activities, especially along our South Shore.

Mr. Driscoll's journalistic affiliations are with the New York Newspaper Club (New York City) and the New York State Newspaper Publishers' Association. His election to the latter body in 1929 made him

the youngest member of that prominent organization. Politically, his affiliation is with the County Democratic organization and the National Democratic Club (New York City). He has taken an active part in fall election campaigns on Staten Island for several years. His religious adherence is given to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of New Brighton and he is identified with the Holy Name Society of that church.

His avocations are horseback riding and tennis. He was a member of the St. John's College tennis team in 1924, participating in intercollegiate matches.

James Driscoll's marriage took place at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in Manhattan on April 25, 1931, to Mary Cleo Collins. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor William Courtney. Mrs. Driscoll is the eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Cornelius F. Collins. Her father has served as a General Sessions Justice for some years. She is a niece of Supreme Court Judge William T. Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll reside at No. 100 Stuyvesant Place, St. George.

JOHN ARTHUR POST—For nearly two decades the late John A. Post of Westerleigh was identified with a prominent New York steamship agency engaged in world-wide trading operations. At the time of his demise in 1931 Mr. Post held an important executive position with that concern, one in which his energies were taxed to an extraordinary degree and his talents exercised to the fullest capacity. For several years a well-known resident of Westerleigh his association with Staten Island at large was productive of a ready concern for local movements of a varied nature and a deep attachment to the ideals of a happy home life.

Historic records give evidence of the early settlement of the Post family in the Massachusetts Colony. Mr. Post's direct ancestors having located in Gloucester, a coastal town which in time became a whaling and shipping center. For some generations members of his family lived there, following occupations common to the times and to the community in which they lived. They were generally regarded as upstanding citizens, bound strongly to the ties of home and family and well associated with movements of a progressive character.

Mr. Post's father, Aaron Post, was a native of Gloucester and was educated there. He married Geraldine Harmstead, likewise of old New England stock, whose abode had long been in Gloucester. They removed to New York City and it was there, on February 14, 1885, that their son, John Arthur, was born. The elder Post passed away two years later, his widow and her son removing to Cranford, New Jersey.

The lad acquired his grammar school education in that town, after which he entered high school. On graduating from the latter institution he attended a preparatory school in Connecticut and was thus enabled to further his education and to equip himself for a position in the business world. At the age of sixteen he obtained employment with the American Trading Company, a shipping firm, with headquarters at No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, where he was destined to remain for the next seven years. Beginning work virtually "at the bottom of the ladder" he took advantage of the opportunities presented, gaining experience rapidly, laboring long and earnestly and proving worthy of the highest trust. At the end of his service a letter of recommendation signed by the vice-president of the American Trading Com-



Joe A. Post

pany attested to the remarkable headway he had made and presented his qualifications for responsible duties.

Mr. Post then entered the employ of Norton, Lilly and Company, at No. 26 Beaver Street, widely known steamship agents, with which firm he spent the remainder of his career. It might be stated that his advancement paralleled, on a smaller scale, the development of the Norton, Lilly and Company, which was both rapid and well-consolidated. After working his way steadily from one position to another and gaining insight into operations of increasing importance, he was at length appointed eastern traffic manager, having charge of all outgoing cargoes to ports throughout the world. He held that post at his death and his loss to Norton, Lilly and Company was, perhaps, one of inestimable significance. Possessed of a retentive mind, eager to digest and assimilate new facts and to handle daily a vast number of intricate details, his career was wholly invaluable.

Though the duties identified with his business life were manifold, yet Mr. Post found opportunity to engage in several other activities of varied character. He served at one time as a member of the 9th Coast Defense Unit, New York National Guard, being a non-commissioned officer. At the time of his discharge from military service, May 16, 1921, Colonel John J. Bryne wrote over his signature: "An excellent soldier and a distinct loss to his command."

Mr. Post was associated with the New York Beaver Club. On Staten Island, where his residence had been maintained for several years, his interest and assistance in civic programs was ardent. Especially was he interested in the local Boy Scouts, serving on committees designed to aid local boys in their work and in their play. He was for long a member of the Westerleigh Improvement Society, and served for some time as vice-president of the Westerleigh Tennis Club. His religious affiliation was with Immanuel Lutheran Church, Westerleigh. But his greatest attachment was to his home, for he was primarily a home-loving man and one who took keen pride in his household and the upbringing of his children.

Mr. Post's death occurred on November 9, 1931. Funeral services took place from his late residence, with the Rev. Charles R. Kingsley, Pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, officiating. Interment followed at Fairview Cemetery in Westfield, New Jersey.

John A. Post married on June 4, 1906, in New York City, Inez R. Drucker, the daughter of Maximilian and Frances A. (McCann) Drucker. The Drucker family had been associated with Staten Island for a considerable period. Maximilian Drucker was a musician of note and likewise a horticulturist. For twenty-seven years, ending with his death on June 27, 1921, he was employed by the Department of Docks and Ferries, now known as the Department of Plant and Structures. He is buried in Moravian Cemetery and is survived by his widow, who lives in West New Brighton. Mrs. Post had brothers and sisters, including Maximilian, Jr., Frances E., and Dorothy A.

John A. and Inez R. (Drucker) Post became the parents of three children, all of whom were graduated from Public School 30, Westerleigh, later attended Curtis High School in New Brighton and are unmarried: 1. Melvin A., the eldest, at one time also attended Curtis Evening High School in connection with his business career. He now resides in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and is associated with the W. E. Richards Company of that city, manufacturers of plate jewelry. Having inherited from his grandfather a love for music, he has become a skilled student of

that art and has mastered several orchestral instruments. A member of Arthur Martens Plectral Orchestra, which in the past has furnished concerts under the auspices of the Staten Island Little Theatre, he has also broadcast over the radio. 2. Eleanore I., who was graduated with high honors from Curtis High School, class of 1926, afterward took a special one-year course at New York University. She is now employed in a secretarial capacity by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, at the headquarters in Manhattan. 3. Maxine E., associated with L. E. Waterman and Company, fountain pen manufacturers in New York, and has charge of an engraving department.

Mrs. Post's principal interests, like those of her late husband, have been in her home, her family and in works of civic interest on Staten Island and in Westerleigh, in particular. She joined her husband in his allegiance to the Westerleigh Improvement Association and took part in programs sponsored by that organization. She is also a member of the American Red Cross and participated in the activities of the local chapter during the World War period. The Immanuel Lutheran Church of Westerleigh lists her among its members.

It is through Mrs. Post's generosity and interest that the foregoing review and the accompanying portrait of John A. Post are presented in this biographical work. Her place of residence is at No. 330 Jewett Avenue, Westerleigh.

MARTIN S. LAKE—For one whose participation in movements of public importance on Staten Island has been of long standing, Martin S. Lake is recognized as a man of sound judgment and manifest industry. He is a descendant of two of our pioneer families whose records are found in many pages of this historical work.

Martin S. Lake's birth occurred in Mariners' Harbor on September 13, 1862, his parents having been George E. and Jane (Lisk) Lake. The elder Lake was engaged in business locally until his death in 1889. The Lake family settled on the Island about 1670 and the Lisk family arrived during the very late years of the seventeenth century.

Martin S. Lake's grandfather, Martinus Swaim Lake, married Ann Eliza Parker, daughter of William and Ellen Parker. According to Staten Island church documents, this marriage took place on January 21, 1836.

Martinus S. Lake was a son of Daniel and Catharine Lake. The aforementioned Daniel Lake is undoubtedly the Daniel who was one of the several sons of William Lake. The latter, in turn, was the son of Daniel Lake, the progenitor of that name on Staten Island. Daniel Lake came to Staten Island from Gravesend, Brooklyn, where another branch of this family resides today. Records point to members of the family settling first in Massachusetts. Thomas and John Lake were brothers of Sir Edward Lake of England. They were related to the best families of that colony and were themselves of high position in England as well as in America. One member of the Massachusetts Lakes afterward removed to Gravesend, Long Island, where a John Lake, whose origin has not been exactly determined, resided.

The Lisk family on Martin S. Lake's maternal side, was somewhat less represented on Staten Island in the early history. James Lisk, the earliest mentioned, is recorded as having purchased land here in 1706. He

had a son, John, baptized March 25, 1701. The latter had a son, Thomas, who married Catalyntie Van Pelt and had daughters baptized in 1729, 1731, 1739, and 1745.

John, son of James Lisk, married Rachel Haughwout and they had a son, Jacob, baptized January 2, 1728. Other records show a Matthius and Anastasia Lisk, who had a son, Moses, born December 7, 1766, and a John and Mary Lisk had a son, Thomas, born September 19, 1756. Further, a John Lisk made his will August 24, 1793, in which he mentions his children: Thomas, Frank and Catharine. There was an Alexander Lisk mentioned in the court records in 1724.

This short resumé of the Lisk family gives the student of genealogy a background for conjecture in tracing that family. Another member of the Lisk family, of splendid repute and character, was John Lusk or Lisk, who lived at one time in West New Brighton, where his birth had occurred in November, 1734. He was in the artillery service for fifty-eight years and was the last survivor of the French-Indian War in Canada. Beginning his military career in the war, when he was but twenty years of age, he fought in the siege of Quebec under General Wolfe and later enlisted in the War of the American Revolution. He was in the battles of Monmouth, Princeton, Trenton and various other engagements up to the final surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Again, after laying down his musket for a few years and reaching the age of sixty, he enlisted in the army led by General Wayne and thus aided in repelling an Indian rebellion. Not content with this service he later joined the regular standing army and served until almost eighty years of age. A pension aided him in the remaining years of his life.

Of such a heritage came the mother of Martin S. Lake, of a family of hardy settlers and staunch patriots, who left behind them the stamp of faith and integrity to succeeding generations.

Martin S. Lake's education was obtained in the local district schools. In order to attend classes, it was necessary for him to walk nearly six miles and thus undergo considerable hardships in unseasonable weather. After completing his education he took employment with his uncle, John Ingram, of West New Brighton, to learn the roofing and sheet metal business. After a few years of such work he crossed to Bayonne, New Jersey, where he finished an apprenticeship in the trade he had chosen as a lifetime occupation. The next period of his life was spent in traveling extensively throughout the southern part of the country. He was successively mess boy on steamships of the Mallory Line, railroad worker, and ranch hand, and in time returned home.

Mr. Lake then took a position with Stiles and Williamson, the oldest roofing concern on Staten Island and remained for about a year, after which he became a traveling representative for various roofing concerns. Still later he discontinued his traveling and became a local representative for nationally-known roofing material manufacturers. Coincident with these building affiliations, he was one of the organizers and former president of the Junior Order of Building Associations.

Politically, Mr. Lake is a member of the Republican party and has been active in the local Republican organization for more than twenty years. The Mariners' Harbor Republican Club numbers him on its board of directors.

In 1926 Mr. Lake acted as supervisor of the census

on Staten Island. In 1900 he founded the Betsey Ross Memorial Association and in 1913 served as one of the organizers of the Flag Day Association. Fraternally, he is identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, being a Past Councillor of Friendship Council, No. 34, within that society, and likewise holding the post of Past Grand Orient of the Past Supreme Office of Sahara Court 13 of the United States. He was sent as a delegate to the State Convention on more than one occasion. Besides being identified with the Foresters of America, he is also a charter member of Radiant Star Council, Daughters of America. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also interested in realty holdings on Staten Island, particularly in the district about Port Richmond.

Mr. Lake's marriage took place in 1891 to Adele Manee, daughter of Henry H. and Mary (Cole) Manee. The Manees were one of the earliest of French Huguenot families to settle on Staten Island, their progenitor having been Pierre Monet, who emigrated from France. It is recorded that he came to our Island some years before 1712, for he left a will dated June 19, 1709, naming his wife Mary and several children. The Cole family is originally of English lineage, transferred to Holland and other parts of continental Europe in an early century, and finally removed to America. Cornelius Lambertse Cool was the forerunner of the family on this side of the ocean, having arrived here in 1639. Records of these families are also mentioned at length in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Lake are the parents of six children: 1. Chester resides at home and is engaged in the trucking business. 2. Raymond, who served for twenty-six months in the artillery division of the American Expeditionary Forces, is a business man. He is married and has a daughter, Ethel. 3. Basil, who resides in Westerleigh, has been connected in a responsible capacity with Dillon, Reed and Company, financial investment house in Manhattan, for several years. He served in the Medical Department of the United States Army during the World War. 4. Grant is married and the father of four children: Walter, James, Grant, and Edna. He is now in the shipping business in Brooklyn. 5. Edward, also married, has a son, Edward, and lives in Westerleigh. He is a builder, with company headquarters in Manhattan. 6. Harold, who like his brother, Chester, resides at home, is associated with the Lloyd Insurance Company of New York City. He has been pursuing a course in public accounting through night classes at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lake, like her husband, participates in affairs of a civic and communal nature. The family residence is situated at No. 213 Jewett Avenue, Port Richmond.

J. MORTIMER VANDERBILT—From the middle part of the seventeenth century up to the present day, the district about here has furnished the background for the rise of families whose members have been identified with various promotions which have tended toward the development of this great metropolis of New York. The name of Vanderbilt had been closely allied with shipping and banking interests in these early days and later as the scope of business extended itself into realms of endeavor this family, through its subsequent generations, has accordingly been an active factor. A present representative of

this family is J. Mortimer Vanderbilt, who since 1876 has been a resident of Staten Island.

The first association of the Vanderbilt family with America and incidentally with New York City, or what was then New Amsterdam, was about 1650, when Jan (John) Aoertsen Van der Bilt arrived here from Holland. He took up his residence near Flatbush, Long Island, and through his marriage became the father of a son, Jacob Janse Van der Bilt. Jacob Vanderbilt, born in 1692, son of Jacob Janse, was the first to come to Staten Island, having, as recorded in historical records, purchased from his father on May 19, 1715, a tract of land situated in New Dorp. In 1718 he and his wife, Eleanor, Dutch translation, Neltje, took up their residence here. Their children were Denyse; Jacob III (whose son, Cornelius, became the father of the famous "Commodore"); John Cornelius and Adrian. During the Revolution, Eleanor Vanderbilt's home, the "Rose and Crown," was occupied by General Howe and his staff. So, being a widow, she built the "Black Horse Tavern" on another portion of her property and ran it. The "Black Horse" became popular with the British soldiers quartered on the Island and its attendants are said to have carried valuable information to Washington's headquarters.

The branch of the family, however, with which this review is concerned, remained for the most part in Manhattan where Cornelius, the fourth son of Jacob and Eleanor Vanderbilt settled. Cornelius married Eleanor Van Tyle in 1757 and among their children was a son, Oliver, the great-grandfather of our subject, J. Mortimer Vanderbilt. Oliver, in turn, took as his wife Sarah King and to them two sons were born, Oliver II and John King Vanderbilt. The latter, a lawyer by profession, was a successful man, having amassed a fortune by his money brokerage business and real estate investments. He married a Staten Island widow, Amy (Osborne) Flock. Their children were: Mary, who married Cornelius Simonson, a nephew of the "Commodore," and Sarah, who became the wife of Eder Vreeland.

Oliver Vanderbilt was a builder by occupation and among his contracts was the reconstruction of the famous Nibloe's Gardens in the Bowery, the famous Metropolitan of its time. He became one of the founders of the Bank of Manhattan. Later in life he married Sarah Leviness, of French descent. Their children were Sarah, Joseph L., of whom further, and Oliver, Jr., all born in Allen Street, New York. Sarah married another nephew of the "Commodore," Charles McLean Simonson, and went to live as neighbor to her cousin, Mary Vanderbilt Simonson and her cousin and uncle, the famous Cornelius, in Washington Square. Her brother, Oliver, Jr., was one of the "Forty Niners" who left New York on the first sailing vessel to circumnavigate Cape Horn, South America.

The birth of Joseph L. Vanderbilt occurred September 19, 1821. After attending the schools of his time, he became associated with his stepfather, Moses Smith, as an exchange broker. Later he became a bookkeeper in the shipbuilding concern of his cousin and brother-in-law, Charles M. Simonson, who constructed all of the ships which Commodore Vanderbilt placed in operation. Joseph L., as a young man was a weekly visitor at the Commodore's home and in later years was asked by the Commodore to take the nominal command of the boat "Vanderbilt," which the Commodore presented to Lincoln during the Civil War. He declined this honor, however, in order to enter into a partnership

with a Mr. Ingersoll, under the firm name of Ingersoll and Vanderbilt Shipturning Company. The existence of this house was destined for but five years, for three disastrous fires destroyed the plant and an insurance company refused to pay for the loss incurred. He disposed of his half-interest in the business in 1858 and forthwith became connected with the National Bank of Commerce, remaining in the service of this institution for thirty-nine successive years, when he retired.

Perhaps his greatest interest outside of his business and baseball activities was contained in his long association with volunteer fire companies in New York. In the days when East Broadway represented the fashionable thoroughfare of the city and rival fire companies raced to extinguish blazes, he early served his apprenticeship as a volunteer runner with Engine Company No. 33, located on Gouverneur Street. Known as an athlete and a fleet runner, even while carrying one end of a long rope, he generally had the distinction of leading his men to fires ahead of rival units. After Engine No. 33, popularly-known as "Old Black Joke" had been ousted from its Gouverneur Street quarters by Boss Tweed, Mr. Vanderbilt assisted in the forming of Hose Company No. 34, located at Avenue D and Tenth Street. This came in the early "fifties" and for several years he served as secretary of the company. At one time it is related that he turned out to thirteen fires in the space of twenty-four hours, being called out of bed five times during the night. Upon the celebration of his ninetieth birthday on September 19, 1911, he was hailed as the oldest survivor among New York Volunteer Firemen.

As an athlete Mr. Vanderbilt was principally interested in baseball, being one of the founders of the famous Eckford Baseball Club of Brooklyn, which played the national game before the beginning of the Civil War. Formed in 1858 this baseball nine went about the country playing professional teams, and in New York its main rivals for the championship were the old Athletics and the Mutuals.

In matters of business as well as in all his outside relations, Mr. Vanderbilt manifested a sincerity and honesty that won him the warm friendship of men held high in public esteem and respect. He was both energetic and forceful, a typical family characteristic, devoted to his home and family and active in matters affecting the welfare of the community in which he resided.

His first marriage took place October 6, 1849 to Mary S. Cole, born December 20, 1826, the daughter of Abraham Cole. To this marriage two children were born: Louise, November 6, 1850, and Oliver, January 10, 1853. After the death of Mary S. (Cole) Vanderbilt, on January 1, 1857, Joseph L. Vanderbilt married (second), May 6, 1860, Cornelia S. Vredenburg, born June 20, 1829, at the family home-stand, on the site of the old Staten Island Athletic Club, the Cove, West New Brighton. She was the daughter of Abraham and Maria (Flock) Vredenburg and step-granddaughter of John King Vanderbilt with whom she made her home. On the death of John King Vanderbilt, Joseph L. and his family, Louise, Oliver and Joseph Mortimer, son of his second wife, came to live in the house John King Vanderbilt had built in Clove Valley. During its construction in 1836 people would drive from miles around to view it, for the labor was being paid for by the day, an unusual thing in those times, and the hand-hewn timbers for it were being brought across from Bayonne in row boats. Earlier, in 1832,

John King Vanderbilt had purchased the Corson farm, which adjoined his property, and had given it to his stepdaughter, Maria Vredenburg. (Mrs. Corson, who had a dower right to the farm continued to live in it with her twelve men and twelve women slaves.) Joseph L. Vanderbilt died February 20, 1916, at the age of ninety-five years and is buried in the family plot in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn. His wife's death occurred on February 3, 1906.

The Vredenburg family traces its line of descent in New York State to the year, 1652, their early forebears having fought Indians along the Hudson River and having become active in the work of settlement and development of extensive territory thereabouts. On the aforementioned Abraham Vredenburg's maternal side, he was a Valentine, being descended from Benjamin Valentine, a dragoon in the French Military Service in Canada. The latter moved in later years to New York State and settled on a farm in Yonkers. Abraham Vredenburg of Yonkers, born January 18, 1795, died October 27, 1851, married Maria Flock, born October 15, 1800, died January 14, 1879, a daughter of Alfred and Amy (Osborne) Flock, the latter of whom, as before mentioned, became the wife of John King Vanderbilt.

J. Mortimer Vanderbilt, son of Joseph L. and Cornelia S. (Vredenburg) Vanderbilt, was born March 20, 1867, in Brooklyn. He obtained the first part of his education in Brooklyn but upon being brought by his parents to Staten Island in 1876, continued his schooling in the local district and private schools. He entered the employ of the State Island Railway and Ferry Company, June 26, 1883, as assistant to Superintendent J. W. Braisted and Secretary and Treasurer John L. Stephens. In the following year his appointment to the post of paymaster came about, and he acted in this capacity during the construction of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, at the same time fulfilling the duties of assistant to Secretary William Keutgen in right-of-way matters. On April 1, 1887, he was appointed chief clerk to General Traffic Agent R. W. Pollock, with supervision over freight claims, car records, car service and other important railroad matters.

After maintaining this position for nine years, Mr. Vanderbilt on April 1, 1896, was appointed general ticket agent of Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad and Staten Island Railway and Rapid Transit Ferry Companies. Mr. Vanderbilt was responsible for the first express train service operated by the Staten Island Railway Company between St. George and Tottenville. On February 1, 1908 he resigned, in order to actively manage the affairs of the Kinnears Elevating and Construction Company, New York, of which for some time he was acting secretary and treasurer.

Another significant step forward in Mr. Vanderbilt's career came on February 1, 1910, when he was appointed consulting expert in the Department of Docks and Ferries, New York, under Calvin Tompkins, Commissioner. On October 1, 1910, he affiliated himself with the Jones' Change Register and Car Gate Company as sales manager, where he remained until April 1, 1912.

In 1914 he qualified for the position of senior land appraiser with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a post which necessitated country-wide travel. Because of this requirement he relinquished the opportunity afforded by this position, desiring to be at home with his family. While he was applying for this office many letters of recommendation were

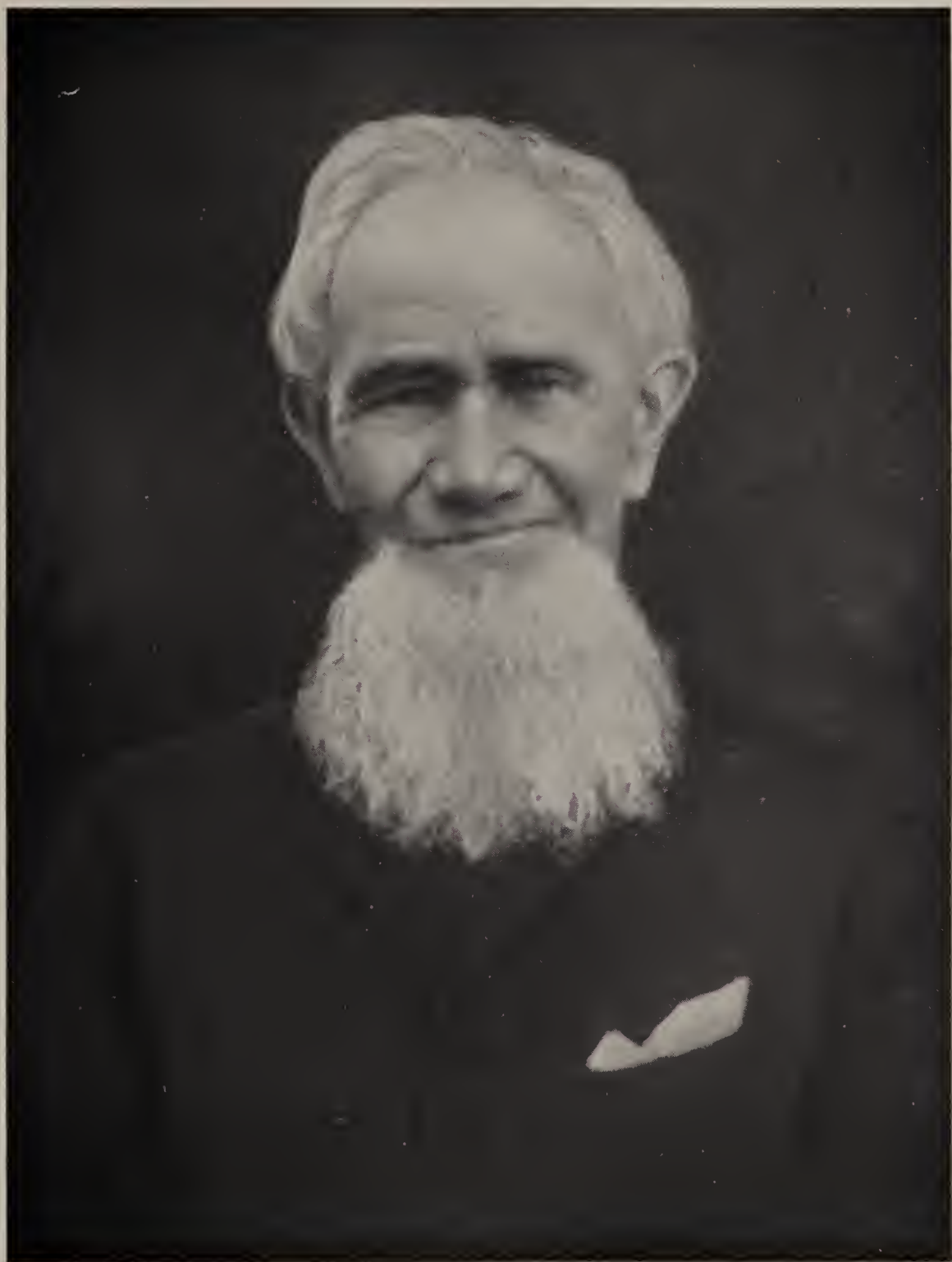
sent to the commission in behalf of Mr. Vanderbilt, and all of them were expressive of his high character, ability and agreeable personality. As mentioned before, Mr. Vanderbilt did not accept this position but in its stead established himself in the insurance business which he has since conducted with comparable success. His offices are located at No. 225 Broadway, Manhattan.

J. Mortimer Vanderbilt married Mary Estelle Brooks. Her marriage to Mr. Vanderbilt took place on February 6, 1899, at Westerleigh, Staten Island, with the Rev. Pascal Harrower officiating. To this union two daughters were born, Ruth, who died in 1916 and Amy Osborne, named for her great-great-grandmother. The latter attended Curtis High School; Institute Heubi, Switzerland; Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn; and New York University. She has been known as the youngest woman account executive in the advertising profession. J. Mortimer Vanderbilt, his stepsister, Louise, and his daughter, Amy, are the last members of the original Vanderbilt family on Staten Island who bear the name.

LAWRENCE SEAVER and JULIA (BURKE) SEAVER—During the history of Staten Island, beginning with the settlement of the Dutch in the early 1600's and the subsequent arrival of such home-loving folk as the English, French Huguenot, Irish, German and other peoples, the development of family life is closely identified with the social, commercial and political advancement of this county. The Seaver family, of which Lawrence Seaver of the old village of Richmond, was a prominent member, was of English and Irish lineage, first represented on Staten Island during the middle of the nineteenth century. Mr. Seaver, who became a well-known miller in Richmond, was a citizen of sterling integrity and honor, active in civil and educational affairs and greatly devoted to the interests of church and home life. No less loyal and generous was his wife, Julia (Burke) Seaver, an ideal helpmate and confidant.

Historical account of another branch of the Seavers in America brings mention of their loyal participation in early Colonial affairs, particularly those of a civil, legislative, military and religious character. It is related, with proper authority, that they were seated in New England and along the Canadian border as early as French and Indian War times and certain of their number fought in that conflict. With the coming of independence in 1776, they soon rose to prominence in legislative halls; in special councils called for the purpose of forming governmental units and in mercantile and business life. They were resident in Vermont. Seaver Bridge in Springfield, that State, as well as Seaver Township was named in honor of early members. The colony and later the State of Massachusetts has been represented by Seavers for virtually three centuries. In fact, there is a Seaver Place in Boston, Massachusetts.

In referring to the Staten Island branch of the Seaver family, they came originally from Dublin, Ireland, having dwelled there for generations. Lawrence Seaver's father was Patrick, son of Patrick, Sr. The younger Patrick's birth occurred in Dublin. After obtaining his education at a school nearby his home he acquired a knowledge of the milling trade and in 1846 sailed to the United States. Taking up his abode in New York City, he found employment there, but a few years later removed to Staten Island where the remainder of his days were spent.



Lawrence Seader

He established his residence in Richmond and engaged in the milling business on his own initiative, being the operator of the old Crocheron tidewater mill for a fourteen year period. In 1862 he bought land from Gilpin and Merritt in the town of Southfield and later purchased additional property. Altogether his property comprised more than one hundred acres.

He became a skilled farmer and was highly efficient in the handling of his crops and in foreseeing market conditions and trends. His friends were many, his interest and assistance in community affairs was deep and abiding and his religious association with St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, which he and his son Lawrence helped to establish, was deep and abiding. His passing came at his home on May 2, 1877.

Patrick Seaver's marriage had taken place in Ireland to Julia McGlyn, likewise a native of that country, and by this union there were nine children: 1. James, the eldest, left his native land for South America about 1845. After engaging successfully in business there he later came to New York City. 2. Patrick, married and was the father of Lawrence A. Seaver, whose biography is included elsewhere within this work. 3. Bridget, became the wife of John McLee and they lived for some time in Richmond, Staten Island. Afterwards they removed to Rockland, Illinois, and their children were five in number: Thomas, Lawrence, Richard, John, and Katherine. 4. Ann, married Samuel Allen of Richmond. 5. Margaret, is deceased. 6. Mary, is likewise deceased, having passed away in Ireland. 7. Jane's death occurred in Ireland. 8. Lawrence, to whom this review refers particularly. 9. Thomas, came to the United States and settled in Richmond.

Lawrence Seaver's birth occurred in Ireland, October 9, 1830, and his education was acquired in the schools of the parish, in Balbriggan, that country. After voyaging to the United States with his parents, he removed to Staten Island and settled in Richmond. In order to learn the miller's trade, he found employment in Crocheron's gristmill nearby, working by the side of his father and his brother, Patrick. A few years' association with that particular establishment, small as it was, fitted him admirably for the arduous labor that was later to come and at the same time helped him develop a modest capital. In 1862 he founded, in association with William H. Gieb, the firm of Seaver and Gieb, which was conducted as such up to the death of the latter. At that time, however, Mr. Seaver undertook the management of the business on his own responsibility, having purchased the interests of his deceased partner.

As in the organization of virtually every business enterprise, Mr. Seaver first found that his establishment demanded considerable time and effort. The obstacles to overcome were many, for markets had become latterly none too plentiful, competition was rife, Staten Island as a whole was rather sparsely settled and transportation facilities were inadequate. Initiative and foresight, he realized, were vitally necessary and in this respect he was well supplied. As a consequence of constant application and industry, his business expanded and he was quick to consolidate all gains and to forge ahead steadily and with assurance. At length he began to supply varieties of grains and feeds to important companies throughout the Island and to furnish large estates with these necessities. Toward the latter part of his career his enterprise was considerably enlarged and there was scarcely a district in the county that did not receive his products.

In 1880, however, owing to a decided change in business conditions, he sold his interests and retired to the farm he had previously purchased in 1872.

Though the management, first of the mill and later of his farm, absorbed a vast amount of his energies, yet Mr. Seaver found opportunity to devote much of his time and interest to other activities, preëminently those of a civil, educational and religious nature. He served for eighteen years as assessor of the old town of Southfield in the years before consolidation and was recognized by his fellowmen as a generous and efficient worker. His participation in educational matters, born of a desire to provide the youth of Staten Island with an adequate preparation for lifetime endeavors, found him holding a trusteeship in the old school at Egbertville (now known as Public School 10). His political affiliation was with the local Democratic party.

Mr. Seaver was one of the two original founders, supporters and trustees of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Richmond, the mother church of the Roman Catholic parishes in Great Kills, New Dorp, Grant City and Dongan Hills. For some years prior to the church's organization, which took place in 1862, he had planned such a task and had interested those of the Catholic faith in and around Richmond in this undertaking. From 1862 to 1918, the year of his demise, he served as a trustee of this house of worship.

Lawrence Seaver's marriage took place at St. Patrick's Church on New Year's day, 1867, to Julia Burke, daughter of John and Ellen (Hurley) Burke, of Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. Seaver was born in County Cork, Ireland, and her death occurred on Staten Island, May 3, 1909.

Their union was a long and happy one, productive of unusual loyalty and devotion. Mr. Seaver's business activities received his wife's earnest support and encouragement and his life at home was one of the utmost contentment. Too much could scarcely be written about his affection for his family and the patience he exercised toward his children. It is doubtful if any other single Staten Island family has been blessed with a truer concept of loyalty and affection.

Lawrence and Julia (Burke) Seaver were the parents of five children, three of whom, Anna, Margaret and Lawrence, passed away in childhood, at the ages of eight, three and two years respectively. The two remaining are: Julia, named after her mother, and Ella Seaver. It is through their interest that the foregoing review of the Seaver family and their father is inserted in this work. They have always attended St. Patrick's Church in Richmond, thus following in the footsteps of their grandfather and father.

They reside at the family homestead, purchased by their father in 1872. It was originally the old Egbert dwelling, one of Staten Island's finest examples of early Dutch design. Mr. Seaver had originally acquired approximately twenty-two acres of fine property, on which a number of residences now stand. Seaver Terrace, in that vicinity, was named in his honor.

Lawrence Seaver passed to his reward on July 6, 1918, leaving to his family not only an ample competence, but the priceless heritage of an honored name. His friends and associates, many of whom he had cherished since boyhood days, joined in tribute to his memory. Both he and his wife are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery, West New Brighton.

JOHN BLAKE HILLYER, 3d—The Hillyer (or Hilliard) family is thought to be of Huguenot origin, although its early records are connected with those of the English people of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and Staten Island. Here we find mention of Edward Hillyer in 1727, William Hillyer from 1717 to 1756, and John Hillyer (1693), according to Clute's "Annals of Staten Island." It is apparently from this John Hillyer that the Hillyer family of the present day are descended. He married (first) Elizabeth Dey, of Shrewsbury, in 1714, and (second) Mary Arrowsmith, of Staten Island. His cattlemark was recorded in 1718, showing his residence on Staten Island at that time. He was a vestryman of the Church of St. Andrew in 1723, and lived until 1775, setting an example of longevity which has been followed by many of his descendants.

The will of John Hillyer in 1775 shows five sons. Of these, John, Jr., who married Hester Larzalere, died before his father; the others seem to have removed to New Jersey and it is from Lawrence Hillyer that the Blake Hillyers, with whom we are principally concerned, have descended. Lawrence Hillyer married (first) Ann Lakerman in 1759, and John Hillyer, born in 1763; Abram, born in 1765; and William, born in 1773, were their children. She died May 12, 1804, aged sixty-five. Lawrence died July 20, 1809, aged seventy-five, having lived through the troublesome times of the Revolution. There was also a Lawrence Hillyer who married Ann Larzalere on December 4, 1808, who was of a different branch of the family.

John Hillyer married Elsie Merrell and became the father of Lawrence, born in 1799, died in 1867, and John Blake Hillyer, 1st, born in 1809, died in 1909, the celebrated centenarian of the family. He lived to be photographed as the patriarch of five generations.

The sons of John Blake Hillyer, 1st, were James A., Abraham C., John Blake, 2d, and David. The latter became the father of John Blake Hillyer, 3d, of this review.

During the two centuries elapsed since the first John Hillyer selected his home on Staten Island, some member of the family has always been prominent in its civic and religious life. John Hillyer was sheriff of the county in 1751 and 1765 and supervisor for many years. Another John was sheriff in 1799 and 1819. James was clerk of the Church of St. Andrew in 1763. Jacob was sheriff in 1813. Lawrence was sheriff in 1831 and assemblyman in 1835 and 1837. John Blake Hillyer, 1st, was supervisor in 1872, assemblyman in 1873, but better known as the farmer whose name was borrowed for Hillyer's Corners and the Methodist who effectively supported the churches at New Springville and Long Neck.

During the last two hundred years, intermarriages have connected the Hillyer family not only with the old Staten Island families already named, but also with Burgers, Crocherons, Deckers, Latourettes, Perines, Vrooms, Simonsons and others, found throughout the pages of these historical volumes. The branch of the family to which John Blake Hillyer 3d, is descended has been for more than a century identified with Northfield, but other Hillyers or Hilliards are found elsewhere on the Island and now in other sections of the country.

John Blake Hillyer, 3d, was born February 15, 1868, in Rahway, New Jersey, the son of David and Mary (Lobdell) Hillyer. Besides their son, John

Blake, 3d, the Hillyers had the following children: Alice A., Ellison, and Frank Lobdell.

John Blake Hillyer, 3d, became the first of his family to add educational work to the manifold service to the community rendered by the family to which he belongs. After an excellent education (Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees, Syracuse University), supplemented by membership in the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which he was treasurer for ten years and is now a corresponding member, he took up educational work as a profession. Realizing the importance of a healthy body as a basis for a healthy mind, he operated for a number of years a health clinic and gymnasium in West New Brighton. The value of such training, in which to some extent he was a pioneer, became recognized in the public schools of New York City and Mr. Hillyer is now on special assignment to assist the director of Health Education in the city of New York and a first assistant in Health Education at Curtis High School. As an additional feature of his educational work may be mentioned his travels and European tours arranged for those desiring to broaden their views of education by travel and observation.

Mr. Hillyer's home is now in Brooklyn, at No. 115 Henry Street. He married Jessie Lipman, the daughter of Lewis A. and Margaret Lipman. They have two sons, John Blake Hillyer, 4th, and Douglas, who were educated at Curtis High School and Syracuse University.

RALPH P. MULLER—The first member of the Muller family to come to the United States was Nicholas Muller, who was born November 15, 1836, in the famous district of Germany known as Luxemburg. Settling in New York in young manhood he worked diligently in the business world. In time he was amply rewarded with a position of trust among his associates. For years he was a dominant figure on the board of directors of the Germania Bank of New York. Aside from commercial affairs, he was ardently interested in the progress of Staten Island, having chosen this community for a residence more than sixty years ago.

Entering politics, he found himself firmly equipped both in personality and accomplishment, and as a member of the Democratic party he was always a power. In those days of intense political campaign and challenge he was the central figure of hard-fought contests. Mr. Muller was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1875 to 1876. For three terms he was a representative from the Seventh Congressional District and served in Washington during the terms of 1877 to 1881; 1883 to 1887 and 1899 to 1903. It can be chronicled that he was one of the bulwarks of his party in New York State and was the unchallenged leader of Staten Island for a like period.

Nicholas Muller was the father of two sons: Edward N., now an official of the Customs Department in New York and Nicholas 2d, deceased. The latter, during his lifetime, was also engaged in banking activities and was active to a degree in political affairs on the Island.

Nicholas Muller, 2d, married Eva Crammer and by that marriage there were three sons: Edward N., Nicholas, 3d, and Ralph P. Muller.

Ralph P. Muller was born March 17, 1892, on Staten Island and his public school training was fol-



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Kenneth Dudley Smith

lowed by a course of study at Westerleigh Collegiate Institute. With an enviable scholastic record, he was next faced with the problem of obtaining suitable employment. His first position was with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but after a few years there he became interested in the manufacture of roofing, especially as his uncle and brother conducted such an establishment of such character on the Island.

This interest was temporarily abandoned, however, due to the imminence of war with Mexico in 1915. Mr. Muller went to Texas, remaining there a year as a non-commissioned officer and member of Troop F of the 1st New York Cavalry, Staten Island's own, as it was respectfully called. After returning home in the latter part of 1916 he stayed here for only a few short months, for in April, 1917, the United States entered the World War on the Allied side. He again answered the call to arms and as a second lieutenant was detailed to the Officers' Training School at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Mr. Muller sailed overseas to Europe in 1918 as an officer in the 12th New York Infantry and remained there for approximately ten months. During the battle of the Argonne in which the American soldiers displayed a resoluteness scarce surpassed in military history, he experienced actual service as a member of his unit. Although the Armistice was declared in November, 1918, he remained in France until the early part of 1919. His return to Staten Island came in May of that year. Immediately upon reaching here he was mustered out of service.

Mr. Muller was married December 22, 1917, on Staten Island, to Emilie C. Clifford, a daughter of Harry and Ellen (Collins) Clifford of New York City. To this union two children were born: Ralph Patrick, Jr., and Emile Patricia. Both children now attend school at the Convent of Notre Dame here on the Island.

KENNETH DUDLEY SMITH—In the adjudication of legal affairs on Staten Island, especially in the trial of civil cases, attorneys of a somewhat younger school of thought and training are steadily coming to the fore. For the most part, graduates of long established law schools and the recipients of further training within well known legal firms, they have acquired sufficient experience to either conduct practice on their own initiative or to form partnerships with reputable lawyers. Representative of this group is Kenneth D. Smith, associated with the legal firm maintained in Port Richmond by his father, Hon. Francis Irving Smith. The younger Smith has also won acknowledgment for his achievements in the photographic world.

Mr. Smith is the son of Francis (Frank) Irving and Edith Matilda (Rorke) Smith of Westerleigh. A biographical review of the elder Smith, who has been engaged in the practice of law on Staten Island for approximately four decades and was recently elected surrogate of Richmond County, is found in Volume IV, page 460-61, of this work.

Kenneth Dudley Smith's birth occurred in Port Richmond on September 9, 1896. After acquiring his early education in the public schools of Port Richmond and Westerleigh, he attended Curtis High School, New Brighton. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, was graduated in 1919 with a Bachelor of Science diploma and subsequently entered the Columbia University Law School. The lat-

ter seat of learning awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1923.

Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar of New York State in December, 1925, and from that time to the present, he has been associated with his father and Edward M. Seguire in the former's law office in Port Richmond. This firm practices both in surrogate and real estate law, the elder Smith having formerly handled cases of the latter type. Coincident with his recent election as judge of the Surrogate Court, however, his son, Kenneth, will undoubtedly direct the firm's real estate cases as well as its building and loan counsel work. Mr. Seguire, as heretofore, will devote his attention to surrogate law matters.

Kenneth Dudley Smith is identified with the Richmond County Bar Association. He is a member of the Richmond County Country Club and the Dartmouth College Club of New York. While at college he was active in the Dartmouth Outing Club and served as photographic editor of the "Dartmouth Bema," press photographer of the "Daily Dartmouth," a college newspaper, and as president of the Dartmouth Camera Club. While associated with the Dartmouth Outing Club he was privileged during the winter months to traverse various new Hampshire mountains such as Mount Washington, Mt. Adams and the Franconia Range, making these ascents either on skis or snowshoes. While on these trips a number of outstanding photographs were obtained, many of which were published in various issues of the "National Geographic Magazines," and "Country Life." During the summer months it was Mr. Smith's good fortune to travel to the Adirondack Mountains and promontories such as Mt. Marcy, MacIntyre, Gothic, Haystack, Colden, Nipple Top and Dix, and to collect another series of splendid photographs. Such a study and research, which has been productive of significant accomplishment in the field of pictorial photography, is undoubtedly Mr. Smith's fondest avocation.

Within his residence he has built a well-equipped studio and laboratory wherein a large portion of his leisure hours are devoted to enlarging negatives. Selected groups of his photographs have been placed on exhibition in leading photographic salons in this country and abroad. Salons in such cities as New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Buffalo and Rochester in the United States and in the European cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Prague, Stockholm, Brussels and Turin, as well as in far-off Japan and New Zealand, have hung representations of his work. He has also found opportunity to exhibit photographs at so-called invitation salons which are international in scope and are commonly limited to the fifty or one hundred foremost pictorial photographers of the world. "Photograms of the Year," a London annual of photography, which prints the best one hundred photographs of the year taken from all lands, has included examples of Mr. Smith's work thrice in the last four years. Undoubtedly his best-known print is entitled, "Sunlight, Grand Central Station," and it has been exhibited in nearly thirty salons and published in leading magazines and books. He has also contributed photographic articles for a number of magazines.

Mr. Smith has been the recipient of numerous silver cups, medals and plaques awarded him for meritorious work. In 1924 he was elected an associate of the Royal Photography Society of Great

Britain, an honor not lightly bestowed. The Pictorial Photographers of America (of New York City) number him within their organization.

Another hobby Mr. Smith enjoys is that of gardening and he has met with considerable success in the growing of delphiniums and iris.

Kenneth Dudley Smith's marriage took place on December 2, 1927 at the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, to Ilse Cecilia Louise Clason, daughter of Hans and Constance (Zentgraf) Clason (mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work.) Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children: Kenneth Dudley, Jr., born on October 14, 1929, and Francis Irving, 2d, born February 24, 1932. The family residence is situated on Benedict Road, Country Club Grounds, Dongan Hills.

MURRAY J. ANDROVETTE, SR.—One who descended from a pioneer Staten Island family, the late Murray J. Androvette was a well-known and highly respected resident of the South Shore. A native of Tottenville, he resided there during his entire lifetime and for a number of years was identified with the Androvette Towing Company and the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Androvette's forebears were of French-Huguenot persuasion. In the history of France one can find no greater instance of the industry and faith of a united group of people than by becoming familiar with the lives of the French-Huguenots who were known as the craftsmen and leading merchants of the country. Later, because of differences in religious faith they were driven out of France and from there journeyed to England, where a greater degree of personal freedom and initiative was allowed them. From England a large percentage of their number came to America.

Staten Island has been for long the home of a generous number of these honest, God-fearing folk. Among them one finds the Androvette family, which has been seated along the South Shore, principally in Tottenville. The family in America descended from Jean Androvette, who was a native of Merinal, of Provence, in France. His wife was Antoinette Buffie. They had two children: Jean and Anthaine. Jean married (second) Jeanne de Lownmeau on October 18, 1699. The name of Jean Androvette was changed to that of John Androvette and by the last cognomen he was known on Staten Island, where he purchased land of Tunis Egbert in January, 1699, and sold the same in 1705. Peter Androvette was in all probability the son of Jean Androvette and also lived on Staten Island. He married Rebecca Cole and they had a daughter, Rebecca.

During the next age and for several succeeding generations the Androvettes intermarried with many of the prominent Island families and chiefly those in or about Tottenville, Kreischerville, Rossville and other South Shore parts of Richmond County.

Murray J. Androvette's grandparents were Peter and Clara C. (Van Schaick) Androvette. Their son, Peter, was born at Kreischerville on June 11, 1834. His education was acquired in the schools of the neighborhood, and at the early age of twelve years, he went forth in the world to earn his own livelihood. By industry, thrift and practical economy he was able to accumulate sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account and accordingly, he turned his attention to the transportation business in New York Harbor. In time he became master of his own vessel. By continued perseverance and scrupulous honesty in business affairs he succeeded

financially, became the owner of numerous vessels and barges, and won a splendid reputation. The line he conducted in due course of time became one of the leading concerns of its kind.

In 1890 Peter Androvette founded the Androvette Towing and Transportation Company, became its president and served in that capacity for a long time. In 1900 he purchased the B. Kreischer and Sons plant at Kreischerville and in 1902 organized the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company, which he served as president almost to the time of his death. He was for five years a director and at one time president of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, his incumbency of office being noted as a term of remarkable integrity and reliability.

In addition to his numerous and varied interests Captain Androvette spent freely of his time and his substance in the assistance of charitable enterprises and churches. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Tottenville and was active in the work of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons in Tottenville.

Captain Androvette married in December, 1859, Ann Maria Marshall, the daughter of Thomas and Susan (Woglom) Marshall, both of whom were descendants of long established Staten Island families. They had the following children: 1. Elizabeth Etta, born in April, 1861; married Henry Scott and had five children: Mabel, Susie, Ethel, Peter A. and Viola. 2. Clarissa, born November 16, 1863, married William Toland and to that marriage a daughter, Maud, was born. 3. James Murray (Murray J.) was born February 17, 1866, is of further mention. 4. Susan Esther, born February 12, 1868, married Albert Kilmeyer and to this union two daughters were born, Hazel and Edna May, as well as two sons, Albert and Chester. 5. Jessie Alfred, born October 11, 1878.

Murray J. Androvette was born in Kreischerville and inherited from his father the latter's Kreischerville Brick Works and the Androvette Towing Company. The former, however, was sold by Murray J. Androvette's estate following his death. Later the estate also sold the interests of the Androvette Towing Company and its buyers still operate.

Murray J. Androvette, Sr., was a prominent citizen and one who inspired confidence, trust and hearty fellowship. He was a foremost member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also of the Masonic Order until his death. He was active in all civic affairs which aimed at the benefit of the public.

Mr. Androvette married Mary Delaney of an old Manhattan family, who was especially interested in affairs of a political and social nature. They had three children: 1. Polly, was graduated from the St. Louis Academy in Tottenville and Usurline Academy at Middletown, New York, and is now connected with a large business institution in Manhattan. 2. Margaret, died of infantile paralysis at the age of five. 3. Murray James, Jr., born in Kreischerville, attended successively St. Louis Academy, Manhattan College and Fordham Law School, New York. The Androvette family resides at No. 164 Johnson Avenue, Tottenville.

ARTHUR E. HILLYER—A descendant of one of Staten Island's oldest families which has long been affiliated with numerous groups here, including the Decker and Simonson families, is Arthur E.



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Allen M. Beebe Sr.



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Allen M. Beebe Jr.

Hillyer, a resident of Sunnyside, West New Brighton. Mr. Hillyer is now associated with a large New York real estate firm, but was formerly connected with the Corn Exchange Bank in Stapleton.

The Hillyer family, often spelled Hilliard, is believed to be of French origin. John Hillyer was the first to bear that name who settled on Staten Island. According to Clute's annals he was living here in 1693, served at one time as sheriff and in 1774 married Elizabeth Dey. Later, it is thought, he took a second wife, Mary. His sons were at least five in number and through their marriages (especially that of Lawrence) present day members of the family on Staten Island are descended.

John Hillyer, the great-great-grandfather of Arthur E. Hillyer, married Elsie Merrell and their two sons were Lawrence, born in 1799 and John Blake Hillyer, born in 1809.

The last-named son lived in New Springville where he passed away at the age of one hundred and one. He held a number of responsible positions in the county, among them being that of sheriff and clerk to the board of supervisors.

Joseph A. Hillyer, his son, like those of the Hillyer family before him, was an extensive owner of farm lands and other valuable properties. His death came at the age of ninety-three after a life of unusual service and devotion to Staten Island.

His son was Horace E. Hillyer, the father of Arthur E. Hillyer. Horace E. Hillyer was born in West New Brighton and received his education in the public schools of that town. Even as a boy he became associated with the mercantile trade in that district. During much of his most active career he held positions involving a large measure of responsibility.

He was at one time the manager of stores of which the late Benedict Parker, of West New Brighton, was the proprietor. After Mr. Parker disposed of his large mercantile interests, however, Horace E. Hillyer became associated with various other enterprises. He finally accepted an executive position with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company at its St. George offices and has continued in that capacity to the present time.

Horace E. Hillyer married Susan Vandder Osten, formerly a resident of Long Island and to that union the following children were born and are living today: Mabel A., who married E. L. McNichol, mentioned elsewhere in this biographical work; Bertha, now Mrs. Franklin Janin; Mrs. C. V. Keegan, and Arthur E.

Arthur E. Hillyer was born in West New Brighton and received his education in both the schools of that community and New York. As a young man he desired to engage in the banking business and accordingly became employed in what was then known as the Stapleton National Bank, now the Corn Exchange Bank, though still located in Stapleton. Continuing in this undertaking he gradually won promotions until he was finally designated to an executive post with that large institution. Later, he became associated with H. A. Lockwood and Company of New York and remains with that firm at present.

At the time of the late World War Mr. Hillyer served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces and returned to find his position in the Stapleton bank awaiting him.

Mr. Hillyer married Marie Brantingham, of an old Staten Island family, which is related to the

Vanderbilt family. She has two sisters, Mrs. H. H. Granger and Mrs. Clawson, who are active in social affairs on Staten Island. Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer have two sons and a daughter. The Hillyer home is situated at No. 1051 Victory Boulevard, West New Brighton.

CAPTAIN ALLEN MONROE BEEBE, SR.

—The waterways surrounding Staten Island since time immemorial have been the scene of many events, replete with history of both natural and human interest. Voluminous are the references to these nearby waters and the land surrounding them, thus the student of natural history is amply supplied with data on the subject. However, it has remained for the historian and biographer to depict the life stories of those who have guided sea-going vessels and harbor craft through these channels of commerce, in order to unfold to the reader many romantic tales. In such annals of the sea we come upon the explorers who first visited our shores in their tub-like sloops, then upon the mariners of the famed era of more fully rigged ships and lastly upon those who have, in later days, piloted and captained boats propelled by steam.

With this thought the writer introduces herein a family whose various members have served long and honorable careers in the New York Harbor as pilots for sailing ships and steamers from many parts of the world. Of especial interest in this review is the life story of Captain Allen M. Beebe, Sr., and his late son who bore the same Christian name.

Captain Beebe descends from a widely-known English family which has been represented in America the greater part of three centuries. According to Bridges' History of Northamptonshire, England, the Beebe family was one of England's oldest family groups. A John Beby, sometime between 1291 and 1417, lived in the town of Brackley, Sutton Hundred. At East Farndon a John Beby was incumbent of the Church of St. John, the Baptist, sometime between 1398 and 1411. The family coat-of-arms is composed of a blue shield with golden chevron and three gold bees. Crest—A golden beehive indicative of industry, vigilance and persistency of purpose. Motto: *Se Defendendo*.

John Beebe, who lived in Broughton, England, and worshipped there at St. Andrew's Church, emigrated to America in May, 1650. He died on board ship, but his sons, John, Samuel, 1st, and James, became progenitors of the family in America. They and their descendants contributed greatly toward the colonization of New England villages and participated freely in civil and military affairs. They not only were represented among the Colonist soldiers in the War of the Revolution, but took part in King Philip's War.

Samuel, 1st, mentioned above, was baptized in England on June 23, 1633. Coming to Connecticut in 1650, he settled in New London, and according to record, was granted land on December 2, 1651. He married twice, his second wife being Mary Keeny, and their children were: Samuel, 2d, Sussanah, William, Agnes, Nathaniel, Ann, Jonathan, Mary and Thomas.

Samuel, 2d, was born about 1660, and married on February 9, 1681, at New London, Elizabeth, daughter of James Rogers, Senator, of New London. Samuel Beebe became a prominent landholder and lived on Plum Island, of which he owned a third part. It is written that his wife, who died June 10, 1716, was

"a woman of great energy and character." Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Bathsheba, Rebecca, Hopestill, Patience, Hannah, Samuel, 3d, and James.

Of these children, Samuel, 3d, born July 16, 1707, died 1763, was of Southold, Long Island, and married Ann Lester. Their children were Elizabeth, Samuel, 4th, Eliphalet, Elnathan, Hannah, Amon, Theophilus, Lucretia, Silas, Hannah, Amon, 2d, Jerusha, Jemima.

Theophilus, 1st, was born in 1730, resided in Plum Island, followed farming, married and was the father of Theophilus, 2d, who likewise tilled the soil as an occupation. The latter, born February 20, 1753, died January 24, 1837. He married Lucy Monroe, relative of President Monroe. They were the parents of nine children: Theophilus, 3d, Lyman Monroe, Clinton, Elias, Allen, Henry, Mercy, Lucy Ann and Adaline.

Of these children, Clinton's (the father of Captains Allen M. and Franklin Beebe) birth occurred on May 31, 1812, in New London, Connecticut (a shipping and fishing center). After acquiring an education common to that day and generation, he left home and became engaged in the pilotage service, thus being one of the very first to associate in such an undertaking in and about New York Harbor.

It is worthy of record to note that the year 1837 witnessed the first regularly-appointed pilots under the control of a State Commission, through the medium of an act of the New Jersey Legislature. Prior to that year the masters of incoming ships hailed fishermen to navigate their vessels safely into port. Even after the enactment, however, the life of a pilot was one of peril and hardship, necessitating extreme caution and skill.

Captain Clinton Beebe, together with his brothers, Theophilus and Lyman (likewise born in New London), plied their calling without severe mishap. Licensed as they were by the New Jersey organization of the New York and New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, the safety of thousands of lives was dependent upon them during their long years of service. Thorough knowledge, both of the waters in which they piloted vessels and of conditions of tide and weather, was supplemented by a vast amount of courage and fortitude. Their hours were both long and arduous, leaving no appreciable time to enjoy life at home. However, Captain Clinton Beebe's place of abode was for some years in Northport, Long Island, and it was there that his family was raised in a manner quite befitting his own staunch upbringing. He and his wife, Rosa (Brady) Beebe, were the parents of four sons and four daughters, who with one exception, were born in that village. Mrs. Beebe was of an old-established Long Island family.

In 1870 the family removed to Staten Island in order that Captain Beebe might be in closer proximity to his harbor duties. From that time to the present they have been well-represented among our Staten Island families, and have ably supported local programs, particularly those of civic worth. The district about Stapleton has become their family seat.

Captain Beebe's passing came in 1896 and that of his wife a few years later. Both are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. His brother, Theophilus, died on the pilot boat "Mystery," in the winter of 1886, according to information gleaned from the volume, "Pilot Lore—From Sail to Steam," pub-

lished in 1922. In this volume, which relates that Theophilus was "one of the first New Jersey pilots," there likewise appears a photograph of him and a mention of his name in a memorial section dedicated to pilots who passed away while in service. Incidentally, the volume recounts the crash of two immigrant ships in the winter of 1836, "which gave rise to the appointment of the Commission of Pilotage for the State of New Jersey with power to examine and appoint men qualified to act as either full branch or deputy pilots from the ports of Newark, Perth Amboy and the Harbor of New York by way of Sandy Hook. Among the first group of pilots appointed under this act was Theophilus Beebe, a fisherman running a smack out of Fulton Market, New York, and Lyman and Clinton Beebe."

Captain Allen Monroe Beebe, son of Clinton and Rosa (Brady) Beebe, was born in Northport, Long Island, on May 31, 1856. Taken to Staten Island along with three brothers and three sisters (his sister, Grace, was born later in Stapleton), he received his schooling at the old Broad Street School in Stapleton. At the age of fourteen he determined to follow a career similar to that engaged upon by his father and his uncles. As a small child he had lived near Long Island Sound, had become accustomed to seeing all sorts of harbor and fishing craft and had heard stories of early pilot life, with its attendant dangers. He therefore entered upon a period of apprenticeship fraught with considerable toil and self-sacrifice. Six full years sufficed to equip him with a sound, practical training for his calling and as a result he obtained his master's license as a Sandy Hook pilot in 1876. From this year to his retirement in 1927, at the age of seventy, he followed his duties conscientiously and with complete appreciation of the value of the pilotage service in safeguarding human life. In conjunction with his brother, George, he engaged in the operation of excursion boats, running from the Battery, lower Manhattan, to points along the New Jersey shore. A third brother, Captain Franklin Beebe (of whom mention is made later) likewise took up such an occupation. All three were listed as "active pilots" in a summary appearing in "Pilot Lore—From Sail to Steam."

Captain Allen Monroe Beebe is a retired member of the New York and New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, Incorporated. Though his active career was largely spent in the pursuit of his vocation, nevertheless he found opportunity to take part in activities, principally of a fraternal and religious nature. Nearly fifty years ago he joined Tompkins Lodge, No. 741, Free and Accepted Masons, on November 27, 1890, was designated to the post of Mark Master and for twenty years served as a trustee. He became united with the Royal Arch Masons on May 14, 1891, and was active within that organization. His other fraternal affiliation is with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious worship he and the members of his family have been associated with Kingsley Methodist Church of Stapleton. But undoubtedly his greatest attachment has been to his home and family.

Captain Beebe's marriage took place at Stapleton on September 29, 1893, to Mary L. Michaels, of a family long seated in Stapleton. Mrs. Beebe's father conducted a mercantile establishment on Bay Street near Stapleton Park until his death.

Captain Allen M. and Mary L. (Michaels) Beebe were the parents of three children: 1. Mary L., died in infancy. 2. Allen Monroe, Jr., was born in the

family residence on Prospect Street, Stapleton, on October 7, 1903. After being graduated from Public School No. 14, he early decided, because of an inherited interest which was handed down from his grandfather and father, to follow a seafaring career. He studied and worked diligently to prepare himself for such an occupation. However, less than a month before a pilot's license was to have been granted him, he was stricken by an illness which resulted in his death on Wednesday, October 28, 1928. He was unmarried. 3. Althea, the second daughter, resides at the family residence, 135 Prospect Street, Stapleton. She is unmarried, is associated with the Misses Michaels in their business in Stapleton, and is interested in church activities.

Captain Franklin Beebe, brother of Captain Allen M. Beebe, Sr., came to Staten Island as a lad and resided here until his death at the age of thirty-eight. Becoming a Sandy Hook pilot, he became associated with his brother in the operation of excursion steamers during the summer months. His fraternal affiliation was with Tompkins Lodge, No. 741, of the Masonic order and he once served on a committee of pilots which presented to that lodge a beautiful dome which graced the meeting room.

Captain Franklin Beebe's death came on January 14, 1908, at his home, Prospect Street, Stapleton, following an illness of several weeks. The "Staten Island World," in alluding to his passing, mentioned him as "a highly-esteemed resident and a well-known Sandy Hook Pilot." Conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Howard, the funeral services were held from the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church, which he had attended. A large gathering of friends was in attendance. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery.

WILLIAM HAROLD WINCAPAW—With the ability to forsee the utilization and commercial feasibility of the automobile during its first decade when it was introduced to the American public, William H. Wincapaw, formerly of Tottenville, has the distinction of being prominent in the promotion and development of the motor-car. He was also an advocate and enthusiast when the flying machine was brought to the attention of a skeptical world. He was among the first men to enter the local automobile business and was known throughout Staten Island as the proprietor of the Richmond County Midway Garage, which operated a modern establishment supplying high grade accessories and repairs of expert workmanship, his firm also acting as agents for the Peerless Motor Cars. Mr. Wincapaw was also founder and head of the Richmond Airways, Inc., a commercial aviation company of Staten Island.

He is a native of Friendship, Maine, his birth occurring October 7, 1886, the son of Charles C. and Mabel V. (Whitney) Wincapaw, of pioneer families of that State. The elder Wincapaw was born in Friendship in 1857, a son of Frederick F. and Lydia (Horn) Wincapaw. His wife, Mabel V. Whitney, was born on Monhegan Island, in 1860, a daughter of Erastus and Caroline (Sterling) Whitney, also long residents there.

On his father's side, Mr. Wincapaw's ancestors have all been seafaring people. His grandfather, Frederick F. Wincapaw, took a sailing vessel with a party of "Forty-niners," to prospect for gold, around the Horn to California years before the advent of the Panama Canal. An uncle on his mother's side, Preston Whitney, went to the Klondike about 1893 and was still active in that region in recent times.

Another maternal uncle, Bion W. Whitney, was captain of one of the pioneer steamships that sailed for Seattle, Washington, and experienced a breakdown in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. He is now chief customs house inspector of vessels at the port of Seattle, Washington.

Charles C. Wincapaw brought his family to Staten Island in 1888. As a boy he went to sea from his Maine home when but twelve years of age, but with the desire to succeed and indefatigable energy which have characterized his whole life he worked his way up from the position of deckhand to a place of importance in maritime circles. After coming to Staten Island, he became connected with the well-known S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company and while thus engaged, once sailed the yacht, "M. M. Johnson," for its owners who were members of the family which controlled the dental manufacturing plant. He continued with that organization until 1922 and then retired after nearly thirty-five years of continuous service.

Charles C. Wincapaw married Mabel V. Whitney and they were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now deceased: 1. Jenny Wincapaw, married H. H. Robinson, cashier of the West New Brighton National Bank, and they have one child. 2. Eugene, married William B. Potter, and they have two children. They reside in Ansonia, Connecticut. 3. Caroline, married James Napier, and they have two daughters and a son, the family residing in New Haven, Connecticut. 4. Leland S., married and they have one son, their residence being in Greenwich, Connecticut. 5. William Harold, of further mention. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Wincapaw now reside with their daughter, Mrs. H. H. Robinson.

William H. Wincapaw received his education in the public schools of Tottenville and Pleasant Plains, later finishing at the old Stapleton High School. He first entered the bicycle business, then at the height of its success. Realizing the place the automobile must take in modern life, he decided to give his attention to the motor industry. Succeeding years proved the wisdom of his decision and his business acumen, for he soon became an expert mechanic on gasoline motors and about 1903 ventured forth into his own independent business enterprise. At first the demand for such service as his establishment provided was naturally slight but as the automobile continued to improve in durability, convenience and appearance, the general public realized the utility and pleasure that they afforded and Mr. Wincapaw's confidence in the success of the motor car was vindicated. He thus became agent for one of the more important makes of cars. He later became an expert air pilot and founded the Richmond Airways, Incorporated, a commercial aviation company which under his able direction steadily progressed to a position of prominence in aeronautical circles. In civic affairs, he was interested in a constructive way in public welfare. Of recent date Mr. Wincapaw removed to Friendship, Maine, the seat of his family near Rockland. Appointed base manager of the Curtiss Wright base at Rockland, Maine, Mr. Wincapaw was chiefly instrumental in building this base to its present standing, third as seaplane base and airport in its group. He resigned from the Curtiss Wright organization in March, 1931, and founded the Maine Air Transport Company to operate seaplanes along the Penobscot Bay and to give daily service to the many islands of the bay, the largest being Islesboro, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Swan's Island, Bar Harbor, Monhegan and Metinicus. It is estimated that since

1929 he has saved over twenty-four lives by flying the sick and injured from the islands to hospitals or by taking doctors to island patients suffering from all kinds of illness, often in snow storms, wind storms, and fog, both night and day and at great risk. Mr. Wincapaw has been flying over twenty years and is one of the oldest active transport air pilots, being president and general manager of the Maine Air Transport Company. During his years of flying and flying supervision there have been carried under his direction over thirty-five thousand passengers without injury to any individual.

William H. Wincapaw married Edna DuBois of an old Tottenville family, the daughter of George DuBois, the leading coal dealer of that town, and to this union were born two sons: Harold Wincapaw, who died at the age of twenty-one months, and the other, William H. Wincapaw, Jr., now living.

Mr. Wincapaw comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors, being a descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts, the famous Puritan leader, and he is also related to the great American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Further back some of his progenitors were of Dutch origin.

FERDINAND C. TOWNSEND—As a representative of the third generation of his family on Staten Island, Ferdinand C. Townsend has taken an active part in the business, political and social affairs of Staten Island for the past forty years. His principal outside interest at the present time is the Staten Island Hospital of which he is the president and senior trustee. He is senior member of the accounting firm of Townsend and Dix, which is the oldest accounting organization in the United States, and is a resident of the Shore Acres district, along the Narrows.

Members of his family trace their lineage to forebears of Norman-Saxon origin in England, where for generations the family was prominently represented, particularly in civil and military affairs. Probably the best known member of the family in England was Charles, Chancellor of the Exchequer under King George, III, who, Edmund Burke declared, was "the official reproducer of this fatal scheme of American taxation."

The progenitors of the family in America were three Townsend brothers. According to the publication, "The Memorial of the Townsend Brothers," it is related that they came to this country "several years before 1645," though the actual date of their arrival cannot precisely be determined. They settled in Long Island, one of them, John, receiving in 1645 a patent from Governor Kieft for the town of Flushing. George, son of John, was recorded of the town of Jericho, Long Island, at which place his death occurred in 1763. His son, William, was born at Oyster Bay in 1715. The latter's son, James, died in 1793, leaving two sons, the immediate ancestors of two families of Staten Island Townsends. They were John, born in 1765, and Walter W., born in 1762, both of whom were flour merchants occupied in business in New York.

Five sons of John Townsend of New York (undoubtedly the aforementioned John) were Walter Franklin, John Franklin, James W., Charles E. and William H., and they took up their residence on Staten Island in 1835. They purchased the northerly half of the Charles McLean Simonson (or McSimonson) Farm, a considerable tract of land extending westward from the shores of the bay. A deed executed June 27, 1835, records the sale of this ter-

ritory from Mr. "McSimonson" to Charles Edward Townsend and later deeds show further transactions made entirely between the Townsend brothers, Charles Edward, Walter Franklin and William H. The purchase from McSimonson, as a whole, comprised waterfront property known as Vanderbilt's Landing and included the higher ground as far as the Fox Hills. On the highest part of this tract, about a quarter of a mile from the old highway leading from Fort Richmond to Quarantine, the three brothers mentioned erected a spacious but quaintly-designed residence with two flanking towers, called "Townsend Castle." The castle was later destroyed by fire. An approach or driveway was opened through the land from the site of this dwelling to the shore, thus intersecting the old road leading from Fort Richmond to Quarantine. This new avenue was designated "Townsend Avenue" and dedicated as a public way sometime during the latter part of 1842, for it was on September 29th of that year that William H. Townsend took title to the parcel in question. He promptly built the first house on this new thoroughfare, this dwelling place now being numbered 104 Townsend Avenue.

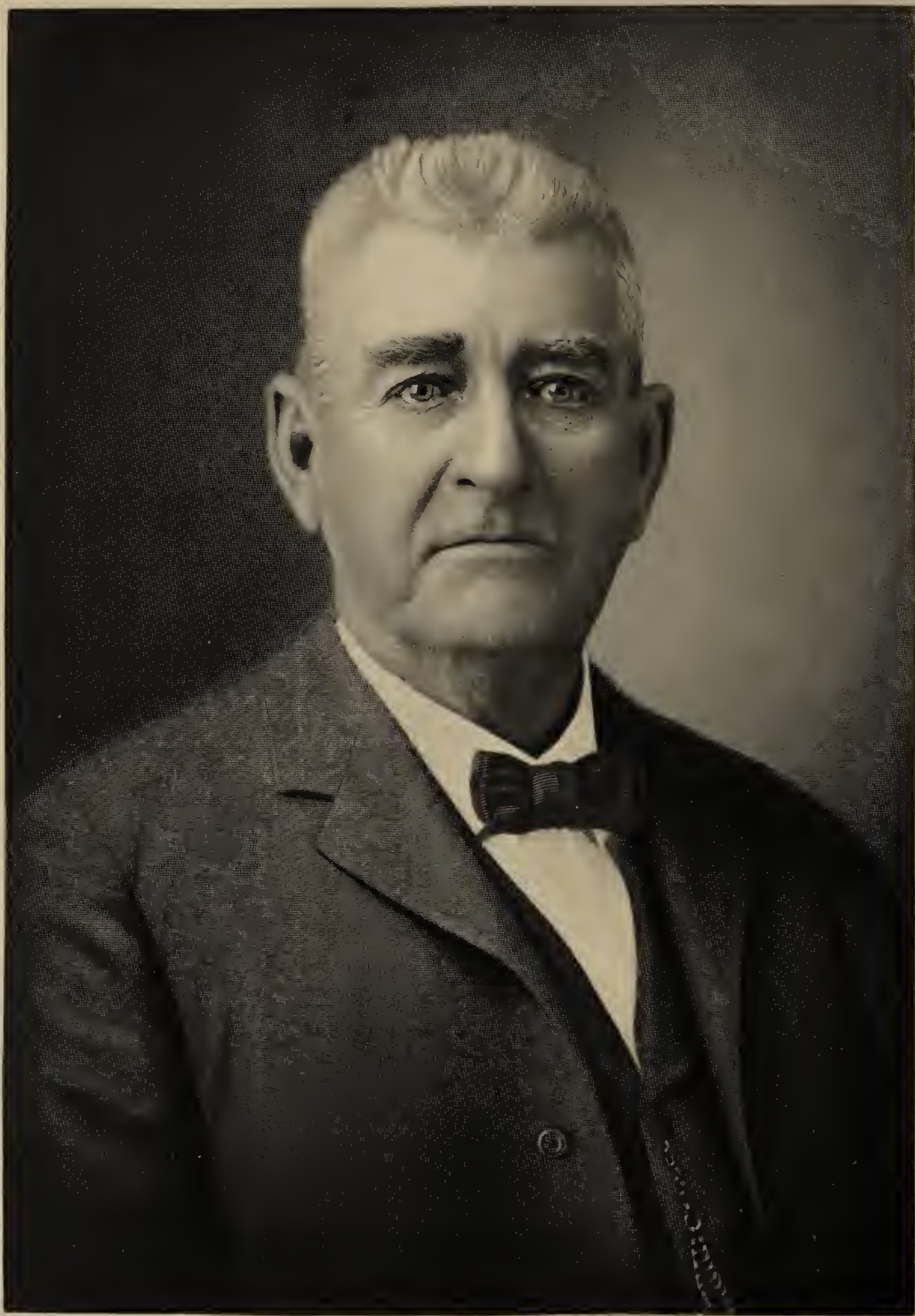
This William H. Townsend, who was the grandfather of Ferdinand C. Townsend, was for some years connected with the Bank of America but afterward was engaged in a stationery business in the Wall Street district, Manhattan. He married Cornelia Maverick, daughter of Peter and Mary (Griffen) Maverick. Peter Maverick was one of the earliest engravers of the nineteenth century and a founder of the National Academy of Design. His maternal grandfather, Peter Rushton, was the builder of St. Paul's Church on lower Broadway.

William H. and Cornelia (Maverick) Townsend were the parents of ten children, of whom we have definite mention of the following six: Martin, Thomas, William, Charles Edward, Emily, and Cornelia.

Charles Edward Townsend, sixth son of William H., was born in New York City April 30, 1836, and outlived his brothers and sisters. He received his educational training at private schools and later in life (about 1875) followed a career as an accountant with offices at No. 31 Nassau Street, New York. His preferred avocation was animal painting and, according to the Staten Island Directory published in 1897-98, was listed as an artist with his residence at New York Avenue, Clifton. He was recognized as a leading citizen, interested in all worthy civic and charitable activities in his home community. His marriage took place at New York in 1859 to Louisa Massa, daughter of Ferdinand and Theodora (Barrell) Massa of that city. Mr. Townsend's death came on April 8, 1894, at Clifton, burial following in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Charles E. and Louisa (Massa) Townsend were the parents of the following children, all born at Edgewater, New Jersey: Walter, died in infancy; Elizabeth, a resident of Montclair, New Jersey; Arthur O., a Manhattan attorney, also living in Montclair; Ferdinand C. and Mary, now Mrs. Everson Winslow of Nice, France.

Ferdinand C. Townsend acquired his early education under private tutors and later at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After his graduation in 1886, he took up the profession of accounting, being first employed by his father. In 1890 the firm of Townsend and Son was organized and this association continued until the death of the elder Townsend in 1894. For five years thereafter, Mr. Townsend conducted the business alone and in the year 1899 took



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Joshua I. Corson

into a partnership Samuel M. Dix, forming the firm of Townsend and Dix. Offices were maintained at the same address until 1924, at which time they removed to the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New York, where they are now located. This firm, through its founder, is the oldest accounting organization in the United States and as certified public accountants its services are engaged by leading business firms, industrial corporations and banking institutions in New York and elsewhere.

Apart from his professional business activities Mr. Townsend's interests on Staten Island have centered about charitable institutions of which the Staten Island Hospital is the principal, and in banking affairs. He is president of the hospital, having been elected to that position in 1925; has been a member of the board of trustees since 1894 and acted as treasurer of the institution from 1894 to 1925. He is the senior trustee. Some years ago Mr. Townsend organized the Stapleton National Bank (now part of the Corn Exchange banking organization) and served as its first president from 1902 to 1908. In political affiliation he is of the Republican party and in 1900 was elected to the State Assembly as representative from Richmond County. His election to that office was significant because of the local popularity of the Democratic party. However, Mr. Townsend was able to overcome this popularity and was the first member of the Republican party to be thus honored since 1880.

In 1896, when the New York State Accounting Law was passed, Mr. Townsend was one of the early members of his profession to make application for a certificate and he is now number eight on the list of Certified Public Accountants of New York State. He is also affiliated with the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American and National Associations of Public Accountants. In years past he was deeply interested in athletics in which he won many medals, participated in rowing and tennis, was a charter member of the Richmond County Country Club, the Good Government Club, (now the Staten Island Club) the Clifton Boat Club and the Clifton Tennis Club. He was for many years president of the Clifton Boat Club and of the Tennis Club. He is a member of the Merchants', the Manhattan and the Uptown clubs of New York City. He and his family are of St. John's Episcopal Church and for many years he was active in the affairs of this house of worship.

In September, 1917, Mr. Townsend enlisted in the United States Army Air Service and went to France, and in February of the following year, he was assigned to the Headquarters of the Regular Army Air Service at Tours, France, with the rank of major, in the construction and repair division. For a period of twenty months he served overseas and saw service in the St. Mihiel offensive and elsewhere.

Ferdinand C. Townsend married on January 1, 1893, Cora Lewis Gates, daughter of Addison B. and Sarah (Holbrook) Gates of Brooklyn. Both the Gates and Holbrook families are numbered among the pioneer settlers of this section of the country. Like her husband Mrs. Townsend is active in civic affairs and in the work of the Staten Island Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are the parents of two daughters: Ruth, the elder, is now Mrs. Alan B. Thomas of Grymes Hill, and is the mother of two children: Linda H. and Alan B., Jr., and Theodora who married Karl von Kokeritz and is now a resident of New Brighton.

The Townsend residence is attractively situated on

the Narrows waterfront at the Shore Acres adjacent to Fort Wadsworth, and is noted for its beautiful flower gardens, to which Mr. Townsend devotes much personal attention.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA D. CORSON—In following a career as a seaman, during the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century, Captain Joshua D. Corson experienced his share of hazardous adventure. A member of the Maritime Exchange, he was also active in shipbuilding activities during his lifetime. He was a native of Mariners Harbor and of one of Staten Island's oldest families.

The Corson family is of Dutch descent, first mention of the name on Staten Island occurring December 30, 1680, in a patent bearing that date which conveyed to Cornelius Corsen, Andries Juriansen, Derrick Cornelisen and John Peterson, a total of one hundred and eighty acres of land. From records giving evidence of further patents and land transactions, it is indicated that early Corsons were the owners of considerable acreage on the Island. Cornelius Corsen, mentioned previously, attained the designation of captain, according to records at Albany, dated December 21, 1680, and it is thought that he came from Long Island. His name is also mentioned in Richmond County legal documents, and his death occurred December 7, 1693. At least three sons survived him. They were: Christian, who was a second judge and lieutenant-colonel in 1738; Cornelius, a justice; and Jacob, owner of large tracts of land both on Staten Island and Hunterdon County, New Jersey. These sons gave rise through marriage to various branches of the family, well represented on Staten Island and elsewhere.

Concerning the Corsons to whom this review relates, the first definite information of the ancestors of Captain Joshua D. Corson begins with his great-great-grandfather, Cornelius Corson. He married Jametia (or Jannetje) Van Buskirk, and among their children were the following: Peter; Christian; Cornelius, who probably died in infancy; Cornelius; Jacob; Daniel, of further mention; and three daughters, names unknown. Cornelius Corson, the father of these children died March 26, 1755, and his wife's death occurred in 1749. They were buried in the Dutch Reformed Churchyard, Port Richmond.

Their son, Daniel Corson, baptized March 9, 1735, married Elizabeth Bogart. Though there may have been more children in the family, they were the parents of at least five sons: Cornelius, John, Daniel, Richard, of further mention, and William Howe. Daniel Corson, the elder, died May 22, 1801, his wife, Elizabeth, surviving him until November 18, 1821.

Of the aforementioned children, Richard Corson was born in New Jersey, where the family had removed some years previously. He engaged in farming and in later years crossed the Kill van Kull to Staten Island and settled near Meiers Corners, in West New Brighton. He married Margaret Egbert, and they had fourteen children of whom mention is found of the following: Gertrude, Eliza, Richard, Sarah, George, Katie, Abraham, of whom further, Ann, Joseph, David and Daniel. Richard Corson and his wife, Margaret (Egbert) Corson, were buried in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Churchyard, New Springville, where some of their children were buried, the others being interred in the Dutch Reformed Churchyard at Port Richmond.

Abraham Corson, father of Joshua D. Corson, was born November 20, 1803, at the family residence,

Meiers Corners. After obtaining his education in the schools of the district, he followed a seaman's career the greater part of his life. Becoming skilled in the art of navigation, he sailed numerous vessels in his time, though the latter portion of his marine career was spent as an executive in a large steamship company. Later he entered a contracting business and remained thus engaged until his demise. As a seaman and navigator, it is interesting to note that in essence he was merely emphasizing a family characteristic, that of a general close association with the sea and occupations relating to it, for representatives of the family had previously owned vessels engaged principally in coastwise trade, while other Corsons were oystermen by calling, their beds located in Virginia waters.

Abraham Corson married Rebecca Drake, born February 11, 1806, at Mariners Harbor, her parents being Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Van Name) Drake. Her mother, born on Staten Island, was the daughter of Moses Van Name, of a family long resident in Richmond County. In addition to this daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Drake had five other children: Carron, Moses, John, Marie and Joshua. Abraham and Rebecca (Drake) Corson had eleven children, as follows: Hannah D., Mary S., Elizabeth A., Margaret P., Sarah, Catherine D., Deborah M., John B., Joshua D., the subject of this review; John B. (2), and Moses D. Captain Abraham Corson, their father, died in January, 1886, having survived his wife by several years.

Captain Joshua D. Corson's birth occurred April 16, 1837, in Mariners Harbor, and he received his education in the schools within this village. Determining to follow in his father's footsteps, he entered the latter's steamship business at the age of fifteen and became at length captain of a sloop which plied between New York and Virginia. It is related that he was the youngest sloop captain among a large group of eastern seaboard commandants in charge of coastal vessels. It was his misfortune to be shipwrecked on more than one voyage, the most significant mishap occurring while on a West Indian trip. His vessel capsized, thus forcing him to maintain a perilous position on the bottom of the boat for five days and nights, without food and drink, until picked up by the ship, "May Queen." Another mishap, which resulted in the shipwrecking of his sloop on the Jersey Coast, and his consequent rescue by the schooner "Belle," was not sufficient to induce him to give up his seafaring life.

Following the death of his father in 1886, Joshua D. Corson went to Shooter's Island as superintendent of a shipbuilding concern. There he remained for several years, until the opening of the Staten Island-Elizabethport ferry, when he began service with the company that operated this line. He held an important position with this firm until his death on July 23, 1918. Mr. Corson owned valuable real estate on the Island.

It is of interest to note that "The New York World" on October 1, 1916, published the following facts relative to Captain Abraham Corson and particularly his son, Captain Joshua D. Corson:

OLD SALT SEA SAILOR IS NOW A FERRYMAN. CAPTAIN CORSON ONCE CLUNG TO WRECK FOR FIVE DAYS BEFORE RESCUE CAME.

Captain Joshua D. Corson was born in Mariners Harbor, April 16, 1837. He was married April 21, 1861. He has seven children, fourteen grandchildren living. His father, Captain Abraham Corson, was the owner and captain of a schooner. He started with his

father as mate and when competent he was made a captain and pilot. He has had many adventures on the sea. In July, 1861, his schooner, the "Emma Lester," was struck by a hurricane in the West Indies and thrown on her beam ends. For five days the captain and his crew of six men clung to the sinking boat. They had about given up hope when the English ship, "May Queen," came along and took them off and carried them to Liverpool. The trip took forty days and it was six months before Captain Corson was able to return home. In the meantime his family had given him up as dead.

During the Civil War he was pursued from North Carolina to Norfolk, Virginia, by a Confederate privateer, but his skill as a sailor saved him. On another occasion, while coming down the Potomac River, carrying supplies to McClellan's Army, he was ambushed and fired upon by a band of guerillas, but escaped.

He left the sea in 1868. He was engaged in the contracting and stevedore business for a number of years. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Elizabethport Ferry Company. He is the last survivor of captains and coast pilots who manned the oyster boats of Mariners Harbor when they carried oysters from Virginia to markets of Manhattan and shipped them to England, France and Germany.

In addition to Mr. Corson's occupational activities, he was an earnest civic worker, interested in public affairs of importance on Staten Island. His fraternal affiliation was with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, and by political persuasion he was a member of the Republican party with which his family had long been connected. The Dutch Reformed Church of Port Richmond numbered him among its more active members and in his family life he was a fond husband and father. By nature he was ambitious and persevering, generous of heart and of kindly disposition. His was a life well spent. Throughout his home community and wherever duty called him, he was respected and esteemed by his fellowmen.

Joshua D. Corson was married on April 21, 1861 to Ellen E. Gosline, born December 11, 1842, the daughter of William Lawrence and Mathilda (Johnson) Gosline. William L. Gosline, who was a native of Manhattan, had come to Staten Island and had entered the building trade. For the greater part of his life he was thus engaged. His wife, Mathilda Johnson, was a native of Staten Island and the daughter of Jemima Post Johnson. Both the Johnson and Post families, particularly the latter, were pioneer residents of our Island (the Posts being descended from early Dutch forebears) and both were prominently identified with the oyster planting and growing industry on the North Shore. These families were also related by family ties to the Van Names and others of well known lineage. Mrs. Ellen E. (Gosline) Corson was but one of four children born to William Lawrence and Mathilda (Johnson) Gosline, the others having been William, Jemima J. and Tabitha M.

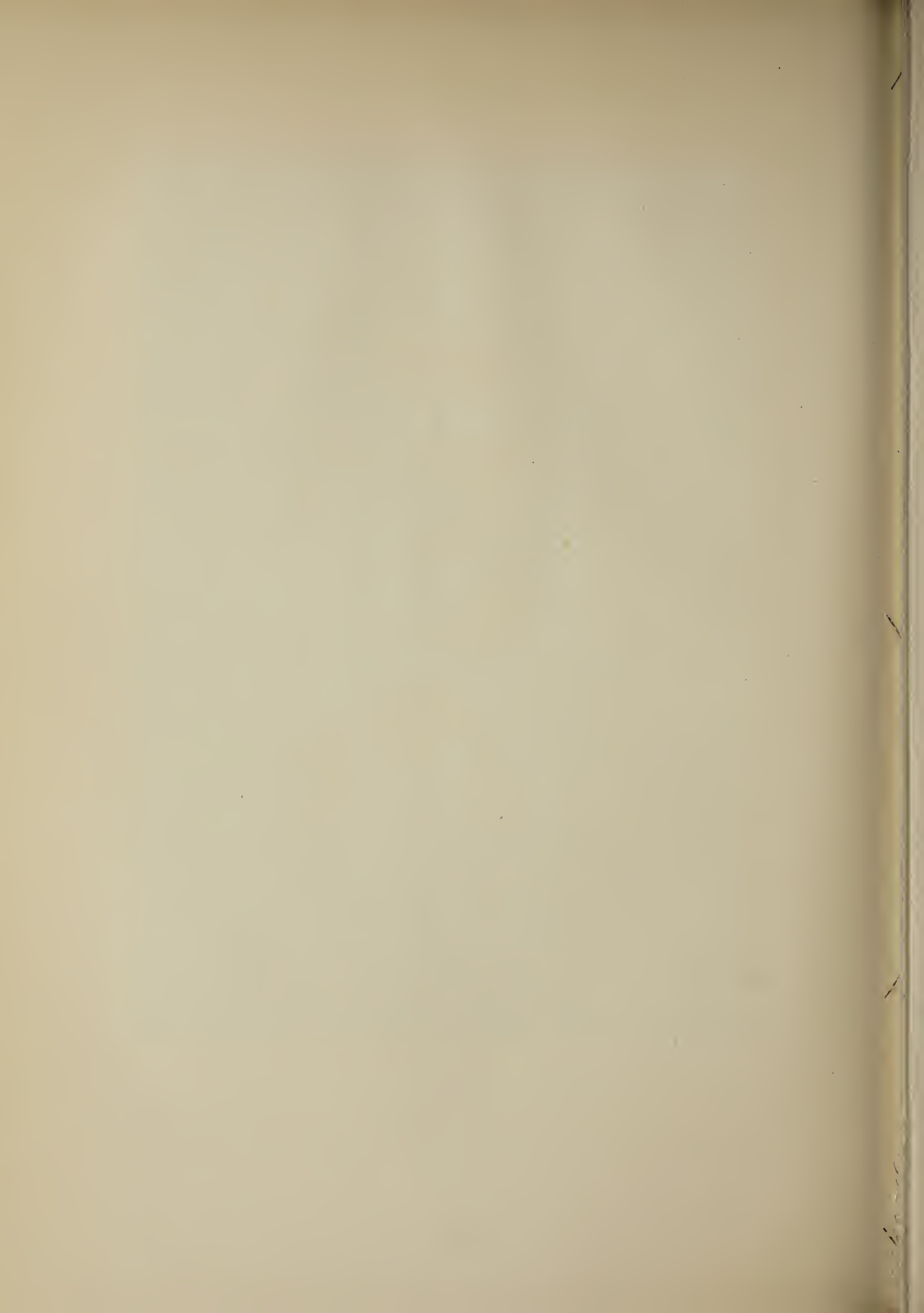
Captain Joshua D. and Ellen E. (Gosline) Corson were the parents of nine children, all born and educated in Mariners Harbor: i. Ella M., through whose courtesy the review of her father appears in this work. She married William H. Decker, of old Staten Island stock. He was a member of the old police force in Richmond County for many years, his death occurring while on active duty, in April, 1895, as the result of injuries received at a serious fire. Their children were five in number: i. Mary Louise Decker, the eldest, born August 23, 1885; married Audrey H. Moore of Mariners Harbor, whose death occurred August 17, 1918; they had a daughter, Audrey M. ii. Emma B. Decker, the second daughter, was born October 30, 1886. She became the wife of Samuel E. Taylor, of Port Rich-



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Ellen L. (Gosline) Corson



mond, and they have five children: Bernice E., Edward S., Arnin W., Alfred E. and Leroy P. iii. Harry A. Decker, born September 3, 1887, died unmarried on June 7, 1914. iv. Alfred C. Decker, born June 18, 1888, married Margaret Corbett, of Port Richmond, and they have three children: Margaret C., Kenneth J. and Vivian E. v. Patricia E. Decker, married Milton Spindler of Stapleton. Mrs. Ella M. Decker resides at No. 35 Housman Avenue, Port Richmond. 2. Kohler, second of the children of Joshua D. and Ellen E. (Gosline) Corson, is unmarried. 3. Edmund D., died in infancy. 4. William M., married Mary Robb, and they became parents of three children. 5. Abram E., married Rose Smith, and they have two children. 6. Bertram C., married Alice Wilson, and two children were born to this union. 7. Joshua D., Jr., married Mathilda Chanley. 8. Carrie T., became the wife of Wilbur Vreeland. 9. Melville E., married Florence Pacaserie, and they have eight children.

GARRETT TYSON—A well-known Staten Island lumber merchant whose family, like many others of early local history, lived in a rural section and followed agricultural pursuits, was Garrett Tyson, deceased. Mr. Tyson, who was a lifetime resident of the Island, resided in the district known as Four Corners.

Mr. Tyson's grandparents were John Tyson and Dinah Garretson. Not only is the Tyson family of early establishment on Staten Island, but the Garretson family was likewise seated here in early days. It is possible from old records to trace Mr. Tyson's grandmother back to Gerrit Gerritsen, the progenitor of that Dutch family on Staten Island.

It is recorded that Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Heermanse, his wife, and a child, Gerret, then two years old, came from Wagenigen in Gelderland. They arrived in the ship "Faith," December 23, 1660. Gerrit was the founder of the family, which during the latter part of the nineteenth century was spread over Hudson, Bergen, Passaic and Essex counties in New Jersey, and Staten Island as well. He died on October 4, 1696, his wife having passed away a month previous.

Gerritt, eldest child, married Neetje Pieters on May 11, 1681, and they had several children, among them Johannis.

Johannis, the Staten Island progenitor, married Margaret Sip on May 22, 1713, and they came to Staten Island in 1732. His children were Gerrit, Johannis, Cornelius, Jacobus, Hendrick, Abraham, Harmanus and Hannah. Records show that Johannis, the elder, acquired considerable property and that he lived on the old Town Road. He was a man of prominence.

Of his children, Harmanus Garretson married Autty Simonson, of another pioneer Staten Island family of Dutch descent, on April 26, 1759, and they lived on the old Town Road until 1790, after which they removed to the farm later to be purchased by Erastus Wiman. They had three children, Margaret, John and Dinah.

John, representing the fifth generation of the family in America, married Martha (surname unknown) and their children were: Jane, Harmanus, Alida, Dinah, John, George, Richard, James, Garret, and Martha. Dinah married John Tyson, as previously mentioned and thus this union brought together two of the oldest Island families.

John and Dinah (Garretson) Tyson were the par-

ents of Harmanus Tyson, as is attested by records of the Port Richmond Dutch Reformed Church. Harmanus Tyson was baptized in that church on November 22, 1818. He married Catherine Taylor and it is further noted that he was by occupation a farmer. Family records state that he also was a fisherman. He and his wife had six children, one of whom was Garrett Tyson, born June 4, 1848, and baptized some years later, according to church records.

Garrett Tyson attended a district school near his home for several years, after which he assisted his parents in the management both of their home and their farm. Upon growing to manhood, and at the same time familiarizing himself with business practices, he became interested in the lumber industry. Subsequently he was enabled to purchase an establishment of his own, which he supervised until his death. It is also certain that he managed the family farm, for the Staten Island Directory of 1897-98 lists him as a farmer, residing on Fifth Avenue, Castleton Corners.

He married Sarah F. Wright of a Virginia family, when Mr. Tyson was twenty-seven years of age.

Three children were born to that union: 1. Grace A., who is unmarried. 2. Arthur S., who married Florence Letts, the daughter of Benjamin and Anna Letts, of Staten Island, this marriage being blessed with a daughter, Florence A. Tyson. 3. Nellie, who became the wife of Allen G. Gillis.

The old Tyson residence is situated at No. 120 Todt Hill Road, Four Corners.

ISAAC WILMER BUTLER—THE BUTLER FAMILY—Many of the early representatives in Richmond County bearing the surname of Butler were of English ancestry and a number, also, were of Irish origin. Virtually since the beginning of 1700 the Butlers have been seated along our South Shore. Of Colonial times, one comes upon John Butler, who was designated a private in the militia of 1715. Various records of births, baptisms and deaths thereafter indicate the participation of certain members in civil, patriotic and religious affairs and show the union of the Butlers with other well-known families such as the Moores, Tottens, Sleights, Johnsons, Drakes, Corsons, Winants, Woglums, and others. Old Staten Island land and water marks such as Butler's Pond, Point, Creek, Ferry and Cove testify to the prominence of the family. Farming seems to have been their principal occupation, for they were recognized as large land holders. Others engaged in oystering, marine occupations and were associated either with ocean-wide or harbor transportation.

According to the census of 1790 on Staten Island there were seven separate Butler families and certain males of these groups had experienced service in the Revolutionary War. Some historians asserted, however, that the family was essentially loyalist. Though present South Shore Butlers attended church in Totenville and thereabouts, there was a time when practically every Butler family was united with old St. Andrew's Church at Richmond. Included in a list of persons pledged to defray the expense of the Rev. Rowland of that church in 1787 are the name of James and Thomas Butler. Other Butlers of prominence of the Island at this time were John and Isaac Butler.

The first member of definite mention, in respect to the branch of which we relate herein, was Thomas Butler, grandfather of Isaac Wilmer Butler and great-grandfather of Miss Ava A. Butler. He was born

May 18, 1798, on Staten Island. An oysterman by trade, he plied his calling in the shallow waters off Tottenville and in Prince's Bay. He was of an industrious nature, a churchman and one who brought up his family in a strict manner compatible with the practice of that day and age. A large Bible, now a valued family possession, attests to a deed of self-sacrifice and courage performed by him. Inscribed on the cover of this volume the following words tell the story of his brave act: "To Thomas Butler, for his praiseworthy exertions in saving the passengers and crew, twenty-two in number, of the schooner, Middlesex, Captain David Tappan, which was upset by a squall at Prince Bay while on a pleasure excursion, July 4, 1855. Presented by John Wyckoff of Hanover Place, New Jersey, father of one of the young men saved."

Thomas Butler's marriage took place December 24, 1818 to Elizabeth Drake, born February 1, 1798, of another family long resident along the South Shore of our Island. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Moore. In old Staten Island Church annals it is asserted by William T. Davis that before the organization of St. Luke's Church, the Rev. David Moore of St. Andrew's Church conducted services in Rossville.

By this union there were seven children, all born on Staten Island: Isaac, born July 5, 1820; Sebastian, March 12, 1822; William D., June 19, 1824; Thomas, Jr., born March 16, 1828, evidently died in infancy; Thomas Courtlandt Parker, November 24, 1829; Emily D. C., October 19, 1832, and Mary Elizabeth, March 8, 1836. The death of the mother of these children came August 20, 1858, Thomas Butler surviving her until September 19, 1882.

Isaac Butler, eldest of the family, acquired his education in the district schools and became a wheelwright by occupation in his native village of Tottenville. Though his active career was spent primarily in this endeavor, he served for some years as a carrier of mail from Vanderbilt Landing to South Shore villages. This undertaking was as difficult as it was hazardous, particularly during the winter months, when huge snowdrifts often impeded the progress of his "stage-coach." Like his father, he was a churchman, being affiliated with the Bethel Methodist Church.

Isaac Butler married (first), on July 2, 1842, at Rahway, New Jersey, Margaret Babbit, whose birth occurred July 19, 1823. She was a representative of an old New Jersey family. Their children were John Barnett, born June 30, 1843, died October 14, 1897, who became a blacksmith, and Mary Elizabeth, born October 27, 1845, died March 12, 1913. The latter became the wife of a Mr. Bogart. Mrs. Margaret (Babbit) Butler passed away September 16, 1846.

Isaac Butler married (second), September 17, 1848, Catharine Ann Johnson, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Sedgewick Rusling. Mrs. Butler was born June 24, 1826. This marriage marked the union of the Butlers with a branch of the Woglum family, also one of the Island's pioneer groups. Mrs. Butler's line is descended from Jan van Woggelum, who emigrated from Holland in 1643 on the "Spotted Cow." He is believed to have landed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and in a later year was recognized as a large landholder, his territory embracing what is now the city of Hoboken. He removed to Staten Island during the latter 1600's (probably about 1696) and was designated a member of the Colonial Assembly, Richmond County, 1698-99. His wife was Gryssie

van Woggelum and they had two sons, Jan, Jr., and Adrian. The latter married Celia Pryor and their children were six in number: John, Anna, Andries, Adrian, Abraham, and Peter.

Representing the third generation in America and on Staten Island, Abraham Woglum, the fifth child, was baptized August 8, 1731. It is recorded in Fernow's New York Archives that he was appointed first lieutenant by the citizens of Staten Island and recommended for approbation to the New York Committee of Safety, March 29, 1776. His wife was Sary Woglum, and among their children was Abraham Woglum, 2d.

The latter, born in December, 1759, married first, Rachel Ann Winants and second, Nancy Tufft. Through his first marriage there were seven children: Catharine, Celia, Betsey, Nancy, one unnamed, Mary, and Abraham.

Catharine Woglum married Peter Winant, of a pioneer Brooklyn and Staten Island family. Among their children was Susan R. Winant, born January 2, 1790, died September 19, 1869. Susan, in turn, became the wife of James Johnson, born January 25, 1789, died October 3, 1869. Their daughter was Catharine Ann.

Isaac and Catharine Ann (Johnson) Butler were the parents of eight children: Catharine Louisa, born August 22, 1849; James Johnson, born January 20, 1852, died February 25, 1895; Susan Ann, born March 12, 1855, died March 11, 1912; Thomas Courtlandt, born August 17, 1856, died February 14, 1896; Isaac Wilmer, to whom this review relates particularly, born April 28, 1859; Henry Cole, born March 5, 1861, died February 3, 1913; Ida Belle, died March 27, 1912, and Harriett Totten, who died March 4, 1913. The last-named daughter married a Moore. Isaac Butler, the father, died February 25, 1896. His wife's demise had occurred on April 23, 1879.

Isaac Wilmer Butler was born at Richmond Valley and received his schooling in the district schools of Westfield. At one time he studied under the Hon. Hubbard R. Yetman, whose life is reviewed elsewhere in this work. Upon completing his education he first engaged as a partner in a general merchandising business in Pleasant Plains. Subsequently, however, he founded a wholesale and retail oil business which for the remainder of his career he conducted throughout the South Shore district.

He cared little for social or fraternal affiliations, though he was a member and officer of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias. His deepest attachment was to his home, his family and the community in which he lived. He attended the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.

Isaac Wilmer Butler married on June 6, 1889, Ella Ayr of New Jersey, one of four children of James and Edna (Brown) Ayr. Mr. Ayr, who was a native of Scotland, came to the United States early in his life and served in the Mexican War. Mrs. Ayr was of an old New Jersey family.

Isaac Wilmer and Ella (Ayr) Butler became the parents of a daughter, Ava Ayr, and a son, Raymond Ayr, both born in Tottenville. The former was graduated successively from public school in Tottenville, Curtis High School, New Brighton, and the New York Training School for Teachers. She took up the duties of her profession at Public School No. 2 in Tottenville and is now teacher in charge of this school. Raymond Ayr Butler attended Public School No. 1, Tottenville, and is now engaged in the automobile business in his native town. During the par-





Ernest V. Jernicks

icipation of our country in the World War, he served in the United States Navy and experienced foreign service. He married on June 26, 1924, Elizabeth Stewart McConnell, a native of Belfast, Ireland. For some years previous to her marriage, Mrs. Butler had resided in Tottenville. She is the mother of a son, Wilmer Thomas Butler, born January 9, 1926.

The passing of Isaac Wilmer Butler came February 23, 1925, burial taking place in Bethel Cemetery. Mrs. Butler and her daughter reside at No. 106 Patten Street, Tottenville.

ERNEST V. FRERICHS—For more than sixty years the Frerichs family, mentioned in this review, has been known in local records, Ernest V. Frerichs himself being a native Staten Islander. As a member of the bar almost a decade, he has since that time been identified with various local institutions and, during the World War, served in the military forces of the United States.

Mr. Frerichs is of Belgian forebears, who were residents during the middle portion of the nineteenth century in North Carolina. His grandfather, William Charles Anthony Frerichs, resided just prior to the Civil War in Greensboro in that State. At one time the latter acted as Professor of Arts and Sciences in the Greensboro Female College, which during the Civil War was destroyed by fire. Later he served as professor of the art department attached to the Presbyterian College, continuing thus until the institution was taken over by the government for a hospital. In 1869 Mr. Frerichs came to Staten Island and settled in Tottenville where he pursued his profession and became well recognized in metropolitan circles. In subsequent years he resided in Newark, New Jersey, and conducted an art school there.

William C. A. Frerichs had married Clara Brantwaite, of English descent, while living in the South. Mrs. Frerichs was a woman of educational attainment and culture. It was through her suggestion that the then Dr. Deems, president of the Greensboro Female College, established the "Church of the Strangers" in New York City. Dr. Deems, a Methodist pastor, came to New York after the burning of the Greensboro College, hoping to be received into the North Methodist Episcopal Conference. Due to ill feeling between the North and South, however, admission was denied him. He, therefore, followed Mrs. Frerichs' advice, founded the "Church of the Strangers" and had as his first meeting hall a small room on Waverly Place. Commodore Cornelius and Mrs. Vanderbilt of Staten Island became interested in the work of Dr. Deems and built his first church on Waverly Place, not far from the original meeting place. This place of worship is now known as the Deems Memorial Church.

William C. A. Frerichs' death occurred in Tottenville, his wife also died there, and both are buried in Bethel Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Tottenville.

Their son, William D. Frerichs, was born in North Carolina in 1857 and received his education in public schools on Staten Island. His first position was as a draftsman in the employ of the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, when it was known as the only concern of its kind in the country. During this two and one-half years association he invented certain mechanical devices which are utilized at present by every clay-working factory in the country. In addition, he assisted in solving important problems attached to the industry and was thoroughly conversant with the work of each department in the manufacturing end.

In 1898 William D. Frerichs, in association with Samuel Whitehurst, Charles A. Thrall and DeForest Grant (the latter a descendant of General Ulysses S. Grant), formed the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company and set up their plant at Tottenville. Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Thrall had previously been connected with the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company. In a later year this concern and the Federal Terra Cotta Company at Woodbridge, New Jersey, merged, the original firm name being maintained.

Mr. Frerichs' membership in organizations particularly of civic, religious and paternal character were many. Before consolidation of Staten Island as a part of Greater New York, he served for many years on the board of trustees of the village of Tottenville. The presidency of the Fifth Ward Improvement Society was a position occupied by him for several years. A member of the South Baptist Church of Tottenville, he was also a trustee of this church. His fraternal affiliation was with Richmond Lodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias, and he was also identified with the Aquehonga Athletic Club. He was a lover of flowers and like his father was artistically inclined. The creator of several well-appointed paintings, he also conducted art classes for many years.

Undoubtedly the most significant event of his life and one which made a profound and lasting impression on him came during his association with the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company. The president of this establishment, E. J. Hall, was a staunch advocate of the telephone as a means of communication and was financially interested in its development. He was engaged in building the first long distance line from Boston to New York. Upon the day of its completion he was in the Massachusetts city, ready to test the practicability of the phone line by talking directly to some one in New York or vicinity. While officials were awaiting the outcome, he decided to call Mr. George Putnam at the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta office, Perth Amboy. Mr. Putnam, who was deaf, asked Mr. Frerichs to take the message. The latter complied and thus became the first person to receive a long distance call from Boston to New York.

William D. Frerichs married, on October 11, 1881, at the Bethel Methodist parsonage, Tottenville, Lizzie F. Pollock. Their children were four in number: John T., deceased; Ernest V., of whom this review particularly relates; Charles T. and William D., Jr.

Ernest V. Frerichs' birth occurred in Tottenville, February 1, 1889. After attending public school in his native district and in Stapleton, he studied at Curtis High School and was graduated in the class of 1905. He then entered Columbia College, received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910 and forthwith enrolled as a student at Columbia Law School. Following the obtaining of his Bachelor of Laws diploma from that institution in 1912, he was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1913, and for the next three years worked in the Staten Island Division of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. At the end of this period he began independent practice of his profession, maintaining his headquarters in the Hugot Building at St. George.

After the United States entered the World War in 1917, Mr. Frerichs enlisted for army duty and was dispatched overseas with the Second Pioneer Infantry. He served in France and after the Armistice went with the Army of Occupation in Germany for a brief period. His return home and to his legal practice came in 1919.

In 1920 Mr. Frerichs was nominated as Republican

candidate for Assemblyman from the Second District of Richmond County, and was elected to office. "The Staten Islander," a local newspaper, summed up his attainments as Assemblyman as follows:

Close coöperation between Mr. Frerichs and Senator C. Ernest Smith resulted in the passage of important legislation. It was their practice to introduce similar bills simultaneously in both houses and in this manner were able to accomplish passage of the Southfield Boulevard bill; by coöperation, the tunnel bill to connect Staten Island with Brooklyn; the anti-garbage bill; the bill changing the recording system in the county clerk's office; a bill affecting stenographers in the Supreme Court and one allowing the Comptroller to compromise old taxes. The last-named bill was vetoed by the mayor but the Southfield Boulevard bill passed over his veto.

Mr. Frerichs' appointment as United States Commissioner in Bankruptcy came in 1926, and he maintains this post at the present time. In the meantime his law practice has increased steadily, his offices still being maintained in the Hugot Building (No. 36 Richmond Terrace), St. George. Since his admission to practice he has been a member of the Richmond County Bar Association. The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce numbers him within its membership. In fraternal affiliation he is of the Masonic order and in 1926 held office as District Deputy of the Masonic lodges of the Richmond district. He is identified with Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons; Staten Island Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. Other fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Since wartime days he has been associated with Beauvais Post of the American Legion and served in 1922 and 1923 as deputy commissioner of the War Veterans' Relief Board.

Ernest V. Frerichs' marriage took place August 9, 1922, at Old Forge, Pennsylvania, to Eva Sunley, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Tindale) Sunley, the former a prominent resident of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Frerichs, who are the parents of a son, Ernest Sunley, reside at Ivy Court, Tottenville.

ELIZABETH ALBERTA GALLOWAY—

Numbered prominently among the local residents of present time are many who are helping to keep alive the spirit of American pride with which their forebears were imbued. Within this group of worthy citizens one comes upon Elizabeth Alberta Galloway of Port Richmond at present attached to the office of the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn and who is a descendant of a distinguished line of ancestors.

The birth of Elizabeth A. Galloway took place in Giffords, Staten Island, her parents being Charles Sands and Emma J. (Romer) Galloway. She was the youngest of a family of nine children, having seven sisters and one brother. They were: Ada K., Carrie E., Lillian M., Emma A., Bertie E., Harriet L., Charles I., and Annie E.

The great-grandfather of Miss Galloway was John Galloway who was born in 1761. He married Elizabeth Du Bois, a descendant of a family whose early members were of the nobility of France in that portion of the country known as Normandy. In the heraldic records of France which are included in a brilliant epoch of that country's history, representatives of the Du Bois family are often mentioned. Later, when William the Conqueror led a determined band of Norman soldiers into England to conquer the Anglo-Saxons he had under his command one

Goeffroi Du Bois, a Knight of Bannert, from whom a long line of descendants is traced.

The direct ancestor of the American branch of the Du Bois family group was Chretien (Christian) Du Bois of Wickers, in the Department of Artois in Flanders, afterwards a part of France. From this eminent French official and citizen the Du Bois line is traced down through the years following to Elizabeth Du Bois, born September 17, 1761, one of the representatives of the many Du Bois families settling in New York State.

Her husband, John Galloway, fought in the Revolutionary War being attached to Platts Regiment, Van Santford's Company, during the seven years contest for freedom from English rule. He was likewise mentioned in the roster of State Troops (Orange County, New York). He and his wife had three children, Catherine, Eliza and Zacharia D. John Galloway died March 19, 1855, at the age of ninety-four.

The grandfather of Miss Galloway was Zacharia Du Bois Galloway. He was married to Catherine Thompson. To this union seven children were born: Albert, Catherine, William, Elsie, John, Ellen and Charles S. The children were all born in Orange County, New York.

The birth of the youngest, Charles Sands, the father of Elizabeth A. Galloway, occurred in Scotchtown, known as Bloomingburg, Orange County, September 2, 1831. He served as a soldier of Company D, 8th Regiment, Maine, in the Civil War after which he settled down as a farmer on Staten Island. He married December 11, 1866, Emma J. (Romer) Galloway, who was born September 20, 1848, in New Dorp. Though eighty-one years of age she lives here in the best of health. She is still active and is a lady of refinement and charm. She and her husband had nine children of which our subject, Elizabeth A. Galloway, was the youngest.

Tracing the maternal ancestry of Miss Elizabeth (Alberta) Galloway, history records that her great-great-grandfather, Daniel Noble, a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of one Alfred Noble who came to this country from England in the early seventeenth century, removed from Massachusetts to Staten Island about the time of the Revolutionary War. He died on Staten Island in 1799. His wife, Esther or "Hettie" Cole, daughter of Edward Cole, survived him by one year. They had four children: Daniel, Jr., Abraham, Hettie, and Edward. Edward Noble, born April 17, 1799, married, on November 4, 1820, Mary Johnson (daughter of Thomas Johnson and his wife whose maiden name was Egbert), who was born February 15, 1802. To this latter marriage the names of four children are given according to records and baptisms found at St. Andrew's Church, where the Noble family were devout attendants. Ann, the eldest daughter, was born November 19, 1821, followed by the birth on April 23, 1823, of Phoebe Ann, grandmother of Miss Galloway. The birth of Catherine E. occurred February 25, 1826, while John was born September 13, 1835. Ann died in 1822, Phoebe Ann, in 1885, Catherine E., in 1913 and John, in 1918. In addition to these children mentioned in the church history, another volume is said to contain the names of two other children who were Maria Jane, born August 18, 1829 and Hiram N., born February 25, 1833. Maria died in 1908 and Hiram in 1913. Edward Noble, the father, died on July 3, 1883, his wife surviving him until March 25, 1886.

The marriage of Phoebe Ann Noble to Isaac Par-





John B. Armstrong,

lee Romer, of one of the oldest Tottenville families, believed to have first come to Staten Island in 1632, took place on May 22, 1844, according to church records. The children of Phoebe Ann and Isaac Parlee Romer were: John William, Sarah L., Emma J., the mother of Miss Galloway; Mary M., Catherine E., and Amanda I. One child, Hattie, died in infancy.

Miss Galloway is also connected with the Stillwell family, one Nicholas Stillwell having emigrated to this county from England in 1664. Tracing this ancestry, records from the Moravian Church and Bible records show that Miss Galloway's great-great-grandfather Abraham Stillwell, was born on Staten Island March 15, 1751 and died on September 12, 1821. Abraham Stillwell married Ann Ward, daughter of Captain William Ward, a resident of what is now known as Fort Wadsworth. Ann Ward was born November 1, 1757, and died June 19, 1835. To this union were born several children, two of whom were William Ward Stillwell and Mary Stillwell. Mary Stillwell was born June 14, 1789, and died July 30, 1842. She married James Romer on April 30, 1807. To this union were born nine children: John, Henry, James, Joseph Lake, Mary Louise, Margaret, Ann, Charity Guyon and Isaac Parlee, the grandfather of Miss Galloway, who was born April 8, 1824, and died June 9, 1887.

Miss Galloway received her early education in the local schools of her native district which was followed by a further training at Stapleton, Curtis Evening High School, and Brandon Stevens Institute. Some years later she entered the occupation with which she is identified today. After first beginning her work as a clerk in the office of the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn she now holds the position of assistant chief clerk.

Besides being interested in work aiming at the betterment of the community in which she lives she is a member of the Reformed Church in Port Richmond. She has attained membership in the society of the Daughters of America and is an active worker in other causes. Her residence is at No. 938 Post Avenue, Port Richmond.

KENNETH A. POUCH, like his brother, Arnold C. Pouch, has large and varied interests on Staten Island. He organized the K. A. P. Motor Company and is identified with various local organizations.

He was born September 7, 1896, in New Brighton. Following a course of preliminary study at Staten Island Academy, from which he was graduated in 1916, he became associated with his uncle in the Concrete Steel Corporation, with headquarters at No. 42 Broadway, Manhattan, where he remained for a time. Following this, he started out independently in business and organized a firm under the name of the K. A. P. Motor Company, which continued for a time with headquarters at St. George. His offices and show rooms were at No. 57 Bay Street in a building containing large stores and numerous offices which had been built by his father in 1923. One of the occupants of this building at the present time is the local Chamber of Commerce. His firm dealt in Chrysler, Franklin and Pierce-Arrow cars, motor cars which he handles at the current time. In 1924, two years after he entered this business, he obtained incorporation papers.

Mr. Pouch has a number of other interests and holds membership in the local Chamber of Commerce, the Richmond County Country Club and the Staten

Island Cricket Club. He is much interested in music. Mr. Pouch resides at No. 83 Daniel Low Terrace, New Brighton.

ARNOLD C. POUCH, of New Brighton, son of Alonzo B. and Susan D. Pouch, has largely followed in his father's footsteps, being president of the American Dock Company and of Pouch Terminal, Inc., and taking a wide interest in matters of a civic and business nature on Staten Island, borough of Richmond, city and port of New York.

He was born in Brooklyn on August 29, 1891. When but a few months old, his parents removed to Staten Island, and thus his first schooling was acquired at Staten Island Academy. Later he entered the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, from which he was graduated. He then pursued general courses of study at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, and at Cornell University Law School, Ithaca, New York.

In 1911, at the age of twenty, he entered the employ of the American Dock Company and subsequently became associated with the Pouch Terminal, Inc. His executive ability and business acumen, coupled with the practical experience which he received under the guidance of his father, soon manifested themselves and in 1916 he was honored with the position of treasurer of these corporations. Later, in 1920, he was made vice-president and in 1929 he was chosen president.

Among his other activities he served recently as president of the local Chamber of Commerce and was a representative of that body to the National Chamber of Commerce. He is also a director in several financial, industrial and business enterprises. Among his various memberships are the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, the Whitehall Club and the Down Town Athletic Club of New York, the Richmond County Country Club, the Staten Island Club and the Kiwanis Club. During the World War period he was a first lieutenant in Company B, 12th Infantry Regiment, New York National Guard.

Mr. Pouch was twice married (first) to Edna, the daughter of Carl Drucklieb of Staten Island. Her death occurred in 1920. By that union a daughter, Felice, was born. Mr. Pouch married (second) Grace, the daughter of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, also of Staten Island. Three children were born to this latter union: Susan, Jeanne, and Arnold C., Jr.

JOHN B. DORMAN—For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Dorman has resided on Staten Island. He has been identified with the teaching profession for the greater part of his lifetime to date. He is descended from pioneer New England settlers who aided in the formation of the American colonies.

Though a full genealogical study of the Dorman family in America has not yet been completed, family records supplemented by Colonial documents, amply attest to the representation of the Dormans among early Massachusetts settlers. The first of their number to reach these shores arrived here in the year 1634, according to authentic testimony. Then there is record of the birth in 1636 of Edward Dorman, evidently a son of the progenitor, though his line of descent indicates a different branch of the family than that to which we refer. He went to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1661, and was the father of three sons, John, Joseph and Benjamin. A further account tells of one John D. Dorman who died in Ipswich in 1652. Another member, Thomas D., came to West Green-

wich, Connecticut, March 4, 1635. Afterwards he removed to West Rowley, but died at Topsfield in 1670. He had two sons, Ephraim and Thomas.

In relating to the branch of the family with which we are concerned, various members dwelled in Massachusetts for considerably more than a century. About 1700, however, their line was established in Westerlo, Albany County, New York. One of the settlements in the township of Westerlo became known as Dormansville. This district was founded by Jacob Dorman, great-great-grandfather of John B. Dorman, who became postmaster for the little hamlet about him.

Various colonial records point to the family's residence in Albany County and the participation of its members in military and civil affairs of importance. For instance, in the volume "New York Colonial Manuscripts," there is mention of the wounding of Colonial soldiers sent to aid the British in fighting the French and Indians. Lieutenant Adam Dorman, Albany County, received injuries in the battle of Ticonderoga, about July 8, 1758, according to this source. Coming down to Revolutionary days, we find that Jacob's son, Jeremiah, joined the Colonial Army and was killed in the battle of Fort Stanwix. He served under General Herkimer. Then, in referring to the First Census of the United States, published in 1790, in which only the heads of families were listed, five members of the Dorman family are mentioned as residing in New York State. They were: Christopher, Elizabeth, Jared, Jeremiah, who had a relatively large family, and Thomas, head of a household of six persons. The Jeremiah listed may have been a son of Jeremiah killed in battle.

According to Volume IV, "Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York," 1783-1821, one John Dorman served in the battalion formed from the eastern part of the late Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Lee's regiment. He was a surgeon. Evidence that Ontario County, New York, also included members of the family among its enrolled residents is found in these "Minutes," for Joel Dorman, a surgeon's mate from this county, was assigned to Thomas Hatheway's battalion.

The grandfather of our Staten Island representative was named John C. Dorman. He married Anna Young and was the father of Andrew J. Dorman who served in the Civil War under General Sheridan. Attached to the 153d New York Regiment, he was wounded at the battle of Winchester. The latter married Joan G. Ackley, of a family of German descent. Mrs. Dorman's passing came on August 15, 1879, her husband surviving until Labor Day, 1909. They were the parents of three children: John B., of further mention; Clive, a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts; and William C., who died in infancy.

John B. Dorman's birth occurred December 18, 1874, in Middlegrove, Saratoga County, New York. At an early age he was brought to Graham County, Kansas, and received his early education in the public schools there. He then entered Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas, and in 1896 was graduated with his Bachelor of Science diploma. Shortly afterward he returned to New York, taught school in Saratoga County for five years and then enrolled at the State College for Teachers at Albany. The degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy was awarded him by this seat of learning in 1902, following which he came to Staten Island.

Mr. Dorman continued his teaching career, being engaged at Westerleigh Collegiate Institute where he instructed classes in chemistry and physics. For two

years he remained in the service of this institution before entering the New York Public School system. He taught at Huguenot on the South Shore for three years and from 1907 to the present day has been associated with Public School 18, West New Brighton. He teaches courses in physical training and history. Mr. Dorman is a member of the Staten Island Teacher's Association and has been treasurer of this organization for three years.

Apart from the tasks allied with his profession, he has evinced an interest in matters of religious, civic and athletic character on Staten Island. The Immanuel Church of Westerleigh has numbered him within its membership ever since he came to this county. For twenty-one years he has been a member and treasurer of the board of trustees of this house of worship and from 1907 to 1909 acted as president of the Staten Island Christian Endeavor Union. For the last seven years he has lectured on behalf of the Anti-Saloon League and was treasurer of the Prohibition County Committee for twelve years. During 1924-25 he served on the board of directors of the local Chamber of Commerce. The Westerleigh Improvement Society is another organization with which he is identified as a director and which he served as president during 1920-22.

Mr. Dorman's favorite sports are tennis and bowling. As a member of the Westerleigh Tennis Club he has held the offices of president and secretary. For ten years he held the championship of this club and on one occasion was runner-up for the Staten Island championship. He is captain of the Immanuel Church Bowling Team of the Church League.

John B. Dorman's marriage took place December 24, 1908, to Helen V. Knight, daughter of Charles C. and Emma Georgia (Westcott) Knight of an old family of Fair Haven, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Dorman reside at No. 784 Jewett Avenue, Westerleigh, an attractive residential section of our Island.

MRS. EILEEN McGOWAN—Having become connected with the Department of Public Welfare of Staten Island in 1911, Mrs. Eileen McGowan is one of the leaders in social work on the Island. She is widely known and highly respected among her fellow-workers and the citizens of the different communities here, and is in many ways much like her father, the Irish patriot, O'Donovan-Rossa. She became head of the Richmond office of the department in 1917, serving as superintendent, social investigator and general worker, caring for the destitute sick, veterans and minors, as well as those who have become too aged to be self-sustaining. Her present position is that of clerk of the surrogate's court of Richmond County.

She was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1878, a daughter of O'Donovan-Rossa, who was a leader in Irish political and civic life, and Mary Jane (Irwin) O'Donovan who was widely known in literary circles. O'Donovan-Rossa's struggles for Irish freedom eventually brought him banishment and were the cause, at least indirectly, of his death. Mrs. McGowan's parents had visited Staten Island as early as 1871, seven years before her birth; and then, again, when she was fifteen years old, they came to the Island. When Eileen O'Donovan-Rossa had completed her elementary education and the course of instruction given her by a thoroughly cultured father and mother, she immediately went to work. She was clerk in the old William Quinlan coal yard in Port Richmond, and later received an appointment in the

Department of Public Welfare. Several years ago, she made a bid for the office of alderman to fill the position vacated by the death of John J. Corcoran; and at that time, although she was not appointed her power among the women voters became manifest—a power that has been considerable in the years that have passed since then.

Although Mrs. McGowan's time was largely filled with the duties of her position as head of the Department of Public Welfare, she entirely aside from public duties, has always been a busy woman, for she is a housewife and a prominent charity worker of the Island. She runs her home, rushes back to her desk and her pile of work, and, in addition to all these activities, takes part in the work of many public organizations and associations. Her husband was John F. McGowan, to whom she was united in marriage on February 7, 1916. For many years until his death on December 26, 1929, he was chief train dispatcher of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. Mrs. McGowan is associated with practically every charitable enterprise on the Island, and is active with all of them. She has inherited the tremendous capacity for work and faith in her duty that were a part of the character of that splendid father, O'Donovan-Rossa.

She is a member of Welfare Council, No. 77, of the Civil Service Employees' Association; the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences; the Court Genevieve, No. 87, of the Catholic Daughters of America; the League of Catholic Women; the Visiting Nurse Association of Staten Island; the Staten Island Civic League; the League of Women Voters; the Women's Division of the Regular Democratic Organization of Richmond County; the Richmond County Legislative Committee of the American Legion Auxiliary, and is chairman of this body; the New York State Democratic Forum; the New York Archdiocesan Council; the Cumann Nam Ban, Inc.; the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Staten Island Welfare Workers' Conference; the Women's Democratic Club of New York City; the Neighborhood Teachers' Association, and the Staten Island Flag Day Association. She was unusually active during the World War period, in which she did all in her power to render the participation of the United States in that conflict a successful one. Throughout the entire period of the war, she was financial executive of the League of Catholic Women of Staten Island, and was actively engaged in the organization and operation of different units and canteens. She also served as a volunteer worker for the Government Home Service Bureau prior to the establishment of this bureau's paid staff. But her greatest work was that which she performed with the Department of Public Welfare, in which her official title was superintendent of the bureau of investigations.

DR. JOHN CLARKSON ECCLESTON—During the lengthy history of religious institutions on Staten Island, the ecclesiastical and educational accomplishments of our various clergymen have been many and distinguished. Few if any have surpassed, however, in length of service, or in inspiring devotion and material contribution to their parishes, the record of Dr. John C. Eccleston, who served as rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Rosebank.

The name, Eccleston, in England, denotes an old aristocratic family whose properties were extensively located in several places in that country. In the township of Eccleston, near Chester, Yorkshire, Eng-

land, part of the family have lived as freeholders for more than four hundred years. Eccleston Square in the heart of London and Eccleston Ferry across the River Dee, still retain the name. The earliest known Eccleston records in America have been compiled by John Bowers Eccleston, 3d, from authentic papers of the Rev. J. C. Eccleston, to whom this review pertains, from the "History of the Maryland Colony," and from W. T. R. Taffell's book, "Records of the Revolutionary War," on file in the Maryland Historical Library.

The progenitor of the family in America was John Eccleston, born February 15, 1722, in Eccleston Township, England, who came to America and settled in Kent County, Eastern Shore of Maryland. In the above-mentioned book by Taffell, which records the standing of officers of Maryland regiments, as of June 1, 1781, John Eccleston's commissions are recounted as follows: January 14, 1776, commissioned second lieutenant of Bannett's Independent Maryland Company; July, 1776, made first lieutenant of same company; December 10, 1777, was made major and in command of the 5th Maryland Regiment. It is further noted that he was taken prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina, on May 12, 1780, and was released from prison on December 30 of the same year. His transfer to the 1st Maryland Regiment came on January 1, 1781, he having served with this unit until the end of the war. He is also mentioned as an original member of the "Maryland Society of the Cincinnati."

John Eccleston married, Margaret (surname unknown), and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom Samuel Eccleston was the sixth.

Samuel Eccleston was born in Kent County, Maryland, in 1769. He was the possessor of large plantations and slaves in the Eastern Shore District. He married (first) on October 2, 1792, Ann Bowers, and their children were John Bowers, Ann Elizabeth and Mary Louisa. Following his wife's death, July 14, 1798, he married (second), September 30, 1800, Martha Hynson of Chestertown, Maryland. By this latter union there was a son, Samuel Eccleston, 2d, Archbishop of Baltimore. Samuel Eccleston, the father, died October 29, 1802.

John Bowers Eccleston, son of Samuel and Ann (Bowers) Eccleston, was born in Kent County, Maryland, September 21, 1794. He was a prominent lawyer and became in later days judge of the Supreme Court of Maryland. He also married twice, his first wife being Maria Louisa Clarkson, daughter of Levinus Clarkson and granddaughter of Matthew Clarkson, one of the early mayors of Philadelphia, in 1792. He was reelected to this office three times. The only child by this first marriage was John Clarkson Eccleston, whose name heads this review. John Bowers Eccleston's first wife died May 6, 1828, and he married (second), Augusta Chambers Houston, daughter of Judge John Houston of Philadelphia. Their children were James Houston, Samuel, Augusta and Miriam Eccleston.

John Clarkson Eccleston was born in Chestertown, Maryland, May 6, 1828, and received his preliminary education in that district. He then pursued further study for the Roman Catholic priesthood under the guidance of his uncle, Archbishop Samuel Eccleston, at the Sulpician College of St. Mary's in Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1847 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his uncle's death and that of his father, he decided not to take Holy Orders. St. Mary's College conferred upon him the degree of

Master of Arts in 1849. He then undertook the study of medicine and secured his degree as Doctor of Medicine from Maryland University. By this time his health had begun to fail, and he went to Paris, France, on a sailing vessel. During the trip across smallpox of a most malignant type broke out on board ship, with the result that nearly one-half of the crew and passengers perished. It was a particularly harrowing experience for the young man of medicine, as he was the only one of his calling on the vessel. He labored long and patiently in aid of his fellow-passengers and was able to alleviate conditions to a large extent. Upon reaching Paris he took a brief rest which was followed in turn by additional study, and subsequently decided to dedicate the rest of his life to the sacred service of God.

Upon returning to his native land Dr. Eccleston entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, was graduated with high honors and made deacon in 1854, and priest by Bishop Alonzo Potter in 1855. In 1864 Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Eccleston's first call was on February 27, 1856, as rector of St. John's Church, Rosebank, Staten Island, where he succeeded the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie whose pastorate had been maintained from 1853 to 1856. After serving for nearly seven years as pastor here, he accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, on January 1, 1863. Three years later he was appointed to minister to the congregation of St. James' Church, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and remained in this service nearly a year and a half. His return to his first rectorship at St. John's Church, Rosebank, came on May 1, 1866, and marked the beginning of a long and significant ministry that continued to his death. During his later years, however, he was made rector emeritus of the church.

Dr. Eccleston, above all, was an earnest minister of the gospel, who gave a fulness of love and devotion to his congregation. St. John's Church, under his leadership, grew in prestige and strength. Largely through his initiative and zeal a new stone church was consecrated September 30, 1871, which stands today as a tribute to his unselfish service in its behalf. He contributed other material accomplishments which added to the security and influence of his parish.

A man of scholarly distinction, Dr. Eccleston was perhaps best known for his sermons and lectures which were a source of inspiration and learning to his hearers. As time went on the eloquence and forceful reasoning that issued from this pulpit drew toward him people of many denominations throughout the Island who came to listen to his sermons. His secular lectures likewise proved vastly instructive and fruitful in their educational content and utility and his influence in the advancement of worth while public causes was an enduring benefit to Staten Island at large. He was recognized as the first in this country to introduce illustrated lectures.

Dr. Eccleston was an extensive traveler through this and other countries and on more than one occasion visited the Holy Land. In the course of these sojourns he gathered rare and significant historic views dealing with religious and other subjects, which he put to good use in educational lectures. The famous St. Paul's School for Boys, located at Concord, New Hampshire, was visited annually by him. He lectured there and in time each visit became so note-

worthy an event that the school declared a holiday in his honor and thus he became nationally known to its alumni.

As has been related, Dr. Eccleston was active as a civic and charitable worker. His memberships in organizations bearing on these causes were many. In his fraternal affiliation he was of the Masonic Order, being a Fellow-Craft degree Mason. His deafness, however, prevented him from becoming a Master Mason.

Dr. Eccleston married first, a lady of the Old World who died abroad about a year following their marriage. Little is known of her family and her life, though it is believed that she was a lady of culture.

Dr. Eccleston married (second), in New York, May 20, 1856, Mary Louise Anable, daughter of William H. and Mary B. (Steel) Anable. To this union eight children were born, four of whom died in infancy and four are living, as follows: 1. Edith, now Mrs. A. C. Blunt of Short Hills, New Jersey. 2. Gertrude, who married, November 15, 1900, Charles Barton. Mr. and Mrs. Barton reside at Castleton Park, New Brighton. 3. John Bowers. 4. Samuel Clarkson Eccleston.

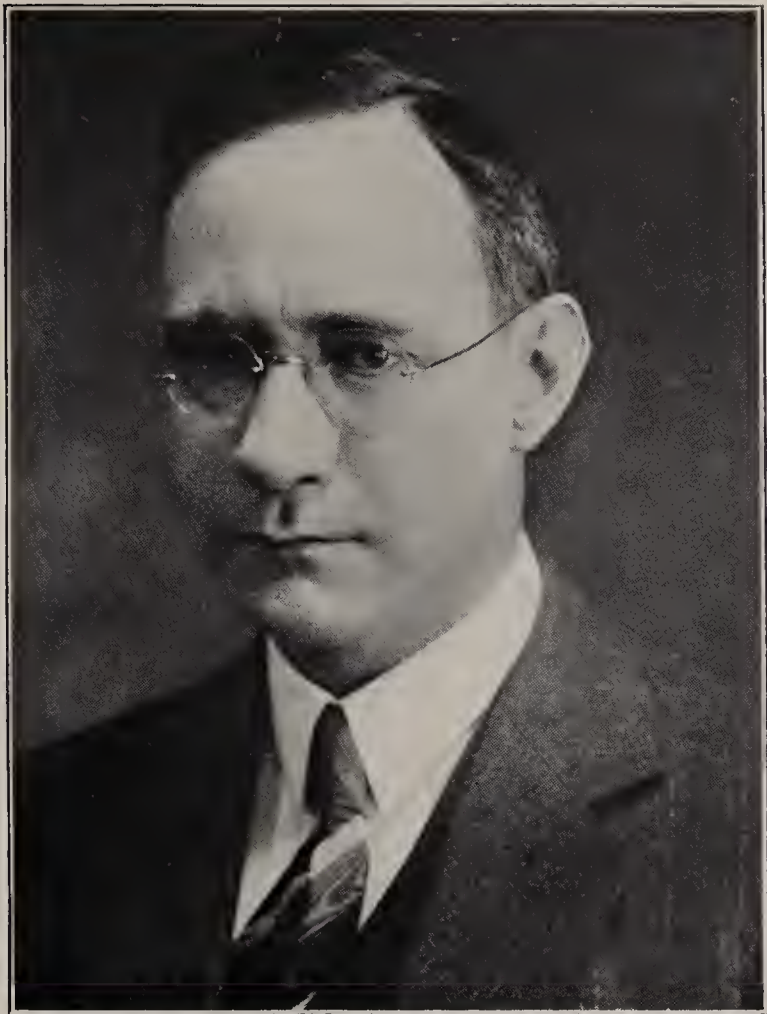
Dr. Eccleston's pastorate at St. John's Church, Rosebank, endured for more than forty years, altogether, his first seven years following his theological study being included in this summation. He died on December 26, 1912, aged eighty-four years, and he is buried in Moravian Cemetery. Mrs. Eccleston passed away November 24, 1914, thus surviving her husband by two years.

W. IRVING LEWIS—This narrative presents the career, to date, of W. I. Lewis of West New Brighton, who for more than four years held the secretaryship of the local Chamber of Commerce and who, during that brief period, elevated that organization from a small, volunteer body to its present important rank. He now serves as secretary of the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce.

W. I. Lewis was born on September 17, 1881, in Boston, Massachusetts, the son of Walter and Caroline S. (Clark) Lewis, both natives of that city. The elder Lewis was for several years associated with John L. Whiting and Sons, a brush manufacturing concern and, as an inventor, had nine United States patents to his credit. His wife was descended directly from John Rogers, one of the first settlers of the Plymouth Colony. In addition to their son, W. Irving, they had two other children: Eva and Warren, the latter's death occurring at the age of eight.

In 1890 the Lewis family moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city the education of their son was received. After his graduation from the "Germantown Combined School" (a public grammar school with an additional class equivalent to first year high school), he decided to further his studies by attendance at evening classes and summer schools. At the same time he obtained a position with a Philadelphia concern.

Therefore, during the next two decades, Mr. Lewis pursued outside studies in connection with his regular labors and obtained certificates from the following institutes for special courses: Temple College, Philadelphia, four years; Central Young Men's Christian Association, four years; Eastern Association Training School, four summers; American City Bureau, summer school, two years; National School for Commercial Secretaries at Northwestern University, four terms; and other special institutes.



W. Irving Lewis

After being employed by Philadelphia firms (chiefly in their sales departments) during the above period, Mr. Lewis entered organization work, in 1911, at the Central Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia. In 1915 the post of General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, was awarded him and in two years time he was enabled to completely reorganize a small association there. His liking and aptitude for these duties was responsible for his transference to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he entered Chamber of Commerce work. Three years later he became manager of the Chamber of Commerce in Newark, Ohio, and in August, 1923, he went to Irontown in the same State, to undertake the reorganization of that city's Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lewis became associated with Staten Island on May 1, 1925, when the task of developing and consolidating the local Chamber of Commerce was assigned to his care. At the time of his arrival, the local Chamber was a small body, equipped with a volunteer secretary, a small yearly membership rate and occupied one room in the Pape building, Stapleton. During the next four and one-half years, Mr. Lewis steadily widened the local Chamber's scope of activities, thereby greatly increasing its membership and enhancing its importance, not only as a Staten Island organization, but as a Metropolitan institution. It therefore took its rightful place among organizations of such character in this section of the country and served to awaken Staten Island business men and industrialists to a firm sense of civic responsibility.

Mr. Lewis was called upon, on December 1, 1919, for similar work with the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce, of which organization he is at present the secretary. He also serves the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey in a like capacity. His home is still on Staten Island, being situated at No. 12 Constant Avenue, West New Brighton. The associations that he formed here while secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce are largely maintained and his interest in the Island's welfare remains constant and active.

He is identified with several organizations of a professional, business or fraternal nature, both on Staten Island and elsewhere, such as the National Association of Commercial Secretaries; the New York City Secretaries' Conference; the New York Press Club; the Bayonne Young Men's Christian Association; the Rotary Club; the Elk's Club and a number of Masonic bodies. He is a trustee of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences; a vice-president of the Staten Island Little Theatre, Inc.; formerly a director, both of the Visiting Nurses' Association and the Neighborhood Teachers' Association; vice-president of the Conference House Association and a trustee of Immanuel Church in Westerleigh.

Mr. Lewis has devoted considerable time to public speaking and for the past several years has conducted evening classes in Effective Speaking at the United Industries Young Men's Christian Association. His hobby is art. In this line he has made a number of oil paintings, which for the past three years have been shown at the annual exhibits held at the Public Museum, St. George.

Mr. Lewis married, in 1905, Clara Elsie Walker, born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, of a long line of Quaker ancestors. When a small girl, Mrs. Lewis moved with her family to Philadelphia and was sub-

sequently graduated from Philadelphia High School for Girls and the Philadelphia Normal School. Determining upon a secretarial career, she took a commercial course at Spencerian Business College and served as a secretary prior to her marriage.

W. Irving and Clara Elsie (Walker) Lewis have three children: Theodore Walker, aged twenty-two, a senior at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; Mildred Ann, fifteen, a student at Curtis High School; and Walter Irving, Jr., thirteen, about to be graduated from grammar school.

GEORGE J. CULLEN—In the local field of real estate and insurance, Mr. Cullen is head of the establishment formerly conducted by the late Bernard Mullin in Port Richmond. He formerly was associated with the American Linoleum Company until entering this business and has always taken a deep interest in affairs of a civic nature.

The native home of the Cullen family was in Ireland, where its members followed useful occupations and were numbered as substantial citizens. It was in that country that Patrick Cullen, father of George J. Cullen, was born. After acquiring his education and being raised to manhood, he married and, being of an industrious nature and equipped with extraordinary resourcefulness and foresight he determined to better his economic fortune. He and his wife, Katherine, thus sailed to the land of their destiny about 1862 and settled in New York where Mr. Cullen was engaged as a marine engineer. During the years that followed he was enabled to make considerable headway in this calling and at the same time take an interest in public matters and in the establishment of a comfortable home for his family. His wife's death occurred in 1884, Mr. Cullen surviving her until 1890.

George J. Cullen was born June 18, 1875, in New York City and there obtained his early education in the public schools. Later he undertook night school courses at the Young Men's Christian Association. His first position in the mercantile world was as cash boy in a Manhattan dry goods store at the scant salary of two dollars per week. Coming to Staten Island in 1897, he entered the employ of the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company at Linoleumville. In the directory of 1897, both he and Henry Cullen are listed as residing on Wild Avenue, Linoleumville.

Thus began a long period of service marked by several promotions, until in 1927 he attained the post of superintendent of the plant, succeeding John B. Pearson, who retired. In his rise to this important position Mr. Cullen had given clear evidence of his resourcefulness and executive ability and continued successfully in his new duties until July 31, 1928. After severing his connection with the company, Mr. Cullen purchased the real estate and insurance interests of the firm of Bernard Mullin, which had been located for many years at No. 2034 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond Square.

The firm has advanced to a considerable extent since its inception, Mr. Cullen being engaged in both the buying and selling of real estate and at the same time dealing in general insurance. The development of properties, principally in the Port Richmond and West New Brighton sections, has comprised his chief labor and in this work he has devoted the larger portion of his time to the building of homes. Within his profession he is active in the Staten Island Real Estate Board.

Apart from his immediate business activities, Mr. Cullen has given his attention to financial affairs and interests, being a member of the North Shore Building Loan and Savings Association, and has been secretary of this society since 1925. He also holds membership in the Northfield Building and Loan Association. He is identified with the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated fraternally with the American Order of Foresters. Civic work of significance also has found in him a generous supporter.

George J. Cullen married March 17, 1902, in Port Richmond, Sarah A. Crawford, the daughter of William J. and Mary Ann (McArthur) Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen are the parents of four children who were educated in public school and Curtis High School: 1. Marion, who was graduated from St. Luke's Training School for Nurses, Manhattan, married Winifred S. Linhart of Stapleton. 2. Georgina. 3. Ruth. 4. Arthur. The Cullen residence is situated at No. 581 Broadway, West New Brighton.

CAPTAIN CHARLES N. ANDREWS—The number of Staten Island residents, past and present, who have followed seafaring careers with splendid distinction to themselves and their families, is a large and honorable one. Prominently identified among such men was Captain Charles N. Andrews, who for nearly five decades was associated as agent, superintendent and engineer with two well-known Staten Island concerns. The larger portion of his career was spent in the service of Merritt, Chapman and Scott, wreckers and salvagers. Captain Andrews was endowed with a long life and one that was useful and inspiring.

On both sides of his family, Captain Andrews traced his ancestry to English forebears of long residence in that country. His father, George N. Andrews, was a native of Bristol, England, where his education and early vocational training were obtained. Some time before 1850 he and his wife, Mary A. (Hawkins) Andrews, who came from an old London family, embarked for the United States on an old-time sailing vessel. After arriving at old Castle Garden, they determined to establish their place of residence in Brooklyn and hoped thereby to secure domestic stability for themselves and their family. Shortly thereafter the elder Andrews secured employment and for the greater part of his career he served as an overseer of dock laborers along both the Manhattan and Brooklyn water-fronts. Being primarily a home-loving man, an industrious worker and one to whom the well-being of his fellowmen was of the utmost consequence, he was highly regarded as a citizen and resident. Both he and his wife have long since passed away and are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

George N. and Mary A. (Hawkins) Andrews were the parents of three sons and one daughter: 1. William, was born in England before the family came to the United States. Traveling to California as a youngster, he remained in that State during the greater part of his lifetime. With the advent of the Civil War, he joined the northern forces, though still at a relatively tender age, and served throughout the conflict. His death came in 1928. 2. George N., Jr., passed away in infancy. 3. Charles N., of whom this review relates. 4. Mary, is a Staten Island resident.

Captain Charles N. Andrews was born in New York City January 9, 1853, and was educated at public school in Brooklyn. He then entered the employ of the old Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and was connected with that concern for several years. His association with Staten Island began in 1875 when he

became affiliated with the Bechtel Brewing Company of Stapleton, which had been founded in 1870 by George Bechtel, Sr. By 1875 that establishment, though it was a comparatively new one, had risen to a foremost rank in local brewing circles and its business was not only extensive on Staten Island, but extended to New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey towns of close proximity. It was necessary for the company to operate a supply boat which ran between Manhattan and Staten Island. Captain Andrews was placed in charge of that vessel and gave devoted and courageous service to his employers. Some time later he entered the employ of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking and Salvaging Company and took command of one of their wrecking boats. The piloting of that vessel, "The Old Rescue" throughout metropolitan waters and along its eastern coast line proved a task, for year by year ocean traffic steadily increased. Barges, tugs, lighters, freighters, and ocean liners, run by steam, gradually supplanted the sailboats of yesteryear, making navigation an extremely cautious undertaking. Dense fogs and frequent storms necessitated use of the utmost skill on the part of pilots and endowed them, thereby, with a deep regard for the safety of passengers or cargoes. Needless to relate, Captain Andrews became recognized as one of the ablest navigators in local waters and became skilled in the operation of raising sunken hulks to the surface. When his company merged with the T. A. Scott Towing and Wrecking Company of New London, Connecticut, after the World War, Captain Andrews continued his service with the new firm, Merritt, Chapman and Scott, until his retirement in 1925. One of his more famous marine feats was the raising of the S. S. "L'Amerique" from the ocean floor off the New Jersey coast at Seabright. "L'Amerique" had sunk on January 7, 1877, just after she had sailed from Seabright for France. The raising of that vessel, together with others, which possibly entailed work of a more hazardous nature, served to make his career both colorful and memorable.

Captain Andrews was affiliated with several societies of a professional nature. Among others were the Veteran Firemen's Association; Staten Island Lodge No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Tough Club of New York; the Cherokee Democratic Club of Stapleton; the Royal Arcanum; the Ancient Order United Workmen of Connecticut, and the Catholic Benevolent Association. His activity in works of civic character on Staten Island was long and sustaining.

Captain Andrews married, on February 14, 1878, Margaret Ann Trainor, the daughter of Bernard and Margaret (Marlowe) Trainor of Terrone, County Armagh, Ireland. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn. Mrs. Andrews was above all a devoted wife and mother, deeply attached to her home and active in affairs of a civic and social nature on Staten Island. She attended St. John De La Salle Roman Catholic Church in Stapleton and participated generously in the work of the parish. Her demise came on July 16, 1918, burial taking place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp. Captain Andrews passed away on February 24, 1930, after a three weeks' illness. Funeral services held at the Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace, New Dorp, were followed by interment in Moravian Cemetery.

Captain Charles N. and Margaret A. (Trainor) Andrews had fourteen children, of whom but three are living: 1. George N., married Florence Woods of



Miss Dorkin Walsh



John D. Walsh

New York and they have no children. 2. William C., married Mabel Howard, of Staten Island, and they have four daughters and two sons. 3. Virginia M., became the wife of James F. Hay of New York, the son of William and Frances (Rose) Hay. Mr. Hay's birth occurred there on January 31, 1888, and after receiving his education he entered the United States Navy. During the World War period he was employed as an electrician at a New Jersey shipyard, after which he founded a business of his own at No. 136 Targee Street, Stapleton. He continued to operate that establishment successfully up to the time of his death, on January 27, 1924. Interment followed in Moravian Cemetery. In considering Mr. Hay's life, though it was a comparatively brief one from the viewpoint of time, yet it was blessed with fine achievement and served as an inspiration to his family and friends. The chief pillars of the American home life, namely love and devotion to his family, were possessed by him in boundless measure and his interest in Staten Island was a most helpful one.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay became the parents of four children, all of whom were born on Staten Island and attend the Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace. They are: Margaret R., born March 30, 1917, who was graduated from Our Lady Queen of Peace School and now attends St. Louis Academy in Pleasant Plains; James, Jr., born March 18, 1919; Virginia M., born February 20, 1922; and Eileen M., born August 27, 1923.

It is through Mrs. Virginia M. (Andrews) Hay's assistance that the review of her father's life and the Andrews and Hay families, in general, is included in this work. Like her mother before her, she has taken a keen and sustaining interest in church work and in the community at large. Mrs. Hay resides at No. 98 Tenth Street, New Dorp.

MRS. ALICE (DURKIN) WALSH—The distinction of being recognized as a leading woman builder in America if not actually the only prominent builder known to her sex in this country, is one that Mrs. Alice (Durkin) Walsh of West New Brighton has attained through achievements in architecture that are both numerous and extensive. A woman of refinement and quiet industry whose civic and philanthropic work has been marked by a willingness to serve in any worthy capacity she is highly respected and esteemed as a citizen. Mrs. Walsh was born in Stapleton, November 25, 1880, a daughter of Thomas and Annie (Quigley) Durkin. The Durkin family is represented among the oldest residents here.

Mrs. Walsh first attended public school in Stapleton and then entered Normal College in New York. After remaining at the latter institution for two years she entered the office of Charles M. Peckworth, a New York builder and contractor. Though at first engaged in clerical work, she began gradually to manifest an interest in the technical side of the business, chiefly in regard to plans, contracts and specifications for projected buildings. Her utility to the firm thus increased with the amount of research she accomplished and the technical knowledge that she obtained. She studied with a keen interest and a ready appreciation of the problems of building construction and in this pursuit was aided considerably by her ability as a mathematician and her retentive memory.

At length, after Mrs. Walsh had been associated with Mr. Peckworth's office for but a relatively brief

period, she one day asked her employer for permission to figure on alterations for a school job. Her request was promptly granted. According to an article appearing in the "Tammany Times" under date of June 22, 1912, her resultant estimate showed that she had overlooked nothing. To quote in part from the foregoing article: "Her employer complimented her so highly that it gave spur to her ambition and determination to become a builder herself." With sound sense to balance her ambition, she went to work. She took up a course of reading such as would appal the average girl of seventeen years. Reading understandingly and with a depth of interest that only the true student manifests, she remembered what she read. When she had absorbed, digested and assimilated the work, "Building Regulations of the City of New York," she ascertained the reason for every regulation, the basis for it and the full meaning and purpose of it. At the same time she figured on such plans as came to her employer's office for consideration. She won his confidence by her wide, comprehensive knowledge of the business, her mathematical ability and the close watch she kept on the price of all building materials.

After eight years of service with this firm, Mrs. Walsh decided to enter business on her own initiative. She forthwith organized a new company of which she became secretary, treasurer and executive head. At length the firm became "Durkin and Laas," with the addition of C. F. Laas as junior partner. He had formerly served as an office clerk, but it now became his task to attend to outside work.

Mrs. Walsh then began to fulfill contracts on numerous important structures and had in her employ at that time between six hundred and seven hundred men. Her offices were at No. 103 Park Avenue, New York. Among the edifices the firm built were a number of schools buildings, including Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Public Schools Nos. 20, and 22 and additions to Nos. 13 and 23 in the borough of Richmond; Public Schools Nos. 19, 40, 119, 132 and 138 in Brooklyn and New York and a public school in Jersey City, New Jersey. Alterations and repairs on Public School No. 32 in Brooklyn were also effected and during the years that elapsed more than forty public school buildings, in all, were erected. In addition to these, other private and public buildings built by the firm follow: St. Peter's Rectory in West Brighton; the new building of the New York Edison Company which is located at East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan; five warehouses utilized by Borden's Farm Products Company; the John Wanamaker warehouse at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue, the Bronx; a fifteen story building at No. 113 Mercer Street; Wing on the Metropolitan Museum of Art at Eighty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, Manhattan; a Nurses' Home and Training School building in Brooklyn and the Convent of Notre Dame, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

The New York "Times," in its issue of May 5, 1912, paid special tribute to Mrs. Walsh's (then Miss Durkin) ability and success in her profession. Emphasis was laid on her achievement in competing with leading architectural firms in the city. "The Times" went on to relate of the personal satisfaction that she gained from such work and to present her views on women in that industry. According to the article she maintained that "Many women who succeed in other lines of business would be certain to prosper in building." She stated further that "Success in a career as a contractor and builder

makes certain definite demands. This sort of education, not necessarily in a special sort of school, is gained by much reading on the subject and a definite apprenticeship with practical experience. If a woman wants to be a builder, she must study her trade—study it hard. Then again, she must have an aptitude for figures and she must be able to master and to appreciate and to enter into detail. Then again, intuition, sense, the power to put things together quickly and to see between the lines are important."

In 1912, not long after the firm of Durkin and Laas, had begun operation, Mrs. Walsh was invited to membership in the Building Trades Association of New York. She accepted and thus became the first member of her sex to join this organization. (Incidentally, she was also the last of her sex to become thus identified.) In addition to affiliations within her profession she has been active in matters of civic and charitable concern and has been identified with organizations accomplishing work in this direction. Hospitals, in particular, have earned her hearty support and interest and to a large extent she has visited such institutions and made a close study of conditions there.

Mrs. Walsh is identified with clubs of a social and recreational character. Motoring, golf and tennis are among her favorite diversions and she holds membership in the Automobile Club of America. By religious persuasion she is of the Catholic faith and is affiliated with the Catholic Club.

Alice Durkin's marriage took place on November 26, 1907 to John F. Walsh of the Bronx. She and her husband have a son, John Durkin Walsh, born October 17, 1910. The latter, after attending Notre Dame School and New York Military School, was graduated from the Staten Island Academy on June 14, 1929. He is now in the essential oil business in New York City. The Walsh residence is situated at No. 292 Hart Avenue, West New Brighton.

GEORGE L. REEDER—An esteemed citizen of our Island, the late George L. Reeder of Sunnyside in the Clove Valley section, held for several years the distinction of being the oldest member of the Masonic Order in this borough. Mr. Reeder, whose passing came at the age of ninety-six, recognized Staten Island as his place of residence for more than seven decades.

On his paternal side Mr. Reeder was of a family of Prussian origin which has been represented in the United States for more than a century. For the most part members of the family have followed occupations of a professional, agricultural or mercantile nature and have resided generally in the metropolitan district.

Mr. Reeder's father was George Reeder, the progenitor of his family in this country. After arriving here he first resided in New York City, but later removed to Albany, New York. He followed farming as a calling, but in 1846, when the United States declared war on Mexico he joined the army. After serving throughout the war he returned to civilian life. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, who resided at Four Corners; Barbara, who married William Simonson of Stapleton; George L., to whom this narrative principally refers; and Mary, who became Mrs. Swanson.

George L. Reeder's birth occurred August 30, 1834, in Albany, New York. The youth first attended the schools of his native district but at the age of eleven the determination to travel from home and experience

life in a new community grew strong within him. Accordingly he left the family hearthside, visited New York City and then went to Monmouth County, New Jersey, where he found employment on the Miller farm. He remained in that county for approximately eleven years before going to New York and securing a job aboard a schooner which operated between Centerport, Long Island, and New York City.

The year 1857 marked the beginning of Mr. Reeder's residence on Staten Island. At the same time he purchased a farm acreage near where the Farm Colony and Sea View Hospital now stand and cultivated this tract for several years. In 1864 he acquired the butcher shop heretofore operated by John Burgher, representative of an old Staten Island family. This establishment, which was located on Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, opposite the Church of the Ascension, was successfully conducted by Mr. Reeder during the years to come. In fact it was his good fortune in 1877 to purchase another such shop at Castleton Corners and manage it until 1896.

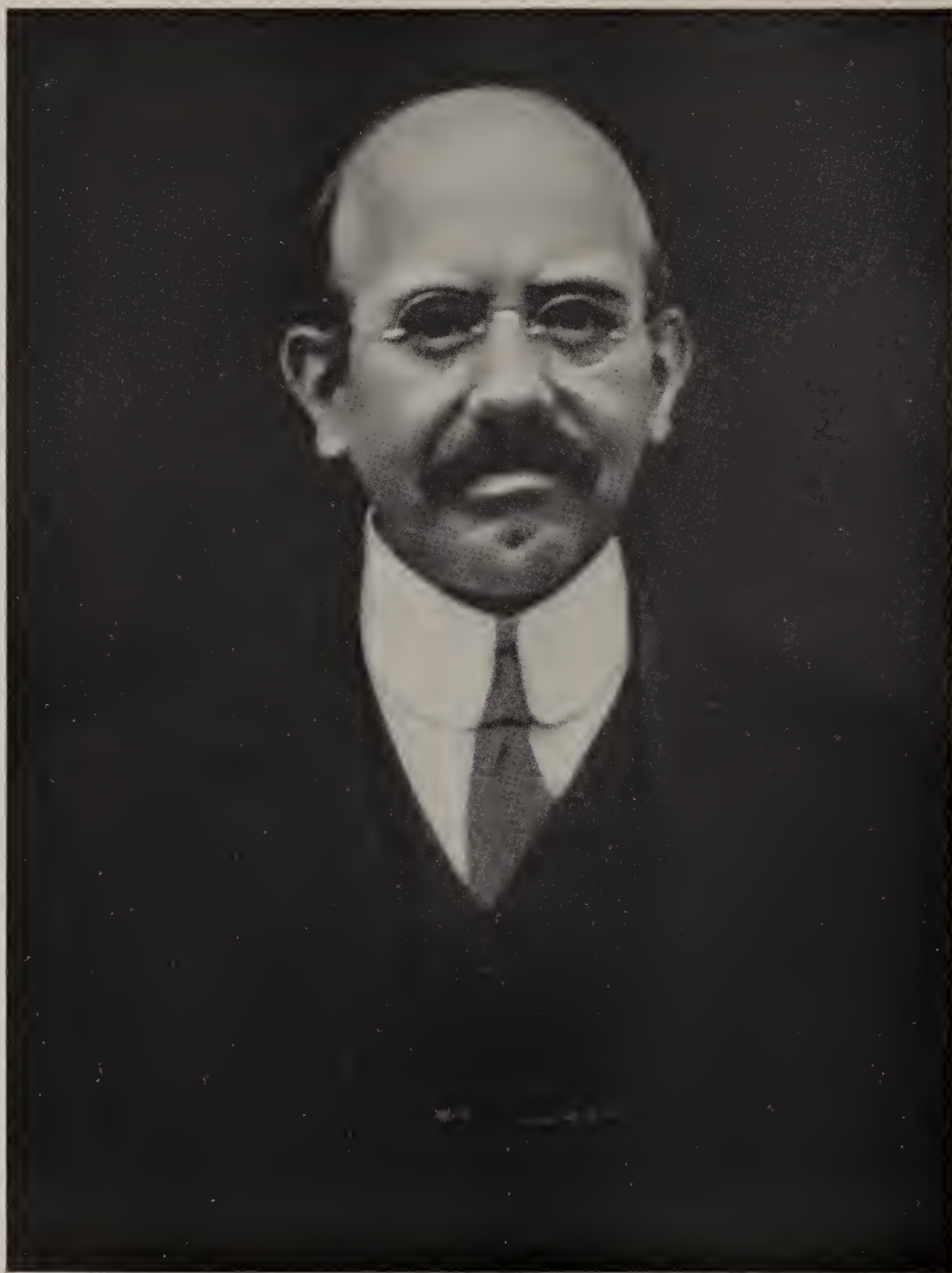
In the latter year Mr. Reeder entered the employ of the Staten Island Water Supply Company and continued this association when in 1898 the city of New York took over this service. During another period before his ultimate retirement from active labors, he acted as commissioner of highways for Richmond County. The latter part of his life was spent at the home of his grandson, Melville C. Reeder, at 76 Waldron Avenue, Sunnyside.

Mr. Reeder's life was characterized chiefly by self-reliance, clear judgment and steadfast devotion to his family and to his friends. The decision he made at an early age that resulted in his removal from his native district to a farm in a distant territory was illustrative of the first attribute. The success that attended his business ventures and his work on behalf of our borough attested to his faculty for organization.

Apart from the business duties that engaged his attention, Mr. Reeder was active in fraternal societies, in civic matters and in church work. For some years previous to his demise he was recognized as the oldest member of the Masonic Order on Staten Island. He was affiliated with Richmond Lodge, which he joined in 1868; Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

Mr. Reeder's religious association was with the Moravian Church located at Castleton Corners, the institution he helped to found in 1873. He served for some years as superintendent of the Sunday school and at a time was a trustee of this church. His name was included among the men instrumental in building the public school on Manor Road, West New Brighton. The Veteran Fireman's association numbered him among its members, his affiliation having been with Washington No. 1 and Cataract No. 2 companies in his younger days.

Mr. Reeder's death occurred April 5, 1931. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Arthur C. Weber of the Moravian Church, following the holding of ritual services by four Masonic bodies at his late home. The Rev. Weber described Mr. Reeder's life in brief, eulogizing the initiative and foresight he had shown and telling of his activity in church affairs. Incidentally it is worthy of note that Mr. Reeder maintained his association with the Masonic Order and with his church in an active capacity until very late years. Interment took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, in the family plot.



Andrew H. Blair

George L. Reeder had married (first), on December 24, 1859, Catherine H. Vroome, representative of an old New Jersey and Staten Island family, reviewed elsewhere in this work. They became parents of the following children: Melville L., of further mention, Ancil, and Christopher. After his wife's demise, on October 6, 1867, Mr. Reeder married (second) Lydia H. Ostrander, and their children were three in number: Kate, Susan, and Anna Louise.

Melville L. Reeder was born December 8, 1863, on Staten Island. After obtaining his education in the local schools, he entered his father's butcher shop. About 1896 he was appointed to the Richmond County police force and continued as a patrolman after the consolidation of Staten Island with Greater New York. This association terminated with his passing on August 30, 1912. He was a member of the Patrolman's Benevolent Association and like his father was affiliated with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of the Masonic Order. His marriage with Marie Groeling took place December 8, 1884. Mrs. Reeder's parents were Conrad and Marguerita (Keller) Groeling, of German extraction.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville L. Reeder became the parents of five children: 1. George L., born March 23, 1886, on Staten Island. He pursued his studies at public school, Westerleigh Collegiate Institute and Port Richmond High School, after which, in 1894, he became associated as a surveyor with Henry P. Morrison, prominent local engineer. The year 1906 witnessed his transference to the office of the West Rockaway Land Company where he remained until 1909. He then became connected with the Engineering Corps, United States Army, as a junior engineer. The Downey Shipbuilding plant then acquired his services, his post being that of plant engineer, but in 1921 he entered into partnership with Matthew W. Slaven. The headquarters of the engineering firm, Reeder and Slaven, is at No. 1240 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton. Within his profession Mr. Reeder is connected with the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. He has several affiliations, among them being Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; the Tall Cedars of Lebanon; and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is a Past State Counsellor of the last-named organization. His marriage came on November 9, 1907, to Florence G. Keller, a daughter of George and Suzan (Hornung) Keller of Mariners Harbor. By this union three children were born: George L., employed with his uncle in the butcher business; Charles, deceased; and Florence Gertrude, residing at home. 2. Katherine, second of the children of Melville L. and Marie (Groeling) Reeder, is now Mrs. A. H. McComb. They have a daughter, Katherine, and a son, Archibald. 3. Estelle, became the wife of Christian Roehrig and they are parents of a daughter, Estelle. 4. Melville C. Reeder was born February 8, 1900, on Staten Island and acquired his education in the public schools and at Curtis Annex High School (now Port Richmond High School). He then became associated with his brother-in-law, A. H. McComb, in a nickel plate establishment in New York. During the four years of his employment here he served in all manufacturing departments of the concern in addition to doing office work. In 1918 he entered the Burroughs Adding Machine Company as a mechanic and has been thus engaged ever since that time. He is a member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. Mr. Reeder married, on February 8, 1922, Amanda

Wangenstein, daughter of John and Anna (Schindhelem) Wangenstein of Staten Island. One son, Melville C., Jr., was born to this union on May 26, 1926. 5. Marie is now Mrs. Louis Schnibbe and she resides with her mother and sister, Mrs. Roehrig, at No. 111 Windsor Road, West New Brighton.

MICHAEL BRENNAN—As chief clerk in the magistrate's court in Stapleton, Michael Brennan performs a useful and necessary function and is widely known and highly regarded among his fellow-citizens here. He has been a lifelong Democrat and is one of the trusted members of the Democratic organization on Staten Island, where he has lived and worked for many years.

A native of Stapleton, having been born on Broad Street, February 24, 1855, he is a son of John and Esther C. (Murphy) Brennan. He was the fifth eldest of seven children, the others being: Anna, John, Andrew, Charles, Charles II, all deceased, and Mary J., widow of William Walsh, who now resides in Stapleton. John Brennan, the father, came here in 1845 from County Monaghan, Ireland. He was always interested keenly in political developments on the Island and was engaged for a period of many years in the grocery and milk business in Stapleton, until his death on Christmas morning, 1888. The mother, Esther C. (Murphy) Brennan, died in December, 1894. Both of his parents are buried in Saint Mary's Cemetery in Rosebank. As a boy, Michael Brennan attended the Broad Street Public School. When he was about fourteen years of age he started to work as a "printer's devil" in the offices of the old Richmond County "Gazette." His first work with that paper was on April 4, 1869, and he remained with it until 1875. From that time onward, he became associated with various other New York City newspapers, principally as an employee in the composing and press rooms. In 1881 he was elected collector of taxes of the town of Middletown, a position which he continued to hold for one year; and at the end of that period he went back to New York City, where he worked with different papers until 1884. In that year, he returned to Staten Island and worked with the Staten Island "Leader" until 1898. Then he assumed his present duties as chief clerk of the Second District in Stapleton, and has continued in this capacity until the present time. From the time of his earliest association with politics, he was an ardent Democrat, and he cast his first ballot in 1876 for Governor Samuel J. Tilden, who in that year was the Democratic nominee for the presidency of the United States. Fraternally he is a member of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member and former Chancellor of Edgewater Council, No. 137, Catholic Benevolent League.

On August 14, 1900, Michael Brennan married Margaret Dunne, of Stapleton, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Cody) Dunne. By this marriage there have been the following children: 1. Anna E., who is employed in the filing department of the Equitable Trust Company. 2. John M., attached to the 122d Precinct Detective Bureau. 3. Andrew C., who is employed in New York City. 4. Margaret, a graduate of Saint Peter's High School, who resides at home.

ANDREW M. BLAIR—In the history of local journalism, embracing the period between 1900 and the present day, there were a number who gave efficient and loyal service to the reading public of

our Island. Among them was the late Andrew M. Blair, who spent the greater part of his newspaper career as associate editor of "The Staten Island Advance." Mr. Blair's devotion to his calling was productive of a special capacity for work along administrative and reportorial lines.

Mr. Blair was of a family of Scottish descent, native of the town of Dalry in Ayrshire, later moving to Bradford, England. Members of the family were generally engaged in occupations of a mercantile and professional character and were active in the civic life of the community which they inhabited. The career of Mr. Blair's father, Alexander Blair, was clearly illustrative of an abiding interest in town affairs and a corresponding devotion to the welfare of his home and family. During the greater part of his career he was associated with Law-Russell and Company, a large manufacturing concern in Bradford, and succeeded in winning promotions that eventually resulted in a partnership in the firm. By profession he was an accountant and was accredited not only with a distinct ability at his calling, but gave his services willingly and loyally in behalf of his firm. Outside of these interests and the care of his family, his love of literature, that of a classical and philosophic content, was long manifested. This inclination, coupled with his attachment to religious study and Christian ideals, is evidenced in a tribute paid to his memory by a lifelong friend, a Bradford clergyman and scholar. This tribute was in the form of an address delivered at his funeral, following his demise on September 21, 1915 at the age of eighty. Mr. Blair was characterized as one who "treasured the words and thoughts of the greatest of students and thinkers." He was further praised for his strong interest and acquaintance with French-Swiss, German, Italian, Greek and Hebrew literature and his intense research into religious studies. One of the organizers of the Bradford Athenæum Club, he acted as first secretary of this body and was one of its leading spirits. His library was a spacious and valuable one, containing rich treasures of literary art. In the religious life of Bradford he was active, holding for several years meetings for men in College Chapel there and conducting young people's Bible classes.

During the very latter part of his life, Mr. Blair resided in Southport, though Bradford was always considered the home of his choice. The foregoing brief account of his career is significant in that his son, Andrew, was privileged to possess such a heritage and like his father, became interested in literary work.

Alexander Blair had married Margaret Blair, also a native of Scotland and among their children was Andrew Miller Blair, born in Bradford on February 3, 1874.

Mr. Blair's education was acquired in the Bradford grammar school, and in 1891, at the age of seventeen, he voyaged to the United States. Being located for a time in New York he acted as agent for his father's firm, Law-Russell and Company, and later was associated for a short period with A. D. Juilliard and Company. Coming to Staten Island in January, 1900, he secured a position as a reporter on the old "Staten Island World," thus beginning a newspaper career that endured for nearly a quarter century. He was ideally suited for work of this nature and in a short time held an important post in the editorial department of this local semi-weekly paper.

Mr. Blair severed his connection with the "World" in 1909 and transferred his allegiance to "The Staten Island Advance." At that time "The Advance" was a weekly journal with headquarters in a small frame building on Broadway, West New Brighton, and its circulation was but four thousand. Three years later when William G. Willcox bought the paper from John Crawford and incorporated it, Mr. Blair was named assistant editor to Edward H. Johnson. The latter had left the New York "Sun" in order to assume the editorship of "The Advance." The next year witnessed the phenomenal growth of the publication, due to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Blair's careful guidance and through their ability both to increase their circulation substantially and to consolidate all gains. At length the plant on Broadway was deemed too small and a new structure erected at the corner of Bodine Street and Castleton Avenue.

The same year marked the rise of "The Advance" to full prominence among local competitors. Soon Mr. Johnson, with the aid of Mr. Blair, increased the editorial staff, thus making the paper the first weekly publication in the country to employ a woman reporter, a sports editor, a cartoonist and a photographer. In 1914 Mr. Willcox transferred the stock to Mr. Johnson and he and Mr. Blair launched a campaign to give Staten Island country-wide recognition. Their most significant project was the sending of a pioneer prairie schooner westward to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. After reaching Denver, Colorado, the schooner was abandoned, but the trip had easily served the purpose of its originators.

In 1918 "The Advance" began daily publication and from that year to 1924, Mr. Blair served as associate editor under Blanchard M. Preble. During the latter part of that period he conducted the "Old-Timers Column," an immensely-popular and enjoyable feature of the paper. After leaving the journalistic field he became identified with the New York Telephone Company, where he continued until his death, February 28, 1931. Funeral services were conducted from his late residence by the Rev. Pascal Harrower, Reverend Emeritus, of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton. Interment was in Silver Mount Cemetery.

Through his long attachment to Staten Island and his well-sustained support of public movements here, Mr. Blair had a wide circle of friends. His newspaper association brought him into almost daily contact with those most active in public life in this borough and their confidence in his integrity was strongly manifested. His home life was in a similar degree one of characteristic devotion. Apart from his newspaper duties and public activities, Mr. Blair took a keen interest in political events and was closely aligned with the local Democratic party. With Judge Handy he was a member of the erstwhile Jeffersonian Committee. His fraternal affiliation was with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons.

Andrew M. Blair married, June 21, 1897, Pauline Bing, daughter of Daniel and Rosalie (Schwarz) Bing. Daniel Bing was a native of Germany, was educated in that country and came to the United States when about fifteen years of age. He became a wholesale cigar merchant with headquarters in New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Blair three children were born: Margaret Louise, now Mrs. Margaret L. (Blair) Head; Jeannette Rotha, and George Lewis. In addition to his widow and children, Mr. Blair is sur-

vived by a sister, Rotha, and three brothers, George A., William and Alexander Blair. Mrs. Andrew M. Blair resides at No. 158 Slosson Avenue, Castleton Hill.

WILLIAM R. BOOTH—A present day resident of West New Brighton, of English parentage and endowed with a natural capacity for organization and skill in helping to operate a printing establishment in New York is William R. Booth, a life-long resident of West New Brighton.

The Booth family was first represented on Staten Island by Joseph Booth, 1st, who was one of the factors in the carpet weaving industry in Lancashire, England, where he was born. Realizing that the pursuance of his trade in the United States would be greatly to his advantage, he came here with his family in 1838 and began an establishment of his own which proved to be a successful one. His death occurred in 1870, burial taking place in Fairview Cemetery on Staten Island. Joseph Booth and his wife, Mary, were the parents of eight children, of whom Joseph Booth, 2d, was the sixth.

Coming to Staten Island with his parents at the age of five years, the younger Joseph received his education in the local schools. After serving an apprenticeship of several years he entered business and later became well known throughout this district as a toolmaker, industrial wheelwright and blacksmith. He labored steadfastly at an occupation that was then a thriving one as the automobile had not begun to seriously affect the carriage industry.

He was one of the pioneer volunteer firemen of West New Brighton and was an organizer and for long years a member of Washington Volunteer Fire Company H No. 1. His wife, Ada Jones, had come from England nearly the same time that her husband had departed from his native hearthside.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Booth, 2d, were the parents of ten children, two of whom died at birth. The others, of whom five are living, follow: 1. George, the eldest, now deceased, married Abbie King of New York. They had one child. 2. Walter, residing in West New Brighton, married Anna Denker and has one son. 3. William R., of this review. 4. Ada, married Charles Heep and they have two daughters and one son. 5. Isaac S., whose sketch immediately follows in this work. 6. Harriett, deceased. 7. Charles, also deceased. 8. Emma, married Joseph Sullivan and they have one child and are now residing in New Brighton. Each of these eight children were born in West New Brighton and attended Public School No. 2 in that district.

William R. Booth was born August 29, 1865, in West New Brighton. Following the completion of his schooling, he began work as a printer in a shop operated by Thomas Humphreys, located in New Brighton at the corner of Jersey Street and Richmond Terrace. Here the office of the weekly "Sentinel" was situated. One of the duties of young Booth at that time, outside of his work within the establishment, was to deliver copies of the paper to all West New Brighton and Port Richmond subscribers.

After absorbing a workable knowledge of the business at the plant in New Brighton he obtained employment with a New York printer, Charles L. Schember. Afterward this firm was controlled by Charles E. Day and Company and was located at No. 78 Duane Street. In April of the year, 1922, the business in turn was bought by Thomas Hall, a lifelong friend and associate of Mr. Booth. The

two men had spent their boyhood days together fishing and swimming and seldom if ever had differences arisen between them. Mr. Hall, a native resident of Staten Island, removed to the Bronx several years ago and married there. Needless to report, the management of the printing shop has been a complete success from that day to the present time, both Messrs. Hall and Booth having labored together faithfully and well to make it stand out as a modern and well-equipped plant.

Mr. Booth, in his fraternal affiliations, is a member of Big Six; George Washington Lodge, No. 285, of the Masonic Order; and was formerly associated with the Royal Arcanum; a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also identified with the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. Ever since he became active in the Veteran Firemen's Association he has acted as chairman of the Board of Directors on Staten Island. This position is one of prestige and carries with it a large measure of respect both within the organization and outside of its ranks.

The marriage of Mr. Booth took place in April, 1887, to Mary Alma Corbett, daughter of William and Mary (Davies) Corbett, the former a native of England and the latter from Canada. She was born in New Brighton, lived for some years in a home situated on the top of a hill on York Avenue and later removed to Taylor Street, West New Brighton, and to Cottage Place, Port Richmond. During her life Mrs. Booth was active in the fraternal life of Staten Island having been a member of the Tompkins Chapter of the Eastern Star; and the Pythian Sisters. Her death occurred in 1913, burial taking place in Fairview Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth are the parents of four sons of whom one son, Arthur Corbett survives. He was educated in Public School No. 18, West Brighton, after which he became a marine machinist, now in the employ of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Corporation. He is a member of Beacon Light Lodge, Masonic Order and identified with Welcome Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, located on Staten Island. He and his wife, Alberta Mae Crosby, daughter of Isaac and Lena Crosby of Greenfield, Massachusetts, are the parents of two children: Arthur C., Jr., and Raymond Robert. By a former marriage Mr. Booth, the younger, was also the father of one son, William Arthur.

The Booth home is situated at No. 34 Roe Street, West New Brighton. This residence was built by him more than thirty-six years ago upon an ideal location. Though William R. Booth was born in a homestead on the corner of Castleton Avenue and Dongan Street, his boyhood days were spent in the family residence on Roe Street, with the result that he often expressed the desire to build a home some day in this vicinity.

ISAAC SYLVATUS BOOTH—A varied career as a wheelwright, a shipsmith and later as a fireman serving faithfully with vigor in the splendid New York City Fire Department, is the record of Isaac S. Booth, a resident of West New Brighton, who was instrumental in founding on Staten Island the first paid fire-fighting unit in 1905. The position of steward of the North Shore Veteran Firemen's Association is now held by him.

A son of Joseph and Ada (Jones) Booth, the birth of Isaac S. Booth took place in the family residence in Roe Street, West New Brighton. Joseph Booth had come from his native England several

years before this time and had continued here the occupation that he learned in his home country, that of wheelwright. Following the schooling of the younger Booth in Public Schools Nos. 2 and 18, he became connected with his father in the latter's business. After several years of labor at this occupation he was then employed by the Burlee Dry Dock Company and later in the shipsmith department of the Packard Dredging Company of Bayonne, New Jersey, where he remained for a long time.

In January, 1901, Isaac S. Booth joined the New York Fire Department which meant the beginning of a twenty-three year period of service with this organization.

His first appointment placed him on No. 1 Fire Truck operated by the Chamber Street station after which he was assigned to the fireboat, "New Yorker," at the Battery. This was followed in turn by two years of service with Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 before he was finally sent to Staten Island to organize a paid department in this borough, as heretofore all fire-fighting activities had been engaged in by voluntary units.

Fireman Booth organized with his co-workers a company whose headquarters were located at the corner of Broadway and Prospect Street, West New Brighton. He became official driver for the First Deputy Fire Chief on Staten Island and engaged in this duty some time before returning to New York, where for three months he was connected with Engine Company, No. 7. As becomes the life of the fireman with its numerous transfers, he was subsequently shifted back to Staten Island, where he was assigned to Engine Company No. 206. He drove the fire engine attached to this station until in July, 1913, when his rank was raised officially to that of engineer. Slightly more than ten years later, on August 28, 1923, to be exact, he was retired on pension.

Mr. Booth was appointed steward of the Veteran Firemen's Association of this borough, December 1, 1928, and has been in charge of all the operations of this organization to the present time. The association maintains its offices in a clubhouse of three stories located on the corner of Castleton Avenue and Elizabeth Street, West New Brighton. Inside this building there are numerous priceless relics of the former volunteer fire-fighting days including hand-drawn engines, antique and additional old-time fire impedimenta.

Memories of the days of the volunteer companies with their bucket lines and hardy, willing workers are still fresh in Mr. Booth's mind. Before the days of his association with the paid fire companies in New York and when he was employed by his father in the latter's business he remembers the activities of these companies on Staten Island. In 1890 he joined the Wyandotte Hook and Ladder Company Department being successively second and first assistant foreman and then foreman. In the latter capacity he was the only member of that company to be elected three times for such a position.

In the year 1896 Mr. Booth was elected assistant chief of the North Shore Fire Department without opposition, becoming chief of the same department in the following year 1897 with a large majority. Serving as he did in volunteer companies and liking this work, it was not surprising that he entered the regular New York City Fire Department in January, 1901.

He is a member of civic organizations within West New Brighton and, in his fraternal affiliation, he

has long been associated with George Washington Lodge, No. 285, Masonic Order. This lodge is located in New York.

Mr. Booth's marriage took place September 10, 1895, to Wilhelmina Simpson, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Moore) Simpson, who lived for many years on Staten Island. She is also a niece of the late Robert Moore, town supervisor. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Helen, who married John Smith of West New Brighton, and is the mother of one child. 2. Harriett, who remains at home. 3. Wilhelmina, who married William Anderson and they have two children, Edith and Robert. 4. Isaac S., Jr., a student in mechanical engineering at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey.

The Booth home is located in a quiet, residential section of West New Brighton, at No. 196 Myrtle Avenue.

WARD BENEDICT DEPUY—The representative of a family allied with the history of Staten Island for more than two and one-half centuries, and the proprietor of a modern meat and provision market on Richmond Road, Richmond, Ward B. Depuy is of the fourth generation of his family to conduct an establishment of this nature. He also is a veteran of the World War, having been engaged in transport service and is identified with civic, fraternal and church affairs in his home community.

The family of Depuy is of French-Huguenot ancestry seated for several centuries in France, where its members were principally of the nobility. Every individual line of descent leading to the family of the present day can be traced back to Raphael de Podio, Grand-Chamberlain of the Empire, who, in 1033, was made Governor of Burgoyne. His son, Hughes Du Puy, and others of a courageous and deeply-zealous nature, participated in the Crusades to the Holy Lands. In a later century, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, two brothers, Philip and David Dupuy (or Depuy), fled their native land and came to reside in Holland. They were of the Protestant faith and desired religious freedom. Certain of their family came to America in later years. It is also related that one Bartholomew Du Puy, Lord of Cabrilles, founded in 1700 a branch of the family in the Virginia Colony, locating at Manikintown on the James River. Another famous ancestor, Francois Du Puy, from whom the late Chauncey Depew was descended, married Gertje Williams in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam.

Still another member of the family and one more closely connected with our own Staten Island history, was Nicholas De Puy, who came to America in 1662. It is recorded that "Nicholas De Puy in 1663 applied to the Dutch West Indies Company for a plantation on Staten Island with 'seed, grain and victuals for sixth months.'" He obtained an English land grant in 1680 and his will, proved in 1691, shows that near the end of his life he lived in Manhattan with his wife, Cathalyn, and children, Jan, Moses, Susannah and Nicholas.

Records of the Depuys of the early eighteenth century on Staten Island are scant and indefinite. The first of whom we have definite knowledge, within the branch with which we are concerned, is Enos Depuy, great-grandfather of Ward Benedict Depuy. He was born in Rossville, June 5, 1815, received his education in the schools of that district and then entered business as a butcher. He actually founded the first important business of this character on Staten Island more than one hundred years ago, erected the

largest slaughter house on the Island at his farm on Watchogue Road at the corner of Willowbrook Road. Being a merchant of unusual sagacity and perseverance, he built up a large trade through the transferring of his products from store to home, by wagon. In fact, his butcher wagons traversed practically every section of the Island, and thus his business was virtually responsible for the nickname of Butcherville, along the Willowbrook-Watchogue section.

Enos Depuy married Ellen A. Woglum, born on April 18, 1821, the daughter of Abram and Hannah Crocheron (Decker) Woglum, both of old Staten Island families of Dutch extraction. The former family was first represented here in 1696 by Jan Van Woggelum, who sold land in this territory in that year and came to be identified with the history of our Island. Enos Depuy and his wife became parents of five sons and five daughters (in addition to Moses and Catharine, who died at an early age). They were: Minard W., of further mention; grandfather of Ward B. Depuy; William H., Abram, Hannah, John, Elmira G., Anna, Peter O., Mary C. and Amy O. All were born in the village of New Springville. But five are living today: Abram; Hannah, who married Charles Decker; Elmira G., who became Mrs. Vreeland; Amy, now Mrs. Jennings; Mary, wife of George Brown.

The eldest of the children of Enos Depuy was Minard W. Depuy, who was born July 28, 1840 and died April 7, 1921. He married Emaline Tomlinson, who was born August 5, 1843 in Mariners Harbor. She died April 4, 1927. To them three children were born: Enos, Jr., born October 12, 1866, who married Glendora Atchinson and resides in Cazenovia, New York; Fred, who married Minnie Sharrott, and they live at No. 21 High Street, Princes Bay and Elizabeth, born December 22, 1874, unmarried; who resides on Vetter Avenue. Minard W. Depuy, the father, also engaged in the butcher business, had an establishment on Watchogue Road, Graniteville, according to the Staten Island Directory of 1897.

Frederick M. Depuy, second son of Minard W. and Emaline (Tomlinson) Depuy, was born August 5, 1870, and was the third of his line of descent to follow an occupation as a butcher. His shop, according to a local directory, was located on Richmond Avenue, Graniteville. He married Melinda P. Sharrett, born March 17, 1872. The Sharrett family, of French-Huguenot descent, is also another one of Staten Island's pioneer groups, the first member to come here having been Richard Sharet, according to family tradition and record. He had sailed some years previously from France and lived for a time in New England before removing to Staten Island and ultimately locating here near Revolutionary War times. Mrs. Depuy is a direct descendant of Richard Sharet. Both she and her husband are still living and reside at No. 37 High Street, Pleasant Plains. They are the parents of a son, Ward Benedict Depuy who was born December 11, 1896. The younger Depuy attended public school in Graniteville and also was a pupil at the Port Richmond elementary schools before entering Curtis High School at New Brighton. He later studied at Drake's Business College and upon his graduation from this institution became identified with a New York business house. Not caring particularly for this employment he decided to enter a business that had been responsible for the obtaining of a worthwhile sustenance for members of his family for some years

passed, as previously mentioned, that of the retail meat business. At the present time he is the owner of this meat and provision establishment in Richmond, its situation being at No. 481 Richmond Road. Through the obtaining of a valuable business training and practical experience in the management of such an undertaking, Mr. Depuy has met with appreciable and well-deserved success. Though the greater part of his business is carried on in the territory about Richmond, yet the scope of his transactions has widened greatly in late years. He has inherited, no doubt, a vast amount of the executive energy, judgment and foresight of three previous generations of Depuys engaged in similar undertakings.

In the public life of the community Mr. Depuy has always been interested, and has given generously of his support to such movements as have warranted his aid. He is a member of various business and civic organizations among which are the Staten Island Kiwanis Club, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce; and Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons, Staten Island Chapter, Empire Commandery, and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attends St. Mark's Methodist Church at Pleasant Plains, and is active within the parish.

It is highly appropriate that mention should be made of Mr. Depuy's service in the late World War. During the participation of the United States in this conflict he served in the transport service, experiencing work of this nature aboard the "President Lincoln," which made seven trips back and forth to France. On this transport's last voyage from that country it was torpedoed by a German submarine when but three hundred and eighty miles off the coast of France. It sank in twenty-seven minutes, losing twenty-seven men of a crew of five hundred, after the torpedo had rent its side. After Mr. Depuy and other members of the crew had drifted about for twenty-four hours in life-boats and rafts, they were ultimately rescued by two United States destroyers, "Smith" and "Warrington," and were carried back to Brest. There they were placed aboard the steamship "Great Northern" and returned to the United States. Mr. Depuy then continued his service at the Bensonhurst Receiving Station, after which he was assigned to the United States Steamship "Hisko." Aboard this vessel he made trips to Liverpool, England and to Balboa along the Panama Canal, proceeding from the latter port to New Orleans where he was duly mustered out of service. Altogether, he had spent two years in the service of his country.

Apart from his social connections and his war experiences, Mr. Depuy has also interested himself in political activities on Staten Island though not aspiring to public office. In the latter connection he has always been a staunch member of the Republican party. Outdoor sports and recreations have always found an important place in his life, particularly hunting and fishing. The Maine woods have often furnished ample background for his hunting expeditions, but his fishing trips, for the most part, have been short ones, made along the Staten Island shores.

Ward B. Depuy's marriage took place on October 26, 1921 to Mabel G. Harrigan, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Depuy are the parents of a daughter, Lois, born May 4, 1924. The family residence is situated on High Street, Pleasant Plains.

CHESTER EGBERT—Much of the actual work of preparation in undertaking a survey of a land whereupon streets may be built, new roads constructed or important improvements effected, is placed in the hands of competent topographical experts. One who for nearly a quarter century has been engaged in such work over a wide area embracing first, Staten Island, and at present, the Bronx is Mr. Chester Egbert, a resident of Fort Wadsworth. Following this career in the service of the city of New York he has become familiar with tasks for which he is eminently fitted.

Mr. Egbert is a descendant of a family seated on Staten Island for more than two centuries and a quarter. The first emigrant bearing the surname, Egbert, was undoubtedly Covert Egbert, who came to America in the ship, "Spotted Cow" in 1660. It is generally believed that he was of English lineage transplanted in Holland. Historians are not certain of his settlement on Staten Island, though the majority of the "Spotted Cow" passengers made their homes either here or in nearby New Jersey points. First definite mention of the name on Staten Island comes, however, with Teunis or Tunis Egbert, who bought land here in 1698, according to old county records, and later sold at least a part of it to John Androvat in January, 1699. He married and from his numerous sons are descended the various branches of the family on Staten Island.

As time passed, certain members intermarried with other pioneer families, principally those of Dutch and French-Huguenot ancestry. Soon, a small district just outside of New Dorp was given the name of Egbertville and was for some years a thriving trades center. Representatives of the family became active in the civil life of Richmond County; some held important legislative and judicial posts and were identified with local organizations of a patriotic nature.

From early times Staten Island's history has borne mention of an Abram or Abraham Egbert, church records and gravestones testifying to this. Chester Egbert's grandfather bore that name and he was a well-known citizen. For a number of years he conducted a tannery on Todt Hill Road near New Dorp. His wife was a Burbank, descending from a pioneer Dutch family which first appeared on Staten Island at the beginning of the eighteenth century. One, Thomas Burbank, had his cattlemark recorded on April 4, 1705. Both Abraham Egbert and his wife are buried in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

They were the parents of four sons and three daughters: Abraham, Jacob B., James, Stephen, Rebecca, Mary Jane and Catherine.

Jacob B. Egbert was born in 1816 in Todt Hill section near Four Corners Road and spent his entire life in this vicinity. He was educated in the local district school and founded, at a later date, a coal business in Stapleton. Being successful in this enterprise over a considerable period of time, he also participated in the civil life of his community. Three important posts maintained by him during the height of his career were: Overseer of the poor, trustee of the village of Edgewater and assessor of the town of Southfield. In addition to this, the Richmond County Register of 1862 listed him as postmaster of Tompkinsville in the village of Middletown, a position he held until 1876. He held membership in several organizations of a public character, gave liberally to various causes of community

importance and was well-esteemed for his benefactions.

Jacob B. Egbert married (first) Maria Simonson, and by this union there were three children: Mary E., living, and Lavinia and James, both deceased. Mrs. Egbert's death came in 1853 and according to a note contained in "Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Staten Island Church Records" she was "baptized on her dying bed." Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

Mr. Egbert married (second) Catherine Simonson, daughter of John Simonson. Mrs. Egbert's mother was a Garretson, descended from one of the very earliest of Staten Island families. Jacob Gerritse had his cattlemark recorded in 1680, and was appointed a justice in a later year. Several old landmarks and place names throughout the Island were designated in honor of early members of the family.

The Simonson family's original name was La Blant, and it is of French descent. William La Blant, founder of the family on Staten Island, who was the son of Simon La Blant, was a Huguenot. He escaped from France where he was under sentence of death for his religious beliefs, went to Holland and later came to America in the ship, "Fox," in 1662. In order to elude identification after reaching Staten Island he first wrote his name, "Simon's son" and later "William Simonson." His descendants for some generations, were large freeholders and a goodly majority of their number became active in the civil and mercantile life of the various incorporated villages they inhabited and the county at large.

Jacob B. and Catherine (Simonson) Egbert had two sons: Chester of this review and Cornelius S., who became a surveyor by occupation. The latter married Laura H. Spring, by whom there was no issue and both are deceased. Jacob B. Egbert passed away in 1879, his widow surviving until 1880. Both are buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Chester Egbert was born in Tompkinsville on July 7, 1859. He received his education in the old district school on Tompkins Avenue, Clifton, in close proximity to the residence where his parents had moved when he was five years of age. Upon the completion of his studies he found work on a neighboring farm, but in a subsequent year he became associated with a local coal company. Such an experience, which involved a thorough training along both physical and mental lines, equipped him readily for the career that lay before him.

In 1907 Mr. Egbert entered the employ of the city of New York, becoming attached to the Topographical Department, Borough of Richmond. Beginning as engineering assistant to the borough president, then Hon. George Cromwell, he served in this capacity for a number of years. This work, though of an exacting character, was fascinating in its sense of accomplishment and its potential value to the citizens of the borough. It was also highly instructive and Mr. Egbert found in it an admirable background for a successful career. Mr. Egbert began work in the Bronx in 1926 and serves there at present in a similar capacity.

Mr. Egbert is affiliated with societies within his profession, and with those of a civic, fraternal and social character. The history of Staten Island, which bears in written form a varied account of his family and its several branches, from the time of their arrival here, has always been of especial interest to



John H. Wilkinson

him. His religious affiliation for a long period of years has been with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rosebank.

Chester Egbert's marriage came on December 17, 1890, to Edith Harding, of a family long represented in the Clifton-Fort Wadsworth district of Staten Island. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Couch) Harding. Mrs. Egbert was born at Clifton in 1868, her father being at that time guardian of the fort (Fort Wadsworth). Her death occurred January 20, 1921, and she is buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert became the parents of a daughter and a son. 1. Edith H., born October 2, 1891, died, unmarried, on December 14, 1920. She received her early schooling on Staten Island, which was supplemented by further education at Curtis High School, also Hunter College. Becoming a public school teacher, she taught classes at Public School No. 34 on Fingerboard Road, Rosebank, up to the time of her demise. 2. Chester Edward, born April 2, 1893, joined the United States Army in 1917 and served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces under Brigadier-General J. J. Carty of the Telegraph Division. He married Blanche Hashagen of Staten Island, and they now reside in Mount Kisco, New York. Mr. Egbert is connected with the New York Telephone Company in their commercial department.

To Chester Egbert, Sr. the death of his wife and daughter was a severe blow, not only from the viewpoint of close kinship but because of their consideration for the ties of home, their heartfelt assistance and the commendable lives they led.

Mr. Egbert resides at No. 50 Egbert Place, Fort Wadsworth, a thoroughfare that has borne the family name for several years.

JOHN H. MADDEN—Financial institutions, wherever they are located, must have within their organization men to whom the sense of duty is an iron-clad principle. Here on Staten Island, as elsewhere, good faith and impeccable integrity are necessary to the maintenance of our financial institutions so that one finds men well qualified for their tasks holding positions within these establishments. John H. Madden who has been connected for a half century with a prominent Wall Street brokerage firm, is a stockholder in a number of Staten Island financial institutions and through his connection therein he appraises highly the personnel associated with our banks.

The birth of John H. Madden occurred in New York City on August 27, 1862. His parents were Owen and Ellen (Falvey) Madden, both of whom came originally from Ireland in 1856 and lived after their arrival in Manhattan in a small home at West Sixteenth Street near Ninth Avenue. His father was for a long number of years employed by the Mutual Gas Light Company in the Metropolitan district. The elder Madden's death came on December 7, 1881.

Following a public school education the younger Madden entered the employ of a Wall Street brokerage and banking firm, the house of W. H. Goadby and Company. He removed to Staten Island in 1887 first taking up his residence in Burgher Avenue but removing in 1900 to a home at Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton. Since December, 1929, he and his family have resided on Forest Avenue, in the Silver Lake Section. As time went on, through his energy and inherent aptitude he rose to a position of

much more importance in the firm where he began his work. Today he holds the post of cashier and has served his company faithfully and well for over fifty years.

Coming to Staten Island as he did with little money and little knowledge of financial and even civic conditions here, but with a firm resolve to make good, it is not surprising that he should now be known as a man of considerable influence bearing within him a large measure of civic, business and religious interests.

In politics Mr. Madden, who never aspired to public office, has ever been a member of the Democratic party and has always striven to uphold Democratic tenets. He is known primarily as an Independent Democrat of a tolerant and far-sighted nature.

His associations with financial institutions in this borough are many. He is treasurer of the Staten Island Building Loan and Savings Association and a director of the Richmond Insurance Company. He is a stockholder in the following establishments: The West New Brighton Bank; the Bank of America; the Stapleton National Bank and the Staten Island National Bank and Trust Company.

He has always displayed a keen interest in a rightful but not too necessarily strict economy. The virtues of genuine thrift and careful saving have always been extolled by him. He played an active part in the Liberty Loan campaign at the time of the war.

Mr. Madden is a member of the Church of the Sacred Heart and has been a trustee of that institution for the past fourteen years. He has also been identified with the Holy Name Society for almost twenty years and since 1924 has acted as president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

In 1884 he married Elizabeth Mullane, a daughter of Anthony and Eliza (Singleton) Mullane. To this union ten children were born of whom eight are living: Rev. Father Leo W. Madden of Rye, New York; Dr. J. H. Madden, Jr.; Anthony J., a broker; Edwin J.; Eugene J.; Grace A.; Helen A.; and Marie E. Mrs. Madden died in 1928.

The Madden home is pleasantly located at No. 55 Forest Avenue, West New Brighton.

JOHN HERBERT WILKINSON—For nearly four decades engaged in public service work on Staten Island, Mr. Wilkinson holds the position of special deputy of the Supreme Court, with offices at St. George. Having been in this post since 1900 he has come to be one of the widely-known and highly-respected men in the employ of the court, as well as the longest in its service. Mr. Wilkinson, who is a resident of New Brighton, is of a family represented here for the greater part of a century.

His family is of English origin, his ancestors on both sides having resided in Lancashire, England. His father, David Wilkinson, was born June 5, 1834, in Accrington, Lancashire. After completing his schooling he was employed in the silk and cotton mills in his home town, though still a lad at the time. At length, in 1854, after perceiving that unusual business opportunities were available in the United States he voyaged to this country and settled on Staten Island. He first became associated as a color mixer with the firm of Crabtree and Wilkinson, silk printers.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Wilkinson attached himself to the Commissary Department of the recruiting camp located on Staten Island. After re-

maining in this service until the end of the conflict, he resumed his business associations. In 1878, however, he accepted a position in Rahway, New Jersey, continuing thus employed until 1882 when his retirement from active business pursuits took place. He married Elizabeth Nabb, a native of England.

John Nabb, her father, was born February 29, 1804, in Bury, Lancashire, England, and received his education there. For some years thereafter he found employment in the silk and cotton mills of that town, being a block printer by trade. In 1840 he sailed to the United States, accompanied by his wife, Sarah, and their daughter, Elizabeth. Their voyage, which was made on an old wooden sailing vessel, consumed a full six weeks, due to storms which buffeted the ship about to an alarming extent. Upon the completion of their trip they first located in Fall River, Massachusetts, where Mr. Nabb continued his occupation as a block printer. In 1852 he left that city, settled on Staten Island and became identified with Crabtree and Wilkinson. Here he worked as a silk and block printer until his retirement. Like David Wilkinson he also entered the service of the Commissary Department at the inception of the Civil War being connected with the recruiting station and camp on Staten Island.

David and Elizabeth (Nabb) Wilkinson were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. They are: John Herbert, of further mention; Charles, a resident of New Brighton; and Ethel, who became the wife of John Zilly and dwells in Port Richmond. David Wilkinson's death occurred December 25, 1887, his wife surviving him for thirty-one years until her death in 1919, at the age of eighty-four. Both are buried in Silver Mount Cemetery.

John H. Wilkinson was born February 1, 1863, on Staten Island. After attending Public School No. 3 in New Brighton, until fourteen years of age, he became a route boy with R. G. Dun's Mercantile Agency in New York City. Later he took a position with A. A. Thomson and Company, metal dealers, and was identified with this firm twelve years. Then in May of 1892, after spending a year in Tacoma, Washington, he returned to Staten Island and entered the office of James Crabtree and Son, coal dealers as a bookkeeper. The date, September 1, 1894, marked his appointment as a recorder in the county clerk's office at Richmond, his superior being county clerk, John H. Ellsworth. After five years in this post and about six months with the sheriff's office, he on March 5, 1900, was designated a special deputy in both the Supreme and County Courts. County Clerk Edward M. Muller made the appointment. Mr. Wilkinson resigned his special deputy clerkship in the County Court in 1920 but still holds a corresponding position in the Supreme Court. In 1906, when the new naturalization law went into effect, Mr. Wilkinson, while continuing his other duties, was placed in charge of the Naturalization Bureau. Here he remained for about three years. A man of pleasing personality, he is well liked by all who have business at the Supreme Court and who have occasion to meet him or have dealings with him.

Although Mr. Wilkinson's court affairs absorb the greater portion of his time, he finds time to be active in several organizations of a fraternal and social nature. He is a member of Beacon Light Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, having been affiliated with this organization since 1888, and Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also identified with the Masonic Club, the New York City Retirement System and the North Shore Volunteer Fire-

men's Association. As a veteran fireman he was an organizer and active member of the old Alert Hose Company, No. 1 of New Brighton.

John H. Wilkinson's marriage took place July 24, 1893, on Staten Island, to Anna M. Brown, daughter of Captain Richard and Frances (Holt) Brown, old-time residents of this borough. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson are the parents of three daughters: 1. Marion, the eldest, married Edward L. Denton of Brooklyn, New York and they have two daughters and one son, Elaine, Edna and Edward L., Jr. Their home is in Brooklyn. 2. Marjorie became the wife of Harold A. Scheminger of Staten Island and resides in Randall Manor, West New Brighton. 3. Ruth, married Harry W. Dodge of Louisiana. They are the parents of a son, Harry W., Jr., and their residence is in Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson make their home at No. 130 York Avenue, New Brighton.

ARCHIBALD C. ERSKINE—Formerly associated with the business interests of Staten Island as an electrical contractor and for many years superintendent of a Manhattan electrical engineering firm, Archibald C. Erskine has recently retired after being connected with this line of business for nearly a half century.

Of a family of Scotch descent Mr. Erskine was born in New York City on October 1, 1865, his parents being John and Helen (Davidson) Erskine. The elder Erskine came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1844 when he was but a few weeks old, having been brought here by his parents from their native land.

At a very early age Archibald C. Erskine moved with his parents to Rhode Island where the family settled at Wakefield. He attended the public schools of this town but in 1885 returned to New York where he entered the electrical contracting business. After remaining eight years in that city he came to Staten Island to reside and at the same time established a similar enterprise here. He has since continued his residence in New Brighton but in 1898 gave up his local interests and became associated with an electrical contracting firm. From that time until his retirement in October, 1930, he was continuously engaged in this field of activity.

On December 30, 1890, at Wakefield, Rhode Island, Mr. Erskine married Sara Mortimer, a daughter of Thomas and Joanna (Logan) Mortimer. The Mortimer and Logan families are of English and Scotch extraction respectively, the former having been seated in New Jersey for many years and the latter residents of New York City.

Mr. Erskine was formerly a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and is now fraternally affiliated with Beacon Light Lodge, No. 701, Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Erskine is associated with the Women's Club of Staten Island, the Little Theater, and the Non-Partisan League of Women Voters. During the World War period she was an especially earnest worker in behalf of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, and more recently she has devoted her time as secretary of the home service section of this organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Erskine have three children: 1. A. Mortimer, graduated from Cornell University with the Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. For some time he was an instructor in chemistry at Cornell and later professor of chemistry at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. He now acts as assistant director of the Chemical Research



Albert K. Buhl



Caroline W. Buhl

Laboratories for the Du Pont Company at Newark, New Jersey. He resides at Chatham, New Jersey with his wife, the former Mabel Baldwin of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and their three children: Kenneth, Donald and Richard. 2. Helen Davidson, prior to her marriage to J. B. McGurley of Newport, Rhode Island was well known in musical circles on Staten Island. She has one daughter, Mary Jean. 3. Alice H., lives at home with her parents. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree at Cornell University and the Master of Arts degree in music from the Teachers College at Columbia University. She is now a teacher of music in the Tottenville High School and is regarded as a talented musician.

L. STEPHEN MOLNAR, D. D. S.—A resident of Sunnyside, Dr. Molnar is one of the well-known members of the dental profession in Richmond Borough, by virtue of his several years of practice both here and in Manhattan, in addition to his work as a member of the Dental Staff of the Staten Island Hospital Clinic. During the participation of our country in the World War he served as a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps, United States Army.

He was born in New York City on February 20, 1895, the only child of Sandor A. and Bertha (Blumenthal) Molnar. The elder Molnar, who was born in Hungary, received his degree in chemistry from the University of Gratz before taking up the early duties of life as a compounder of wines and an expert chemist.

When an opportunity for greater material advancement presented itself across the waters, he journeyed to the United States in 1892 and located first, in New York City. Here he successfully carried on his professional experiments, and as a consequence made several important discoveries. Among them were a special form of dry yeast and a synthetic indigo, both of which enhanced his reputation. The former is used in the brewing industry and the latter is now playing an important part in the dyeing of all types of fabrics. These, in connection with other well-known trade-marked compounds discovered by him, aided materially in the gaining of an international reputation.

Mr. Molnar is now engaged as a consulting chemist and his particular activities include the water-proofing and the weather-proofing of all types of buildings. Outside of his business duties, he is concerned principally with his Masonic affiliation, having been Marshal of Aquéhonga Lodge, No. 906, since its inception.

His son, Dr. L. Stephen Molnar, attended the public schools of this borough and then studied at preparatory school. He entered the Dental College, at the University of Pennsylvania, and emerged from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He next began the practice of dentistry as assistant adjutant professor of operative dentistry at Columbia University. But when the United States entered the World War in 1917 his services were given to the Dental Corps of the Army, in which he served as first lieutenant. Bearing the same commission, he is still a member of the Dental Reserve Corps.

Dr. Molnar began practice of his profession in the Times Square district of Manhattan. Later, in conjunction with this, he established a headquarters on Staten Island and for some years conducted a successful practice at both addresses. In 1930, however, he discontinued his Manhattan practice and now devotes his time to his local office, located at

No. 1177 Victory Boulevard, Sunnyside. He is also attached to the Dental Staff of the Staten Island Hospital and is a member of both the Richmond County Dental Society and the Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity. His Masonic affiliation is with Aquéhonga Lodge, No. 906.

Dr. Molnar's marriage took place in New York on September 21, 1928 to Emma Vitarius, a native of Posen, Hungary. She came to the United States when but one year of age, was educated here and became secretary to former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York State. She was engaged in this capacity at the time of her marriage. Her parents are Bela and Emma (Hock) Vitarius, the former a well-known manufacturer of surgical instruments with offices in Manhattan and Hoboken, New Jersey.

Dr. and Mrs. Molnar are the parents of one child, Arden Cynthia von Molnar. The Molnar residence is located at No. 1177 Victory Boulevard, Sunnyside.

MRS. CAROLINE W. (DEPPE) BUHL—In the establishment and gradual consolidation of a business enterprise that is destined to stand forth as one of the leaders in its community, the faith of the founder, his associates and his aids plays no small part in the final estimate of its accomplishments. An instance of such fidelity is seen in the development of the Empire State Silk Label Company of West New Brighton conducted by Albert K. Buhl. In the record of those contributing to the success of this establishment the name of Mrs. Caroline W. (Deppe) Buhl, the late wife of the founder, should be included. Mrs. Buhl's enthusiasm and assistance in her husband's business career proved vastly encouraging to him ever since its inception in 1892.

Mrs. Buhl was the daughter of Frederick and Johanna (Ellercomp) Deppe, both natives of Germany. The Deppe family was represented in the Province of Bielefeld, Germany, where for generations certain of their members were tradesmen, professional folk and agriculturists. Frederick Deppe, whose birth occurred in 1828, obtained his education in his home land and after his marriage voyaged to the United States. There he felt that opportunity, both for economic advancement and for the institution of a happy home life in new surroundings would be attainable. After arriving at old Castle Garden, now the Battery, New York, he crossed the harbor to Staten Island and located in West New Brighton, later being joined by his wife.

Mr. Deppe, who was a carpenter and builder by trade, founded a business of his own. According to the Staten Island Directory of 1882 he resided at No. 21 Caroline Street, West New Brighton, and likewise conducted his building establishment at this address. Within the course of a few years he had erected private dwellings and stores, not only in West New Brighton but in other parts of the Island and had become acknowledged as a conscientious workman and one who took pride in his community. By 1897 he had retired from active duties, his sons having by that time undertaken the management of his business.

Mr. Deppe's participation in matters of civic concern on Staten Island was generous, though quietly and unostentatiously rendered. His interest in political events of both local and nation-wide importance was well-sustained, though he cared little for the holding of political office. He was essentially a family man, deeply-attached to his home and chil-

dren. Mr. Deppe's death came on October 9, 1901, and he is buried in Fairview Cemetery; his wife passed away on January 22, 1893.

Frederick and Johanna (Ellercomp) Deppe were the parents of six children: 1. Amelia is the widow of John Ryan, whose death occurred in April, 1921 on Staten Island. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living. 2. Emma became the wife of Oscar Harris of West New Brighton, who has retired from the service of the Standard Oil Company. They have four sons. 3. Frederick, Jr., took up the occupation of carpentry. He married the late Lena Jackle and had a son, and a daughter, living. 4. Caroline W., is of further mention. 5. Edward, who likewise followed in his father's footsteps as a carpenter and builder, married Elizabeth Miller and their home is at No. 205 Dongan Street. They are the parents of three children. 6. Alfred, the third of the family to take up his father's occupation, married Mamie Swanton of Staten Island. Four children were born of this union.

Caroline W. Deppe was born March 8, 1862, in West New Brighton and attended Public School No. 18 in that vicinity. Her marriage to Albert K. Buhl, a native of Manhattan and the son of Anton M. and Henrietta (Binder) Buhl, of German parentage, took place in 1891. A review of Mr. Buhl's life to date, accompanied by a biography of his father, appears in Volume III of this work. It is necessary, however, that further mention of his career and his business, especially as it appears at present, should be included in this narrative, in order to reflect the conscientious assistance and counsel that Mrs. Caroline W. (Deppe) Buhl gave her husband ever since their marriage.

After coming to Staten Island and having received his education at grade schools in Port Richmond, Mr. Buhl labored in a mill operated by the New York Woven Label Company. In 1892, having deemed himself sufficiently experienced in this line to undertake the management of an independent mill, he established such an enterprise on Taylor Street, West New Brighton. For more than four decades his place of business was thus situated and during that period he erected additional buildings to take care of various new looms and other equipment that the development of the silk label industry had brought about.

Mrs. Buhl's assistance in her husband's career was a most substantial and effective one. Ever a competent and kindly helpmate, she gave him staunch support during the formative years of his establishment, in particular, that enabled him to secure a solid foundation for further endeavors. Her enthusiasm and loyalty toward his work gave him inspiration to succeed beyond all hope. As tangible evidence of her faith in his efforts he, in 1930, was enabled to erect a new steel and brick-constructed factory at Nos. 328-340 Clove Road, West New Brighton. This structure, which is more than twenty eight thousand square feet and fire proof, is now known as the Empire State Silk Label Company and a large variety of labels manufactured there are used on silk, linen and cotton-woven goods. Normally, more than sixty men are employed in this shop and they are capable of turning out more than two hundred thousand labels a week. Seventy looms are available for such an output and ample floor space for all machinery is provided. The New York Sales Room of the firm is situated at No. 10 West Twenty-third Street, corner of Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Buhl, himself, is surrounded by many employees who have been associated with him since the business was in its infancy. But even their efforts, earnest and sincere as they have been, are overshadowed by the memory of his wife's constant co-operation. His one regret is that her death prevented her from witnessing the building of this new plant, a dream that she had long cherished.

The home life shared by Albert K. Buhl and his wife was one of contentment and happiness. Their aims and associations were alike, not only in respect to the business which Mr. Buhl conducted, but in fraternal, civic and charitable matters. Mrs. Buhl was as active in the Order of the Eastern Star as her husband was in Masonic circles. She held membership in Beacon Light Chapter, No. 75 of this organization and in the White Shrine of Jerusalem and the Order of the Amaranth, Juliet Court. She served in all the chairs of the chapter, holding the office of Matron in 1926. Of the various chapters of the Eastern Star on Staten Island, the Beacon Light Chapter was the first to hold a meeting in the new Masonic Temple at Port Richmond and this meeting was held under the auspices of Mrs. Buhl. Charitable movements of worthy purport throughout the Island received her earnest support. In religious worship she was associated with the Church of the Ascension at West New Brighton.

Mrs. Buhl's circle of friends was large as is natural to one whose life was so generous and sincere. Her passing on February 2, 1928, was the occasion for widespread grief among all who cherished her companionship. At the funeral services held from the Church of the Ascension a large gathering of friends, many of whom had known her since childhood days, paid respect to her memory. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp. Shortly after her demise, Mr. Buhl was the recipient of letters from prominent individuals, business corporations and Masonic Lodges through New York State expressive of their sympathy in his bereavement.

The foregoing review is presented in this biographical work by Mr. Buhl. The accompanying portraits are inserted that the importance of their life together might be emphasized.

JEROME OTIS ELLIS—One of the younger group of local attorneys-at-law who, in addition to following the practice of his profession, which has been materially enlarged in late years, served for sometime as a director of one of Richmond Borough's larger real estate corporations is Jerome O. Ellis. Mr. Ellis is a graduate of New York Law School and conducts his practice from headquarters at No. 56 Bay Street, St. George.

Mr. Ellis is of a family represented in earlier years in Saratoga, upstate New York, and in later times in New York City, Bayonne and Staten Island respectively. Brief biographies of his maternal grandfather, Michael Isaacs, and one of his parents, Isaac and Rachel (Isaacs) Ellis, appear elsewhere in this work. In addition to Jerome O. Ellis, there were three other children: Bertha, now the wife of Elias Bernstein, well known attorney; Lester, whose biography is presented in this work (Volume III, pp. 204-05) and Sidney, who, like his brother, Lester, is associated with the real estate firm of Lynch, Robertson, Doyle and Ellis.

Jerome O. Ellis was born November 20, 1903, in the family residence nearby Port Richmond Square. After attending Public School No. 14 in Stapleton he entered Curtis High School and besides standing



William J. Gimrehaw

well in his studies, participated in school sports. He played on the representative basketball, baseball and soccer teams, being a member of the soccer eleven four years, from 1917 to 1921. Continuing to play that game after his departure from school he engaged in amateur soccer contests held at the Staten Island Cricket Club.

Upon his graduation from high school he matriculated at the New York Law School and was subsequently graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then entered the legal office maintained by Elias Bernstein.

About 1924-25, in addition to following his profession, Mr. Ellis became interested in real estate developments in this borough. He foresaw, as did his brothers, that Staten Island was about to advance rapidly as a residential and commercial district, due principally to the erection of new bridges, the maintenance of marine activities and the institution of better transportation facilities. In 1926 the firm of Lester L. Ellis, Incorporated, was organized, with Lester Ellis as president and treasurer, Jerome Ellis as vice-president, and Neal F. MacDonald as secretary.

It was necessary for the firm to begin operations in a modest office at a low rental. As business became appreciably greater and they were recognized as one of the more progressive establishments, the partners enlarged their headquarters and turned their profits into advertising.

In the summer of 1930 the concern was consolidated with other leading realty companies, the combined corporation becoming known as Lynch, Robertson, Doyle and Ellis, with offices in West New Brighton and St. George.

Jerome O. Ellis, however, severed his association with the real estate business in order to attend to his legal affairs. He founded an office of his own in St. George and since that time has met with distinct success.

Mr. Ellis holds membership in the Richmond County Bar Association and the New York State and American Bar associations. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum and with numerous civic and philanthropic organizations, one of which is the present Jewish Community Center on Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville. At present, he is engaged with others in a plan calling for the raising of funds which will be used for the erection of another story on the Community Center building.

Mr. Ellis is extremely fond of aviation and hunting, together with other more athletic sports. Of these, hunting provides him with keenest enjoyment, though the pressure of his office duties gives him little opportunity to indulge in such a sport.

He resides with his mother at No. 744 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton.

STANLEY J. GRABOSKI—A resident of Elm Park whose father started in the settling and development of this community is Stanley J. Graboski, proprietor of a drug store on Morningstar Road and hearty supporter of all civic activities affecting the welfare of the neighborhood. As a man of considerable executive ability, ingenuity and dependability he is looked upon by everyone with respect as an exemplary type of citizen.

Stanley J. Graboski was born in Brooklyn, on October 10, 1901, his parents being Waclar and Mary (Kosinski) Graboski, both deceased. The elder Graboski, a native of Poland, came to the United States as a young man in 1892 and located

in Brooklyn where he in time became a hotel manager. In 1902, when his son was but two years of age, the family removed to Elm Park, Staten Island. Then that small section between Port Richmond and Mariners Harbor was composed of nothing but quarries, woodland and pasture stretches. The elder Graboski soon became associated with John Mojecki, who is also mentioned in this work, and the two became firm friends and business associates in real estate activities. It is due principally to the efforts of these that Elm Park became a small but growing village representing one of the most progressive of Staten Island communities.

In the building up of the Polish Roman Catholic Church in Elm Park both John Mojecki and the elder Graboski were connected and they both supported it whole-heartedly, and likewise the parochial school. The death of Mr. Graboski came in 1918, his wife preceding him by five years. By his marriage to Mary Kosinski, the elder Graboski had seven children of whom four are living: Stanley J., of this review; Wanda L., married Edward N. Kuber-ski, a native of Staten Island and now dean of Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania; Edward R., married Genevieve Zebroski; Boleslaw, residing with his brother Stanley.

The education of Stanley J. Graboski was received first in the public schools of his home community and later at the Alliance College at Cambridge Springs. While a student at the latter institution his ability was early demonstrated as he was manager there of several of the athletic teams. Following this he took a pharmaceutical course at Columbia University, graduating in 1923 with a graduate of Pharmacy degree.

After completing his studies he entered a Port Richmond drug store and remained at this employment for a time. In 1927, however, having accumulated a knowledge of the druggist's profession and enough money to start an establishment of his own he opened up a drug store at No. 164 Morningstar Road and continues as the operator of this enterprise today.

Mr. Graboski has emulated the example of his father in his civic and charitable activities. He is a former director of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and is on the membership committee of that organization. Of the Elm Park Harmony Singers Society he is the founder and president. He is a member of numerous societies affiliated with the Polish Roman Catholic Church which he attends and in his fraternal relations is identified with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Order of Elks.

Mr. Graboski married on July 1, 1928, Mary Bartosiewicz of the Bronx. They have one daughter, Joan, born January 25, 1930.

WILLIAM J. GRIMSHAW—The founder of a widely-known and firmly-established mercantile and manufacturing enterprise in West New Brighton, the late William J. Grimshaw will long be remembered as an admirable and devoted resident of Staten Island. Aside from his immediate business, his other activities included an official position with a leading financial institution and a keen interest in affairs of a religious nature.

Mr. Grimshaw represented the second generation of his family to reside on Staten Island, his father, William Grimshaw, having settled here more than fifty years ago. Of English descent, members of this family were numbered for long years among the residents of the village of Ackrington, England,

where they doubtless pursued occupations kindred to the community.

William Grimshaw, the elder, was born in Ackington, on October 14, 1830 and acquired his education in the schools of that community. Upon reaching the age of seventeen he determined to forsake his native land in search of a business career abroad and thus sailed to the United States in the same year. Not long after arriving in this country he went westward to Kensington, Pennsylvania, where he resided briefly. In a subsequent year his place of residence was at Bordentown, New Jersey, where he entered the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railway Company.

The youth was well-equipped for the duties he had undertaken, not only because of his willingness to work long and industriously, but because of his self-reliance and sense of responsibility. His first position with the company was a minor one but consequent promotions led ultimately to his designation as foreman in the car furnishing department of the railroad, a post he held for more than twenty years.

In 1873 Mr. Grimshaw removed with his family to Staten Island and settled in West New Brighton. The following year he bought the property situated at the corner of Castleton Avenue and State Street in that village, established a modest residence and dwelt there for practically the remainder of his lifetime. A carpenter by calling, he founded a shop of this character at his home and remained thus engaged for the balance of his active career.

Apart from the the interests allied with his occupation, Mr. Grimshaw's principal attachments were to his church and his family. Upon coming to Staten Island from Bordentown he had become united with the Park Baptist Church of Port Richmond, by letter. He remained a devout member and officer of that house of worship for thirty-two years ending with his death. It is recounted that he was regularly accustomed to attend two services on Sunday in addition to a mid-week meeting and neither inclement weather nor sickness interfered with his presence. The actual duties that he performed on behalf of this church were manifold, for he served both as a deacon and trustee for several terms. Not only did he lead the choir during the regular church services but he also led the singing in the Sunday school. To entertainments and all special programs sponsored by the church his assistance was generously given.

Mr. Grimshaw's marriage had taken place in 1853 to Emily Brown of Scotch descent. They became parents of the following children: William J., of further mention; Frank P., whose home is located on Heberton Avenue; Lamar C., of 1533 Richmond Terrace; and Margaret, widow of the late Daniel W. Bedell of Medford, Massachusetts, and now residing in Kittanning, Pennsylvania. The elder Grimshaw's devotion to his family was reflected in the steps he took toward their happiness and comfort. No less an interest did he evince in matters of broad public concern and in movements of community importance. On December 18, 1905, his death occurred at the home of his son, William J. Grimshaw.

Expressive of the high esteem in which Mr. Grimshaw was held was a review which appeared in the "Richmond County Advance" of December 23, 1905, shortly after his death. In speaking of his departure the article related: "Thus went away from life a man whose career has been devoted to doing good and living for the benefit and blessing of others. He was a fine example of all the virtues that belong to the

Christian character." Mrs. Emily (Brown) Grimshaw survived her husband until August, 1908. Both are buried in the family plot in Fairview Cemetery.

William J. Grimshaw was born August 16, 1854, at Trenton, New Jersey. As a youth he removed with his parents to Bordentown, New Jersey, where his schooling was virtually completed. For several years thereafter he remained in New Jersey and then came to Staten Island where he took a permanent residence.

In 1876 he entered the confectionery and stationery business in West New Brighton. A small store was built which first served as a suitable foundation for a wholesale enterprise and later as a headquarters for a retail business that subsequently became recognized throughout the Island. During the formative years of this business it was his daily practice to gather a full wagon-load of merchandise and then set forth upon an Island-wide journey. He visited retail places of business in almost every nook and corner of the Island, selling large amounts of goods to small merchants.

As time passed, Mr. Grimshaw foresaw the possibilities of large-scale ice cream consumption and to this end he devoted much of his time. It soon became necessary for him to discharge his goods rapidly in order to insure the safe and "cold" deliverance of his product, for in that day and age reliable refrigeration facilities were scant. Gradually he added other confectioners' goods including, "Grimshaw's Licorice Cough Drops," a specially manufactured candy, which he made in a small factory of his own. For a short time while in the confectionery business Mr. Grimshaw undertook to photograph Staten Island scenes, including those of prominent buildings, private dwellings, old landmarks and water-fronts. These he fashioned into post cards which in turn were purchased by local retail stores. An attractive album containing a large number of these views, clearly photographed and printed, now reposes in the Public Museum at St. George and will doubtless prove of especial interest in days to come.

A booklet, "Representative Business Men of Staten Island," that appeared in 1893, gives evidence of the importance of his establishment. An article states in part: "Mr. Grimshaw, one of our most progressive and esteemed business men, began this business in 1876. His extensive retail trade now requires the assistance of three experienced clerks and a wholesale trade is also conducted with the surrounding section. Mr. Grimshaw caters to large gatherings and special parties, his facilities for supplying this demand being exceptionally good."

From 1876 until 1921 Mr. Grimshaw continued to manage this establishment at 1071 Castleton Avenue, though discontinuing in time his ice cream business. He was highly successful, due chiefly to unusual industry, resourcefulness and sound business principle. During the latter years of his life he was Staten Island representative of the Albertype Company of Brooklyn besides conducting a stationery and school supply business. He also acquired property in West New Brighton other than that upon which his store and residence stood. Like his father he was a strong churchman, being an attendant and trustee of the Park Baptist Church of Port Richmond. In matters of civic and financial importance he participated and served for some years as director of the Staten Island Building Loan and Savings Association and as a member of its real estate committee.

William J. Grimshaw married on October 11, 1880, Elsie Scott, daughter of Adam and Elsie (Stewart) Scott of West New Brighton. Both the elder Scott and his wife were natives of Scotland and their association with Staten Island began about 1850. Mr. Scott established a florist shop soon after his arrival and in the management of this business he was aided by his son, Adam John Scott, the present proprietor, whose biography is found elsewhere in this work.

William J. and Elsie (Scott) Grimshaw became the parents of three children: 1. Charles William, deceased. 2. Elsie Scott. 3. Mabel Stewart, deceased. There are also five grandchildren: Lillian, Elsie and Charles Grimshaw, and Mildred and George H. Turner, Jr.

William J. Grimshaw, the elder, passed away on June 2, 1931, aged seventy-six. Funeral rites were conducted from his late home on Taylor Street by the Rev. G. T. Wood, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New Brighton, and the Rev. Dr. Haver-gil Shepard, for the pastor of the Park Baptist Church. Interment followed in Fairview Cemetery. Resolutions testifying to the loyal support that he had rendered local organizations and the high regard that its members had for him were forthcoming. Two such societies, the Park Baptist Church and the Staten Island Building, Loan and Savings Association were strong in their praise of his character. The former society through its secretary, Thomas Chisholm, wrote the following tribute in a letter headed "In Memoriam—William J. Grimshaw":

We, the trustees of Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, at a meeting held on June 11, 1931, recalled our great personal loss in the recent death of William J. Grimshaw, who had faithfully and lovingly served his church for so many years as trustee.

Whereof, in token of our high esteem and grateful remembrance, it is ordered that this minute be entered in the records of the Board of Trustees, and that a copy be sent to his widow and daughter.

A resolution which was unanimously passed at the meeting of the Staten Island Building, Loan and Savings Association held at its office on June 19, 1931, was signed by Frank I. Smith, president, and John B. Springer, secretary of the organization. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, The allotted span of the earthly life of our esteemed friend and associate, William J. Grimshaw, has ended and his soul returned to Him who gave it, to be with Him forevermore, and

WHEREAS, He served this Association as a director and as a member of its real estate committee faithfully and with untiring patience for many years, and

WHEREAS, This Association has suffered a loss of one who has been one of its most loyal supporters and advocates for the many years of his faithful service, and

WHEREAS, His family has lost a loving husband and an affectionate father, and the community a universally respected neighbor and friend, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and directors of the STATEN ISLAND BUILDING LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION do hereby express their sincere regret at the loss which his family, this Association and the community has suffered and their personal sorrow at the termination of their comradeship with him, and as a final tribute to his memory, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy thereof be sent to his family, and that we now adjourn as a token of respect to the memory of William J. Grimshaw whose kindly and helpful advice we will never have again.

Through the generous support and interest of Mrs. Elsie (Scott) Grimshaw the foregoing review and accompanying portrait are presented in this work.

S. I.—11

WALTER E. PETTIGREW—The awarding of the coveted Phi Beta Kappa degree, an honor that many college students hope to receive to qualify as a scholar of high rank, is one that carries with it an inspiration for the future and a desire to prove worthy of such a badge of knowledge. In a sense the recipient of this signal honor is challenged to keep up his splendid record in life and to serve not only himself but humanity in his achievements. Thus, such a challenge was reposed in a prominent member of the civil engineering profession of Staten Island and was accepted by him with highly satisfactory results. He is Walter E. Pettigrew, who on both sides of his ancestry, is of early New York City families.

Walter E. Pettigrew was born in Jersey City, October 9, 1877, a son of John and Catherine J. (Decker) Pettigrew, both of whom were born in Manhattan. His mother was a daughter of Moses Decker, Brigadier-General of the New York Militia and at one time acting captain of the New York Police Department. Moses Decker's wife was Elsie A. Jansen.

Of this branch of the Decker family, the first member who came to America was Cornelius Decker who arrived from Holland in the year 1663. He built a log house on the Pear Tree Patent, which was at that time a wilderness. His son, Johannis Decker, born in 1696 and married in 1726, built the old stone house now standing. Johannis had one son, Cornelius, born in 1731. At the time of his birth the nearest church in the district was at Kingston, New York, and while he was being taken there for baptism the ice on Rondout Creek broke, with the result that his mother was drowned, but he and his father were saved. He had three children: Cornelius, who never married; and Johannis C., great-grandfather of our subject, and a daughter, whose name is unknown.

Johannis C. married Sarah De Puy of Rochester Township and they had children as follows: Ann, who married Elijah Alligu; Cornelius; Elizabeth, who married Ben Alligu; Mary, who married Levi Hasbrouck; Rachel, who married Richard Jackson; Margaret, who married John De Yoe; Sarah, who married Willet Linderman; Catherine, who married Cornelius Smedes; Elsie, who married Mathew Jansen; Moses, Walter E. Pettigrew's grandfather, who married Elsie A. Jansen; Josiah, who married Elma Decker. Elsie A. Jansen was the eldest of eight children born to John Jansen and Catherine (Smedes) Jansen, her date of birth being January 12, 1806. Her father, John, was christened Johannis. He was born December 7, 1771, his parents having been Thomas and Elsie Osterhoudt Jansen. Thomas Jansen born in 1735 was a son of Hendrickus Jansen, whose wife was Anneke (Schoonmaker) Jansen, and they were the parents of eight children.

The first member of the Pettigrew family to come to the United States was Robert, who left his native city of Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1827. He was the grandfather of our subject and remained in New York City until his death at the age of ninety-three years. He was buried in Trinity churchyard at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. Of his sons there was John Pettigrew, one of thirteen children, and a graduate of the Free Academy (now College of the City of New York) class of 1858; with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The education of Walter E. Pettigrew, son of the

latter, was obtained from the Hackensack public schools, after which he entered New York University. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from this seat of learning in 1897 and after studying one year more was declared entitled to the rank of civil engineer. His scholarship was so creditable at New York University that he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society, also made a Fellow in Science. In his fraternal life he was initiated into Nu Epsilon Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta, national fraternity. Later he became vice-president of the Staten Island Chapter, Association of Professional Engineers and Surveyors of New York.

For ten years he was connected with the late Henry P. Morrison, then the leading engineer of Staten Island and for a period of at least five years was a partner in the firm. He trained through his personal attention most of the younger generation of engineers now practicing their profession on Staten Island.

Mr. Pettigrew, after leaving college, went to Hackensack where he worked for a few years. From 1913 to 1918 he was with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company. For two years thereafter he was head of the estimating and progress department of the Air Nitrite Corporation at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Returning from the South he again associated with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company. From 1921 to 1929 he held the post of assistant division engineer of these lines, after which he was employed as assistant engineer in the Department of Engineering, Borough of Richmond.

Mr. Pettigrew's marriage took place on January 4, 1906, in Jersey City, to Matilda F. Pierson of New York and Jersey City, daughter of Moses and Matilda (Lambert) Pierson. Three children were born to this union: Catherine Lambert, who married William Warren Whitford, who is mentioned in this work; Helen Hamilton, who married John M. Braisted, Jr.; and John Elwood, who remains at home.

The Pettigrew home is at No. 1464 Castleton Avenue, Port Richmond.

LEIF G. JENSEN, M. D.—Another member of the medical profession who has come to be known and respected throughout Staten Island as a physician of ability and a man of keen personality is Dr. Leif G. Jensen of Port Richmond.

Dr. Jensen, who was born in Risør, Norway, September 30, 1896, came from a long line of ancestors of Norwegian descent, whose lives had all been spent within the pleasant confines of their beloved native land. His parents, Gregers and Louise (Odegaard) Jensen, however, left their home country and journeyed across the Atlantic Ocean when their son was but six years of age. They chose Staten Island as their home in the new country as they firmly believed that an opportunity for work here would soon materialize. Gregers and Louise (Odegaard) Jensen are survived by six children, two having died. They are: J. Magdal, residing in Westerleigh; Halvor, residing in Port Richmond; Kirsten, now Mrs. Clark Conklin of Salt Lake City, Utah; Erik, a Lutheran minister of Scarsdale, New York; Leif G., of whom further; and Hjalmar, a resident of Brooklyn.

The elder Jensen was a mechanic by training and for some years he followed a trade of this kind in Norway. Opportunities for able mechanics on Staten Island were especially fruitful and he gained con-

siderable experience with several prominent local shipbuilding companies. Showing true business sagacity and initiative he later embarked upon an independent business course as general passenger agent on Staten Island for the White Star, Cunard Scandinavian, American and other steamship lines. For thirty years, until his death in June, 1920, he continued to be thus connected with mercantile interests. During his residence here he was associated with various benevolent organizations and was one of the founders of the Dovre Mountain Benevolent Association. Mrs. Jensen died in May, 1921. She was active as a member of the American Red Cross, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Mothers Club of Port Richmond.

The elementary education of Dr. Leif G. Jensen was obtained at Public School No. 20, from which he was graduated in 1911, and Curtis High School. After finishing a course of study at Curtis in 1915 he enrolled at Columbia University the following year. He was graduated from this institution in 1919 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and then entered Cornell University Medical School at New York City. In 1923 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine and a short time later became a duly accredited member of his chosen profession.

He returned to Staten Island and served his internship in the Staten Island Hospital, with which institution he is now associated as junior attending surgeon and attending physician to the "outpatient" department. Upon completing his internship he established offices at No. 1603 Castleton Avenue, later removing to his present address at No. 126 Park Avenue, Port Richmond.

His memberships in various medical organizations include the Richmond County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York and the Staten Island Practitioners Association. He is also a Fellow of the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons.

A natural athlete and devotee of tennis, he is one who loves athletics for the sake of the sport found therein. To him tennis is an exceptionally beneficial form of exercise. He has long been a member of the Westerleigh Tennis Club and is one of its leading players. By playing every summer he is merely continuing the game of his choice which he indulged in at college and at medical school. He is also fond of wrestling, both as a test of strength and agility and as a means of keeping in fine physical condition. Thus, sports provide for him a zestful and healthful recreation.

On August 20, 1923, at Scarsdale, New York, Dr. Jensen married Alice Callahan of West New Brighton, a daughter of Dennis and Sarah (McDermott) Callahan, both of whom were born in New York City of Irish parentage. Both parents of Mrs. Jensen are living, the father having been associated with the General Electric Company of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and precedent companies for forty-three years. Alice (Callahan) Jensen had five sisters and a brother of whom three are living: Elizabeth, residing with her parents in West New Brighton; Mary, now Mrs. Walter Scott, also of West New Brighton; and Eugene, who is unmarried and also lives with his parents. Mrs. Jensen's education was obtained at Public School No. 41 in New York City, Public School No. 18 on Staten Island, and Curtis High School here on the Island. After graduating with the class of 1916 from Curtis she entered Cornell and received her Bachelor of Arts degree with





Rev. Thomas B. Healy



Rev. Charles J. Parks

the class of 1920. She is now active in the Cornell Women's Club.

She and her husband have three children: Mary Jane, born August 7, 1926; Marjorie Ann, born March 26, 1929, and Robert Leif, born May 14, 1931.

REV. THOMAS B. HEALY—REV. CHARLES J. PARKS—The following narrative embraces the records of two members of the clergy, both natives of Tompkinsville whose accomplishments in the establishment of their respective parishes were of far-reaching importance, both toward the true understanding of religion and the happiness of their communicants. One, the Rev. Father Thomas B. Healy, devoted the greater part of his life to the advancement of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake in Lakewood, New Jersey. The other, the Rev. Father Charles J. Parks, served for several years as the pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Richmond. Both were endowed with immeasurable energy and enthusiasm which combined with true Christian devotion and unselfishness were responsible for worthy achievements.

The Rev. Father Healy came of Irish ancestry, his forebears residing for the most part in the counties of Carlow and Longford, Ireland. The first member of the immediate family to come to America was Thomas Healy who took up his abode in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, about 1850 and at present Miss Eliza A. Healy is its only surviving member.

Father Healy was born in Tompkinsville, December 27, 1859, the son of Thomas and Mary (McGinty) Healy of that village. After receiving a well-ordered primary education he began classical courses at the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York. Upon his graduation he entered Seton Hall College in New Jersey and was the recipient of his Bachelor of Arts diploma in 1885. Theological studies were then undertaken by him at Le Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, and he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop O'Farrell in the Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Vineland, New Jersey on March 5, 1887. Immediately after his ordination he went to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Trenton, New Jersey, remained there as assistant for somewhat less than three years and then repaired to Lakewood where the rest of his lifetime was spent.

The task that confronted Father Healy was a most serious and exacting one, for it involved the reestablishment of a parish in a community where communicants were few and financial aid was scant. The brief history of the Catholic Church in Lakewood (up to that time) attests this fact.

The first services in that vicinity, according to belief, were held about 1850 in a small residential dwelling. In a subsequent year a building was erected in which masses were conducted by priests from Freehold, Red Bank and Trenton. It developed, however, that this small house was allowed to go to ruin, making it incumbent upon certain private families to use their homes as a place of worship. But the year 1889 was marked by the arrival of Father James E. Sheehy, S. P. M., in Lakewood and his consequent foundation of a temporary chapel. Thus the Church of St. Mary of the Lake was founded on November 1, 1889 by the Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, who designated Father Healy to guide its destiny.

Though there were but scarcely a half-hundred communicants in the vicinity, Father Healy, with characteristic courage, announced that he would

build a church. Through the gift of a local land company he acquired two lots on a centrally-located plot. Meeting with the encouraging coöperation of Lakewood residents and the kindness of well known Protestant clergymen thereabouts, his task was made more pleasant, though his own resourcefulness and judgment were a major help. Visitors coming both to church affairs and to worship there gave their generous support.

At length, after financial support had been deemed suitable and the greater portion of the church's indebtedness had been cancelled, ground was broken for the new church on May 9, 1890. Its corner-stone was laid on August 15 of the same year. The dedication services, presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell who was assisted by thirty-five priests, were held with appropriate ceremony on April 29, 1891.

In March of the following year a rectory was built on land adjoining the church and subsequently a home for the sexton, and a stable were erected. At the present day the church is the owner of considerable acreage about the vicinity. A large cemetery, also acquired, was consecrated on April 30, 1899 by the Right Rev. Bishop McFaul, assisted by Fathers Morris, McCullough and Healy. The year 1898 saw the arrival of three Sisters of Mercy from St. Joseph's meeting house at Bordentown, New Jersey and the establishment of the convent and academy of St. Mary of the Lake. This institution grew steadily, both from the viewpoint of attendance and influence within the community until at length a new and well-equipped brick building was erected.

The occasion of Father Healy's fifteenth anniversary, which came in 1905, was a memorable one, for it marked virtually the passing of a period of intense struggle and self-sacrifice on the part of its rector. During this time, without stint of time nor energy, he had laid the foundation for a fully-consolidated house of worship and had similarly gained the utmost love and devotion of his people. During these years and for the balance of his life he received the faithful support and help of his sister, Miss Eliza A. Healy who resided with him.

Father Healy's passing came on November 9, 1910, at his home in Lakewood after a lingering illness. Funeral services, which were held in the Church of St. Mary of the Lake, formed an impressive ceremony in which nearly one hundred priests participated. The funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. Joseph Ryan of Bernardsville, contained high tribute to the accomplishments of the departed priest. The Right Rev. Monsignor Fox, Vicar General of the Diocese of Trenton, also paid high compliment. Fathers Mannion and Hagarty were in charge of the entire arrangements. The officers of the Mass were: Celebrant, Rev. James A. Reynolds of Red Bank; Deacon, Rev. J. A. Egan of Sea Bright; sub-Deacon, Rev. John A. Lawrence of Scranton; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. James J. Powers of Trenton. The absolution was given by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor of Newark. Interment was made at St. Mary's Cemetery and as the casket was being lowered, the "Benedictis" was chanted by the priests of the diocese of Trenton. The final absolution was given by Rev. Charles A. Cassidy of New Brighton, Staten Island. According to Father Healy's wish his remains were consigned to their last resting place in Lakewood to stay near the people he loved so well.

Full appreciation of Father Healy's attainments was voiced by the press of Lakewood and surround-

ing towns. "The Lakewood Citizen," in a lengthy article which gave account of his life, is quoted in part:

Father Healy had lived such a broad life, had held such broad and popular views and had given so freely to every worthy charity that his friends were not the members of his own church alone by any means but took in scores of persons of other denominations. Several years ago, when in conversation with Father Healy, a representative of the "Citizen" was so impressed with the charm and grace with which he spoke of and acknowledged the assistance that persons of other denominations had given him in his work of his own church, that the talk has never been forgotten. His appreciation of others, his sympathy, his cheerful disposition and his charm of personality has in these years numbered his friends so high as to justify us in the statement that today all Lakewood mourns.

Turning now to the biography of Father Charles J. Parks, pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Richmond, and a cousin of Miss Eliza A. Healy through the mother of Miss Healy, we find that he was born in the family home on Montgomery Avenue, Tompkinsville, on February 26, 1870. He was the son of Arthur and Ann (McGinty) Parks. After first attending Public School No. 16 he entered St. Peter's Academy and subsequently became a student at St. Francis Xavier College. Upon being graduated from the latter institution with high honors he studied for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, New York. In 1893 he was sent by Archbishop Corrigan to represent the archdiocese of New York at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland and on December 21, 1895, he was ordained for priestly orders in Brooklyn by Bishop McDonnell.

Father Parks was then designated as assistant at St. Rose of Lima Church in Manhattan which was followed by a similar assignment at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. His first pastorate was at Tivoli on the Hudson where he took charge of St. Sylvia's for eleven years. On March 1, 1917 he was appointed rector of St. Patrick's Church in Richmond, Staten Island.

Father Parks soon realized that a formidable task lay before him, that of organizing, developing and consolidating this church which at that time needed a firm, guiding hand. He set to work with a vigor and determination that soon was manifested in the steady growth of his parish. He also served respectively as pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Peace in New Dorp and the Church of St. Clare at Great Kills, two houses of worship which he established in two rapidly growing communities. Similarly in this work he met with appreciable success, mainly because of his persistency and the unfailing sacrifice of his time and means.

Not only did Father Parks attend to the spiritual welfare of St. Patrick's at Richmond in a competent manner but he reduced the church's indebtedness considerably and in time built up substantial assets. He even resigned his rectory to religious service and went to live himself in far less inviting quarters. His labors, however, were so intense and lengthy that fatigue and ill health afflicted him. To all outward appearances he enjoyed a marvelous vitality but his strength steadily left him.

On December 21, 1920, Father Parks was tendered a celebration in honor of his ordination to the priesthood twenty-five years before and he was presented with appropriate gifts by his parishioners who united in praising him for his splendid service. For six years the head of his parish he had effected marked improvements. He had also found opportunity to devote time to fraternal affairs, being a former

chaplain of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Holy Name Society and other church organizations. His participation in matters of civic concern was long and sustaining.

The Rev. Father Parks passed away on October 15, 1922 after a brief confinement to his bed. Funeral services followed on the day after prayers for the repose of the soul were offered. At the solemn requiem Mass held in St. Patrick's Church, which were conducted by fellow-pastors on Staten Island and those high in the service of the Catholic Church in this diocese, including His Eminence, Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York and Monsignor Charles A. Cassidy, dean of Richmond, a large assemblage was present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Ennis, S. J., the burial service was read by Monsignor Cassidy assisted by the clergy. Delegations from the Knights of Columbus, Manresa Council, Color Guard, Holy Name Societies, the Elks and the local Boy Scouts of America troop were present.

Evidence of the high esteem in which Father Parks was held came from the local press as well as from personages highly regarded in civil and social life on Staten Island. "The Staten Islander," in a lengthy editorial on the life and service of the deceased rector is hereby quoted:

The death of the Reverend Charles Joseph Parks is one of the saddest blows that has ever befallen a community in which a noble man has won not only the gratitude and respect of all who knew him and among whom he lived and labored, but also the love, the deep affection of everyone who was in any way associated with him and even of people who met him but casually. So radiant was his nature with his own love for his fellowmen, so vivifying his companionship of love and reverence in others, that merely a transient encounter with him aroused the finest feelings in man or woman.

Father Parks, as he was always known among us, was a unique personality in that his absolute devotion to human kind and to his duties left no place in his nature for controversy. He carried with him always and everywhere a pervading atmosphere of cheer and goodness and his happy and handsome countenance brought a smile to the lips of others and inspired a look of joy in the faces of those who looked upon him.

His spirit embraced the spirits of those who met him, and its purity impressed itself on the inmost consciousness of men who are least susceptible to such influences.

Father Parks was loved devotedly by his parishioners and the busy and self-sacrificing life which he led for them and the almost overwhelming work which he daily faced for them, continually increased their love, and its material as well as spiritual results are an outward and visible sign of his faithful service.

Sometime after Father Parks death a memorial fund was established for the perpetuation of his memory by the people of the churches whom he served during the latter years of his life. A memorial tablet was erected in St. Clare's Church, Nelson Avenue, Great Kills, and was unveiled in December, 1922 with appropriate ceremony. The Rev. Edward Dohan, O. S. A., long a friend of the late rector, preached the sermon.

The foregoing reviews are presented through the kindness of Miss Eliza A. Healy, sister of Father Healy. Her residence is situated at No. 283 Center Street, Richmond.

JOSEPH R. MCPHEE—With the rapid development of Staten Island made possible during particularly the last decade by a greater concentration of industry, the continued establishment of mercantile enterprises and the resultant increase of population, one finds that members of the professional classes

have come to reside and work here in much greater numbers. Of these, a number are engineers by calling, and they are respected as a group of men endowed with ingenuity, industry and sound judgment, whose achievements have added to the high regard in which this part of Greater New York is held. Such a type of citizen is found in the personage of Joseph R. McPhee, superintendent of the Maintenance of the Way Department, attached to the Richmond Railway Company, with headquarters in Tompkinsville.

Mr. McPhee is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Joseph McPhee, having been a native of Scotland. The first representative of the family to come to the New World, he arrived at Prince Edward Island, Canada, about 1840 and followed there the occupation of shipbuilding. He married Ellen MacDonald, sister of Bishop Charles MacDonald, also a resident of that place. They became the parents of six children, of whom all but Archie are deceased. They follow: Roderic, father of Joseph R. McPhee; Mary; Archie, a resident of San Francisco; Bessie; Neil and Alec.

Roderic McPhee married Margaret Kelly, who still resides in Prince Edward Island. Mr. McPhee, however, passed away in 1914.

Their son, Joseph R. McPhee was born at Prince Edward Island, on July 4, 1883. After attending public school he entered Union College at Charlottesville and was subsequently graduated with a Civil Engineering degree. His first position was with the Transcontinental Railway, now part of the Canadian National System, and after several years service with that concern he, in 1908, removed to Brooklyn, New York. Soon afterward he became identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad, being engaged specifically in work on the Pennsylvania Terminal at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York. A later year found him employed by the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railways concern, now the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, his post being that of supervising engineer. At the same time he undertook post graduate studies at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

The year 1914 marked the beginning of Mr. McPhee's association with Staten Island, for he was designated road master of the several trolley lines operated in this borough. Later, changes in organization and maintenance resulted in the unification of the local trolley system under the direction of the Richmond Railways Company, which now operates six lines along the north and east shores of the Island. Rising gradually because of his professional knowledge, Mr. McPhee was finally promoted in 1923 to the post of superintendent of the Maintenance of Way Department which he holds at the present time.

He is a member of the American Electric Railway Association and his fraternal affiliation is with Richmond Lodge, No. 351, Knights of Columbus. He attends the Blessed Sacrament Church in West New Brighton, is identified with its Holy Name Society, and is active in other affairs of the parish. Civic and charitable organizations of public note have found him an earnest supporter and his interest in the history of Staten Island is keen.

Joseph R. McPhee's marriage took place on November 23, 1914, in New York City to Mary Rowen of Brooklyn, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Kane) Rowen, both natives of Ireland. Like her husband, Mrs. McPhee is active in social affairs, being associated with the Catholic Daughters of America

and is interested in affairs of public significance. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee are the parents of three sons: Joseph, a student at St. Francis Xavier High School in Manhattan; John; and Walter now attending the Blessed Sacrament School at West New Brighton.

The family residence is located at No. 200 Egbert Avenue, Westerleigh, while Mr. McPhee's office headquarters are on Brook Street, Tompkinsville.

HERBERT LA FORGE EGBERT—A record of service that embraces nearly a half-century of activity with a single firm, is one that has been compiled by Herbert L. Egbert of Westerleigh. Such loyalty and service has few parallels among residents of Staten Island. Mr. Egbert, on both sides of his family, is of pioneer stock, his maternal ancestors being the LaForges, early settlers in Brooklyn and this county as well.

The Egbert family was among the first to be represented on Staten Island, for it is definitely established that in 1698 Teunis Egbert bought land here and in the following year his cattlemark was recorded. He was of the same family as Govert Egbert, the progenitor in America. Govert, who in all probability was the father or grandfather of Teunis, crossed the ocean from Holland in the "Spotted Cow" and settled in New Amsterdam. According to his will recorded in 1721 Teunis Egbert had the following sons: Egbert, Abraham, Isaac, Teunis, John, Jacques and Lawrence. From these sons there sprang numerous individual families living in various parts of the Island. Old landmarks were named for certain members and even a particular section, still known to some persons as Egbertville, gained its designation from the settlement there of a branch of the family.

Herbert L. Egbert's father was James Egbert, who was occupied in farming during the earlier part of his life and later was postmaster at Tompkinsville. His associations with organizations were few, but he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Tompkinsville for a number of years. His wife, Amelia de La Forge, daughter of Peter de La Forge, was a woman of quiet tastes and devoted to her home and family.

It is relevant that a consideration of the de La Forge family in America, through members of whom Herbert L. Egbert's ancestry is traced, should be included in this review. It is believed that the family came directly from France to America. The name, de La Forge, appears in the assessment rolls of Boswyck (Bushwick) in 1676 and among those who took the oath of allegiance in King's County in 1667 (some nine years earlier) was Adrian La Forge. In 1738 an Adrian La Forge, a descendant of the first Adrian, purchased land on Staten Island.

The first member of the immediate family of whom we have definite information was David La Forge. He and his wife, Mary, were the parents of Peter La Forge, born October 28, 1756, died April 27, 1837. He married Martha Webb, born October 25, 1763, died January 29, 1813 and they settled on the farm and homestead situated at No. 1941 Richmond Turnpike (now Victory Boulevard) West New Brighton.

They had a son, David, born on Staten Island, March 5, 1781, died April 3, 1813. He married on February 17, 1802 at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Gertrude Martling, born in 1784, daughter of Peter Martling and Anna Hermance. After her husband's death in 1813 Mrs. La Forge married John La Forge, a brother of David. There were no children by this second marriage. By the first union

there were four children: Peter, Captain John, Martha and Garret M.

Of these, Peter La Forge was born at Four Corners on January 11, 1803, died in December, 1868. He married in New York City, Elizabeth Ann Dongan, daughter of Walter Dongan and Abigail Simonson and granddaughter of Richard Dongan and Cornelia Shank, of Long Island.

Peter La Forge and his wife were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth Ann, who married Adam Alston; Henrietta, who married Abraham Britton; Amelia, of further mention; Josephine, who became the wife of Aquilla Christopher; Garret Martling; Sarah Catharine; Gertrude Ann, who married Daniel Dillon; Peter D., who married Jennie Bodine; Cecilia, who married Joseph Ferrie; and Byron, who died unmarried.

Amelia La Forge's date of birth was April 14, 1830 and she married at the Church of the Ascension, James Egbert, born September 5, 1830, died December 23, 1896, son of Abraham and Anne (Burbank) Egbert. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Moore. By this union there were three children, Pauline Walz, Alice and Herbert. Amelia (La Forge) Egbert's death came July 6, 1905, and both she and her husband are buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Herbert L. Egbert's birth occurred in the family homestead on Bay Street, near Hannah Street, Tompkinsville, on June 26, 1870. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and later attended Public School No. 35, situated on Thirteenth Street near Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, traveling there from Staten Island each day. He was graduated, however, from the Grant Street School in Tompkinsville and forthwith entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company in Manhattan, where he has since been associated. Altogether, Mr. Egbert's service in behalf of that firm has been of forty-five years standing, characterized chiefly by his rise from minor positions to one of responsibility and importance. He is supervisor of the Actuarial Department of the company, a post maintained by him for the past twenty-five years.

Apart from the activities related to his business career, Mr. Egbert's interests have been devoted principally to his home and family as well as to his church. He is an adherent to the Episcopal faith and for sometime was active in the affairs of St. Paul's Church.

Herbert L. Egbert's marriage came on September 23, 1896, to Catherine Seaton, daughter of John and Catherine Seaton of New Brighton. John Seaton was a well-known contractor and builder who held the prominent post of superintendent of buildings during the greater portion of the Cromwell administration.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert are the parents of a son, Herbert Seaton, and a daughter, Doris Elizabeth. The former was educated in the local public schools, Curtis High School and business college, where he studied accounting. He is now associated with a stock brokerage firm in Manhattan. Doris Elizabeth attended public school, Curtis High School and was subsequently graduated from Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is now taking a professional library training course at Columbia University.

The Egbert family residence is situated at No. 252 Deems Avenue, Westerleigh.

EDWARD J. BURNS—In the field of fine arts, through the creation of such works that are of distinctive and enduring memory of the past, history is preserved through the genius of the sculptor and the artist. One of the younger and more talented students of modeling, of the present generation in metropolitan circles, is Edward J. Burns who now is widely known, not only in this community but in different parts of our country for his museum models which depict historic scenes. For some time Mr. Burns was associated with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences until becoming a member of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History and latterly chief of preparation at the new Museum of the City of New York.

Mr. Burns is of a family of substantial Scotch-Irish lineage, his parents having been Michael Francis and Ellen (Kelly) Burns. Michael F. Burns was a pioneer in American telephone service and early in his career supervised the work of installing the first telephone system in Mexico City. In later years he became an officer in the old 69th Regiment of the New York National Guard, and also served as general-superintendent of Mount Manresa, Fort Wadsworth from the time of its organization to 1914. His death occurred May 17, 1916 at Jersey City, New Jersey, his widow surviving his passing until March 20, 1931. Their only child, Edward J. Burns, was born November 13, 1899, at Jersey City and was brought to Staten Island by his parents in 1911.

The younger Burns received his education at Curtis High School, New Brighton, added to which were special courses taken in the New York School of Industrial Arts and the Art Students' League. He then took up museum work by beginning an association with the Staten Island Public Museum at St. George. Soon an opportunity to show his aptitude for wax sculpturing was presented with the result that he fashioned several models depicting important historic events on Staten Island. Three of these which are on display at the Public Museum here represent respectively: Indian life on Staten Island in 1609; an Indian attack on a white man's stockade and the famous Billop House conference between Lord Howe, the British emissary and Benjamin Franklin, the American patriot, and his staff during Revolutionary War days. These exhibits are now illustrated in the historical pages of this work.

After resigning from the staff of the local museum in 1920, Mr. Burns for nine years was associated with the American Museum of Natural History. This association was productive of a number of natural history groups portraying the life of the North American Indian. He resigned this position in 1929 and at present holds the post of chief of preparation at the Museum of the City of New York.

Supplementing his portrayal of historic Staten Island events, Mr. Burns produced models depicting scenes in the history of New York City as a whole. Beginning with prehistoric times they unfolded what might be termed a "narrative in wax," dealing particularly with various important epochs in New York's history and old landmarks. It is worthy of note that these creations are of invaluable worth, due to their accuracy and beauty of design. Among the tableau groups fashioned by Mr. Burns are, life size groups of butterflies and other insect life. Anatomical models, synoptic models of North American Indian life are on display in the American Museum of Natural History in New York; historical models of Neanderthal Cavemen, Stonehenge (Druid Temple)



Captain George J. Godfrey

Landing of Columbus, LaSalle, Cadillac, Daniel Boone and Pontiac's Conspiracy, in the Children's Museum in Detroit, Indian Life, Bronze and Stone age in the Public Museum at Castine, Maine, display, especially, historic events as far back as the French and Indian War, and a number of models in the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia.

Mr. Burns has written articles for scientific magazines. In an issue of "Natural History," he composed a "Life in Miniature," which dealt with the making of wax models and their portrayal of different phases of natural history. A justification of his life's work is seen in the following lines gleaned from this article: "Many new problems which are coming up, afford one of the most fascinating aspects of model work, while the ever-increasing need in our modern museums for concise and realistic exhibits portraying the history of man and his achievements, offers a limitless field for the future development of his ancient art." A review of Mr. Burns' work, written early in 1931 in an issue of "The American Magazine" by Ruth Moore Morriss, gives further insight into the operations which he has conducted for more than twelve years.

Mr. Burns is affiliated with various scientific organizations, including the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the New York Entomological Society. He was formerly secretary of the Nature Club attached to the Public Museum at St. George.

Edward J. Burns' marriage took place on July 16, 1930, to Nancy Alice True of Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Irving J. and Mary S. (Joslin) True. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have a son, John I., born May 18, 1931, and they reside at No. 15 West Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan.

GEORGE J. GODFREY—For one whose career was spent wholly and unreservedly in the military service of his country, Captain George J. Godfrey was recognized as an exemplary soldier. A graduate of West Point Military Academy, a veteran of frontier warfare, a participant in the Spanish-American War and lastly, active in crushing a Philippine Island insurrection, he met death while leading his troops into battle.

The surname Godfrey occurs frequently in historic English records, thus denoting the early origin of the family in that country. A goodly number of its representatives, it is related, participated in military and civil endeavors in their home country. Taking up the genealogical connections of the individual branch in which we are concerned, the first member of whom there is definite record was William Godfrey, a native of Kent, England. He was educated there and later became an officer in the British Navy. He had married Susan Shade in England and they were the parents of nine children.

George J. Godfrey, grandfather of George J., 3d, of whom this review particularly recounts, was born in 1812 in London. He attended private school in England, came to New York in 1848 and then entered the marble business in association with his brothers. The firm also maintained an interest in a gold-beater's concern for several years. Mr. Godfrey's marriage came in 1833 to Agnes Winifred Howe, daughter of Walter and Frances (Osborne) Howe and their children were four in number: George J., Edward, Walter S., and Washington. Mrs. Godfrey's father, Walter Howe, fought under Admiral Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, while her mother, Frances Osborne, was of Dundee.

George J. Godfrey, eldest of the aforementioned children, was born December 9, 1835, in North Sheils, England, and acquired his education in both public and private schools in New York. He became identified in the edged-tool manufacturing business with his cousin, James Godfrey, with whom he was associated for the remainder of his active career, and at the same time engaged in the real estate business until he ultimately retired in 1895.

The beginning of Mr. Godfrey's residence on Staten Island had come in 1888 when he rented a dwelling place in Jewett Avenue, Westerleigh, in order to enjoy his summers here. In 1890 he acquired his home and property and for fourteen years thereafter spent the summer months in this attractive neighborhood. The year 1919, two years after his death, established the family as permanent residents.

His wife was Catherine Ann Mitchell, daughter of John and Hannah (Coll) Mitchell, whom he wedded March 25, 1861. Mrs. Godfrey was educated at St. Mary's Academy in the city of New York, graduating when she was fifteen years of age. She determined to earn her own pin money and prepared to teach by becoming a monitor (substitute) in the public schools of the city. After a year's training she was appointed to a position in a school on East Ninth Street and later in East Twentieth Street. Every Saturday morning she attended Dr. Thomas Hunter's Saturday Morning Normal School which later became Hunter (Normal) College. Altogether, she taught six years.

George J. and Catherine Ann (Mitchell) Godfrey were the parents of five daughters and two sons, four of whom reside on Staten Island. In chronological order their names are: George J., deceased, of further mention; Katherine A.; John, who died in infancy; Honorah M.; Frances Howe; May Victoria, and Sarah, now Mrs. Armine C. Krapf of Brooklyn. George J. Godfrey, father of these children, passed away April 30, 1917, precisely ten years after the death of his wife (on April 30, 1907). Both are buried in the Military Cemetery at West Point.

The birth of their son, George J., 3d, occurred February 14, 1862, in New York. He first attended public school and then after receiving a bachelor's degree from the College of the City of New York, was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point. His graduation, which took place in 1886, was followed by his appointment as a second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, stationed at Madison Barracks. In the following year he went westward to Dakota and there on the western frontier experienced his first taste of warfare. His participation in the battle of Wounded Knee against the Sioux Indians was but one incident during his eleven years of service in that sector. During this period, however, there were four months "on leave" in which he visited several European countries. It is of special interest to relate that before embarking on this trip the young lieutenant was cautioned to refrain from discussing the Cuban question and similarly forbidden to enter Spain or any Spanish possession. His visit to Germany was most valuable as he and other officers from representative military powers witnessed army manoeuvres at Golertz.

Arriving home, he was commissioned first lieutenant, transferred to the 22d Infantry and assigned to Fort Crook at Omaha, Nebraska. With the inception of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Lieutenant Godfrey was placed in command of Company A, thus "taking the place of his captain who was very ill." He left Tampa and, although the 8th Infantry was actually the first unit to arrive in Cuba, he and his troops

formed the vanguard of Schafter's expedition, their landing being made at Da Qurie. Lieutenant Godfrey suffered a head wound at the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1898, an enemy bullet striking him over the right eye. Sent home to recuperate, he soon recovered and in October of the same year was dispatched again to Fort Crook, this time to drill recruits. Terminating this service in January, 1899, he left for the Philippines and remained there for two years time, during which he was successively appointed to a captaincy (March 2, 1899) and to the governorship of Ana Pampanga, Luzon. While at the latter place it became his duty to discipline native citizens in American methods of street cleaning and to establish primary schools for the teaching of the English language.

A little later it so happened that Major Burton Mitchell, nephew of General Funston, had need of an additional company of troops "because of information received that the insurrectionist, Aguinaldo, was in the vicinity." These fresh men, he believed, would facilitate the capture of the insurgent forces. Captain Godfrey volunteered the services of himself and his men for this cause, and they joined Major Mitchell's expedition immediately. In the ensuing battle the insurgents were routed, but paused as they retreated in order to fire at their pursuers. One of their bullets struck Captain Godfrey as he led his men and killed him. This fatality occurred in the early morning of June 3d, 1899, at Bulucan Mountain near San Miguel de Mayumo.

Following a military funeral, burial took place in the National Cemetery at Manila. Six months later, in January, 1900, however, the body was disinterred and sent to Captain Godfrey's home in New York. Funeral services were held from his late residence and final interment made at West Point with full military escort and honors. In attendance were eighty-six officers augmented by the Cadet Corps. A special railroad car for the late Captain's New York friends was placed in service. In tribute to his memory a suitable tablet was erected in Memorial Hall, West Point, by his classmates of "'86." On the Presidio of San Francisco, California Military Reservation, "Battery Godfrey" was erected in honor of Captain George J. Godfrey, 22d United States Infantry, who was killed in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, June 3, 1899.

From the headquarters of the 22d United States Infantry at Arayat, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on June 4, 1900, came full acknowledgement and appreciation of his military services as related in "General Orders No. 10." The full text of this order follows:

Capt. George J. Godfrey, 22d United States Infantry. Killed in action. Shot through the heart. Military record is closed. A brilliant career ended. Deeds, silent symbols more potent than words, proclaimed his soldier worth.

The histories of the 5th and 8th Army Corps are his. Official commendation but emphasizes what all men know.

Under a tropical sun on morn of June 3d, 1900, among the lonely fastness of the Bulucan Mountains, as victory crowned the combat, he gave "for the flag" the life he had dedicated to his country.

His mind was trained for the profession of arms.

His heart and impulses were generous.

Conscientious and zealous discharge of duty were his guiding tenets.

He sought no preferment through avenues foreign to the service. His first thought was his country's cause—personal ambition his last.

He stood a peer among the best type of American soldier.

In the civil administration of a pueblo, to the misguided native people, he extended the hand of fellow-

ship and led them along the true path of civilization. His work is enduring.

Into the unspeakable grief which now moves the hearts of those who dwell in a far distant land, we dare not enter.

In silence and with memory filled with sorrow the Regiment stands and mourns with them for our Brother.

The order was duly signed by Major Baldwin and H. C. Hodges, Jr., captain of the 22d Infantry and adjutant. It was recorded officially by George S. Simonds, captain, 22d Infantry, adjutant.

REVEREND GEORGE ANDREW GREEN—

In one of Staten Island's most picturesque and historical spots, Sailors Snug Harbor, we find the chaplain of Randall Memorial Church, Rev. George Andrew Green. Entering his home we are immediately impressed with the dignity and charm of the early American period. The wide staircase and massive furniture of former times help to create an atmosphere of solidity. Rev. Mr. Green's study is lined with book-cases. Flowers and plants lend a cheerful note, and a radio gives the modern touch.

But Mr. Green is not of the old school in his views. Far-seeing, interested in world problems, especially those of industrial and economic nature, his back-ground makes him more than eligible for the place he now occupies.

George Andrew Green was born in Oswego, New York. His father had been master of a sailing vessel at the age of twenty-one, but gave up the sea after his marriage and settled in Oswego. Mr. Green was educated in the grammar and high schools as well as the normal school of his native town. After three years' study at the latter, he entered St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York. This institution has been recently affiliated with Columbia University, establishing a precedent in the merging of smaller schools with larger ones and thereby improving their curriculum.

From his early days he knew he wanted to enter the ministry, but did not find the opportunity of entering college, until advised and directed by an interested rector. In 1897, having graduated from St. Stephen's College, Mr. Green entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York City. From this time onward we find a most interesting career unfolding.

Mr. Green was first sent to Catasauqua, a pastorate under Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, in the diocese of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He was there for five years, during which time a church was built and consecrated. While there he met and married Emily Marion Boyer. Called to Beacon, New York, in July, 1905, he remained there for ten years and succeeded in paying off a large portion of the debt on this church. Always interested in a wholesome life for boys, Mr. Green organized a Boy Scout troop which met with great success. Another troop, which grew to be the second largest in the United States, was also organized by him at Christ Episcopal Church, Newton, New Jersey, where he was pastor from 1915 to 1919.

It was not until Mr. Green entered the Seamen's Church Institute and the field of social service that he really found the work that he best liked. His whole contact was one of pleasure. The work there was far reaching and stupendous in size, consisting of world problems not limited by the confines of a parish. Honor is due him for the organizing and administering of the social service department, the most concrete social service answer to the problems



Frederick Burger

of seamen. One of his major individual works comprised the giving of legal advice to seamen. Two of the most important acts of service that brought Dr. Green prominence and esteem were the investigation of the taking of income tax from seamen who really had no taxable income and the restoration to operation of the old statute requiring the giving of discharges to sailors when they were paid off, which had fallen into disuse.

Dr. Green resided on Staten Island during the eight years he was connected with the Seamen's Church Institute. He was nominated for the post of Chaplain of Sailors Snug Harbor in 1927 and took up his duties there on May 1, 1927.

He is very proud of his beautiful church there and eager to show it to visitors. It is indeed one of the finest in New York City, closely resembling, architecturally, St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It occupies an important place in the spacious grounds of Sailors Snug Harbor. Randall Memorial Church must be given first place among all their interesting and picturesque buildings. Its perfect dome as well as the Ionic pillars supporting the porch give to this edifice its imposing grace. It is impossible to describe the impressiveness of the interior, its massiveness and gorgeous coloring. The floors and walls and pillars are of marble of varied rich hues. At the altar the floor is mosaic, exquisite in design. The church has been renovated and their Estey organ, considered the second finest in New York State, completely overhauled.

The organist and choir master, Harry A. Russell is one of the best of his profession in New York and one of the finest in the country. The music, under Mr. Russell's direction, at the evening service, is especially beautiful. Outsiders are coming more and more and being encouraged to attend these services.

Mr. Green not only holds nine services a week, but finds time to visit every hospital patient weekly. He enjoys chatting with the seamen.

A son and daughter of this capable man are both well known on Staten Island. George Andrew Green, Jr., was born in Catasauqua, near Allentown, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1904. While a student at Curtis High School, he worked as a free lance salesman and did repair work on automobiles. After his graduation in 1923, he went with the Cadillac Motor Car Company in Detroit for a year, specializing in the electrical end of the business. Returning to Staten Island, he became associated with the Exide Battery Company and one year later incorporated the present company, the J and J Auto Electric Company, Inc., of which he is secretary and manager. They are the exclusive Staten Island distributors for Delco batteries and ignition, Harrison radiators and other accessories of United Motors, a subsidiary of General Motors. They handle generators, starters and magneto parts and repairs. Mr. Green attributes his success to honesty and to the "square deal" he gives to his patrons.

Mary, born in Beacon, New York, is also a graduate of Curtis High School. She is a graduate dietitian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and of the course in home economics of New York University, having received the degree of Bachelor of Science and is now studying for her Master's degree at Columbia University in the same subject. She is the dietitian of Curtis High School.

Sailors Snug Harbor is most fortunate in having as its spiritual leader and advisor a man whose principles and standards are the highest and whose past

work has so completely proved his worth. He is so intensely interested in the lives of seamen and has unlimited organizing and executive abilities. His family and his work claim his sincere interest.

ELLSWORTH B. BUCK, president of L. A. Dreyfus Company, Pier 23, Rosebank, was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 3, 1892, the son of Orlando J. and Lillian (Brewer) Buck. After primary and high school education in Chicago public schools he graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1914, being a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

Following three years' work in the Chicago factory of William Wrigley, Jr. Company, Mr. Buck enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps at Great Lakes, Illinois. He was commissioned an ensign in June, 1918, and served as meteorologist at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, District of Columbia, until the signing of the Armistice.

Dr. Louis A. Dreyfus, founder of L. A. Dreyfus Company, engaged Mr. Buck as purchasing agent in January, 1919. After the sudden death of Dr. Dreyfus a year later Mr. Buck was elected treasurer, succeeding to the presidency in 1926.

In 1922 Mr. Buck surveyed sources of L. A. Dreyfus Company raw materials in Borneo and other sections of the East Indies, resulting in the establishment of a permanent Dreyfus buying organization at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Mr. Buck has served as director of the Stapleton National Bank and the Staten Island National Bank and Trust Company. As to civic activities he has been vice-president of the Staten Island Hospital, trustee of Staten Island Academy, finance committee chairman of the local Boy Scout Council, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Rotary Club.

He married Constance Tyler of Brooklyn, April 12, 1919, has two children, and lives at No. 41 Sunrise Terrace, Stapleton.

FREDERICK BURGER—For more than three decades identified with the mercantile affairs of Port Richmond and as senior member of the firm of Burger and Ochs, Frederick Burger was widely acknowledged for his ability as a business executive and for his sound citizenship. His passing, on October 8, 1917, brought to an end a life of fine achievement, the remembrance of which will long be cherished by his family and the many warm friends who knew him as a comrade.

The family of Burger is native to the town of Noerdlingen, Germany, its representatives having been seated there for years. They were known as thrifty folk to whom the essentials of good citizenship and love of country were uppermost. As is characteristic of the greater number of families of this nationality, a strong bond of affection existed between their respective members indicating a strongly united kinship and home life. For the most part they were engaged in pursuits of clothing manufacturers and cloth dyeing and treating.

Coming down to the nineteenth century, mention is made of George Burger, father of Frederick Burger, who resided in Noerdlingen. After obtaining an education common to the times, he became engaged in textile work. He married Magdalena (surname unknown), also of German birth, and they became parents of five children, in addition to Frederick. The elder Burgers remained in Germany where their deaths occurred.

Frederick Burger was born March 23, 1850, in Noerdlingen and received his education in his native township. A short time after his studies were completed he determined to voyage to America, believing that better opportunities for success lay across the waters. Gifted with exceptional foresight and initiative he felt certain of obtaining a position in a new land and ultimately forging his way forward. Accordingly, in 1867, at the age of seventeen, he sailed alone from his native land and arrived in New York ready to undertake employment in the mercantile field there. His first association was with a manufacturing concern and in subsequent connections he gave evidence of unusual ability, being rated a very skillful mechanic.

Having later obtained both a practical experience in the general merchandizing and hardware business and moderate capital with which to organize an enterprise of his own, Mr. Burger cast about to find a suitable enterprise for such a store. At length, in 1886, he crossed the harbor to Staten Island intent upon succeeding in business on his own responsibility or with the coöperation of a suitable partner. Such a man, fortunately, was found in the personage of George Ochs, a native of New York City but latterly a resident of our Island and likewise endowed with a practical business training and sturdy initiative.

Thus in 1886 the firm of Burger and Ochs was founded, with headquarters at Richmond Avenue and Church Street, Port Richmond, their business address being at 39 and 41 Richmond Avenue, and 1, 3, 5 and 7 Church Street, respectively, and here they purchased the Style & Williams concern. Through diligent and painstaking effort within the next few years the partners were enabled to place their establishment on a firm basis and thus gain a place of high standing in Port Richmond's business structure. By 1893, when the formative years of their enterprise had been safely weathered, their position was made secure.

Having at interest the progress of Staten Island in a mercantile sense, a booklet called "Representative Business Men" was published in 1893 and it contains a description of the firm of Burger and Ochs, giving evidence of its rapid growth. The article follows in part:

In the way of hardware and house furnishing goods, many new inventions and improvements have been made in recent years, and no line of business has displayed more markedly the range and ingenuity of our progressive American spirit. A business house which has for some years taken a leading position in this line of trade is the firm of Messrs. Burger and Ochs. A very extensive wholesale and retail trade is conducted here, requiring the employment of six experienced clerks. The large and well-fitted store contains a complete stock of hardware and house furnishing goods, including crockery, paints, brushes, oils, varnishes and other necessities. The stock of builders' hardware as well as an assortment of stoves and other domestic articles, are especially noteworthy. The firm is enabled to meet practically every need in the lines of trade conducted and guarantees are given. Both Mr. Burger and Mr. Ochs have won recognized esteem as most progressive and reliable business men and their large trade is the highest evidence of their ability and honorable dealings.

Mr. Ochs retired in 1908, his interest being taken over by Frank G. Burger as junior partner.

During the ensuing years the establishment was successful in consolidating every gain it had enjoyed and in obtaining a trade that extended beyond Port Richmond to other North Shore communities. From time to time additions were effected and provision made with leading hardware manufacturing plants for the distribution of special articles. The retail trade of the

firm was materially enhanced and Frederick Burger's connection with the establishment remained up to the time of his demise in 1917. His son, Frank G., then continued the business until its disposal in 1928.

Apart from his business associations, Mr. Burger's participation in other activities, especially in his home district, was long enduring. He took an interest in public matters, having for their aim the betterment of the community at large.

Frederick Burger's marriage took place on April 4, 1875, to Magdalena Baron of New York City, the daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Maurer) Baron. To Mr. and Mrs. Burger three children were born: Magdalena, now Mrs. O. B. Pine, the mother of two children, Theodore B. and Marion K.; Mary, the wife of George W. Allison, Jr., and they have two children, Virginia B. and William F.; Frank G. Burger, of West New Brighton, who has two sons, Frank G. and John.

Frederick Burger's death occurred on October 8, 1917, after a long illness, his widow and three children surviving him. In commenting upon his demise, "The Staten Islander" recounted the many warm friendships he had made and emphasized the integrity and staunch citizenship he had so long manifested. Burial took place in the Lutheran Cemetery.

It is through the sincere interest of Mrs. Magdalena Burger that this narrative and the accompanying portrait of her husband are inserted in this work. Mrs. Burger resides at No. 683 Clove Road, West New Brighton.

ANDREW JAMES MORTON—When an association with a single financial firm of high reputation approximates a half century's time, there is little doubt that the personage thus concerned is acknowledged as an assiduous and loyal worker and a conscientious citizen. Mr. Morton, who lives retired after experiencing such a career with a prominent financial institution in Manhattan, has resided on Staten Island from his early childhood. Mr. Charles W. Leng, co-author of this historical work, and Mr. Morton have been lifelong acquaintances.

On his paternal side, Mr. Morton is of Scotch ancestry; his maternal forebears were of English descent. William Colbert Morton, his father, was a native of Scotland, spent his earlier years in that country and married Sarah Green, likewise born in Scotland, but of English parentage. Together they voyaged to America and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Mr. Morton worked as a print designer. He was recognized as a prominent resident of that city and his passing occurred there in 1865. His widow survived until 1875 and is buried in Staten Island Cemetery (connected with the Church of the Ascension in West New Brighton).

Andrew J. Morton was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on December 5, 1863, but following his father's death he was brought to Staten Island by his mother. The earlier part of his preliminary education was received at public school in West New Brighton; the latter part was acquired in a private school of high academic standing conducted by the Misses Staples.

After completing his education, which was materially supplemented by advanced study, he obtained a position in 1883 with the Bank of New York and Trust Company, Manhattan, and in this service he rose steadily to positions of higher responsibility. In school he had always evinced a liking for mathematics, accounting and allied subjects with the result that his lifetime work was devoted to a study

of finance and banking procedure within that institution. Altogether, he continued in the service of the bank for close to a half century, ending with his retirement in June, 1931.

Mr. Morton's marriage took place on November 14, 1893, at Arkwright, Rhode Island, to Minnie Gee, the third daughter of James and Nancy (Booth) Gee of that place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gee were natives of England and both accompanied their respective families to the United States, the former when but a lad of sixteen years and the latter as an infant.

James Gee was associated for about twenty years with the book cloth and window shade department of the old Staten Island Dyeing Plant in Factoryville, now West New Brighton. In 1883 the family moved to Arkwright, Rhode Island, Mr. Gee becoming manager of the Interlaken Dye Works, which had just been organized. He remained thus engaged until his retirement in 1917, and his death occurred in Providence on November 11, 1920. His wife had passed away in 1903. He and his wife were the parents of six children: 1. Alice, married William H. Snow. She is the mother of two children, William G. and Russell B., and lives in Phenix, Rhode Island. 2. Sarah is deceased. 3. Minnie is the wife of Andrew J. Morton. 4. Dr. William resides in Phenix, is married and has a son, Dr. William, Jr. 5. Annie, is a Staten Island resident. 6. Robert, has largely succeeded his father in Arkwright, is married and has two sons: Robert N., Jr., and Richard H.

Andrew J. and Minnie (Gee) Morton reside at No. 31 De Groot Place, West New Brighton. Their home contains a number of valuable antique furnishings and works of art. From early childhood both have been members of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. They have a daughter, Mildred, and a son, Kenneth. The former became the wife of Everett Clinton Ellis, and they make their home in the historic stone house known as the "Edwards" or "Scott-Edwards" residence (described more fully in another section of this work). They have a daughter, Nancy. Kenneth Morton married Flora Stahl of New Dorp and they are residents of Randall Manor, West New Brighton.

EVERETT CLINTON ELLIS—On Delafield Avenue, West New Brighton, between Clove Road and Manor Road, stands one of the historic houses of Staten Island. It has been repeatedly pictured and is always admired for its graceful lines and its sturdy stone walls. Although its history goes back for more than two centuries, it has been treated with care and, surrounded as it is with handsome trees and shrubs and overgrown with vines, it is an excellent example of colonial architecture.

The land on which it stands was part of the Dongan grant of 1677 and remained in Dongan hands until John Charlton Dongan sold it in 1794 to Daniel Garrison. From Garrison it passed in 1827 to John Dunn, one of the judges of the Court of Special Sessions, and was about that time occupied by Judge Ogden Edwards. Between 1834 and 1853 it had several owners, George Barrett, Richard McCarty, Sarah Seaman, John Scudder, John Boyd, Isaac Bishop, and Lot C. Clark, the latter having been a distinguished member of the bar and district attorney of the county. Clark sold it to Dexter Reed in 1873 and he to Jos. Smith in 1874, but by foreclosure it came back to Lot C. Clark in 1876. He sold it again to Adam Scott in 1881, and it remained in the Scott family until 1892; they built the greenhouses

which adjoin the property and subdivided it. The house and land back to the brook was sold to Samuel Henshaw, a well-known horticulturist, who planted the shrubbery. After his death his widow sold the house in 1897 to Arthur A. Michell, who added the dormer windows and made various interior improvements. For twenty-six years Mr. Michell lived in the house, caring for the garden. Finally, on September 21, 1923, it passed into the possession of Everett C. Ellis, who, with his family, has since continued to reside there.

The history of the Ellis family in America goes back further than that of the house in which Mr. Ellis lives. From the "Genealogy of the Ellis Family" we learn that the Ellis family has been represented in America nearly three hundred years. The branch to which we refer resided in Dedham, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary War, having been established there by Lieutenant Richard Ellis who came from Dedham, England, in September, 1632. He was a wheelwright by occupation and through his marriage to Elizabeth French, was the father of nine children. His death occurred October 21, 1694, and that of his wife is recorded on July 21, 1697. Their seventh child, Eliezer, was born January 10, 1663, and was married at the age of twenty-seven to Mahitabell Thurston. The second eldest of their eight children was Eleazer, born September 23, 1692. He followed an occupation kindred to the community in which he lived and later in life married Mary Crosby of Billerica, Massachusetts. During his lifetime the surname, Ellice, was changed to Ellis.

Timothy Ellis, son of Eleazer and Mary (Crosby) Ellis, was of the fourth generation in this country, his birth occurring September 14, 1724. During the Revolutionary War he served successively as sergeant, major and colonel in the Colonial Army, having fought in important battles of that historic conflict. His resignation as colonel of the 6th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia was accepted in 1783 by the New Hampshire Legislature. During 1775 he also served as a member of the New Hampshire Provincial Congress and in the following year held a seat in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He died in Reading, Vermont, ninety years of age.

His eldest child, Timothy, born January 5, 1746-1747, also served in the Revolution, reaching the rank of sergeant. He married Anne Page, who was said to have been a lineal descendant of John Alden of Pilgrim fame and by this union had four sons and two daughters, the eldest being Timothy, born August 19, 1789 in Keene, New Hampshire. Long after the Revolution the latter moved to Vineland, New Jersey, where he died February 10, 1880, at the age of ninety-one. His son, Stephen T. Ellis, was born in Walden, Vermont, on March 15, 1827, and was married in 1852 to Elizabeth N. B. Coburn of Hollis, New Hampshire. In 1862, after a residence of ten years in Walden, he purchased a farm in Vineland, New Jersey, where he and his family took up residence the following year. He thus became one of the pioneers of that town and was recognized as a progressive citizen, a devout churchman and a successful farmer. He and his wife lived there until their deaths, November 14, 1901 and July 23, 1911, respectively. Their children were: Edwin Murray, a Princeton graduate, a retired minister now living in Rockville Centre, Long Island; Carrie E., now Mrs. Frank A. Buck of Portland, Oregon; William B., died June 28, 1910; Albert S., a merchant of

Vineland, New Jersey; Walter H., died November 13, 1923; George M., deceased; and Herbert W., father of our subject.

The latter was born in Vineland, July 12, 1869 and after his education in the local public schools, and after supplemental course in accountancy he received a degree of Certified Public Accountant from New York State and Ohio. For some years he was an income tax auditor in the government service, but since 1920 has been associated with the accounting firm of Haskins and Sells of Manhattan, as a specialist in their tax department. He now resides in Brooklyn. Through his marriage to Edith M. Watson he became the father of three children: Viola F., now Mrs. Christopher C. Clarke of Coventry, England; Everett C., of whom further, and Lloyd W., who resides in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey.

Everett C. Ellis was born in Brooklyn, August 20, 1896. His education was received in the schools of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, after which he attended New York University, where he studied accountancy. During the latter part of the World War he served with the United States Naval Reserve, from which he was discharged in June, 1919. For a short period thereafter he was engaged in business in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, and then took up the profession of accounting, thus following in the footsteps of his father. He has since been active in this work, his present association being with the American Founders' Corporation of Manhattan.

On June 7, 1922, he married at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Mildred Morton, daughter of Andrew J. and Minnie (Gee) Morton, whose family review appears herewith. They have one child, Nancy, born April 27, 1925, who represents the tenth generation of the Ellis family in America. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have furnished their home with antique furniture, tastefully arranged by Mrs. Ellis, who attended the New York School of Design. They are interested, as might be expected of their ancestry, in historical matters. A chart prepared by Mr. Ellis' father shows ancestry in England dating to 1067; another shows relationship through the Coburn line to Ellis Barron, who lived in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was one of the ancestors of Calvin Coolidge.

THE NURSES' CLUB OF STATEN ISLAND

—A group of Staten Island nurses met February 4, 1924, at the home of Mrs. Marie Gilfillan in order to discuss plans for founding a club of their own. At a second meeting held on March 3, 1924 at the home of Miss Dorothy Thomen (now Mrs. Barto) the Nurses' Club of Staten Island was organized. It was incorporated on February 10, 1932.

The first officers and board of directors elected by the club follow: President, Miss Mary A. Coleman; vice-president, Miss Katherine Sweeney; secretary, Miss Dorothy Thomen; treasurer, Mrs. William Baxter; directors, Miss Anna Walz, Mrs. Edith Trego, Mrs. John Macrae, Jr., and Mrs. Jerome A. Van Dam.

The club membership has grown substantially under the successive presidents: Miss Flora Laverie, Mrs. Jerome A. Van Dam, Mrs. Edith H. Trego and Miss Lorraine Setzler. At present the roster embraces the names of ninety-five members.

The organization has sponsored the annual mass meeting for nurses as well as an annual institute for professional topics. It has established a library for

its members and underwrote the Staten Island Registry for Nurses to the extent of five hundred dollars in the registry's first year, 1931.

EDWARD VALENTINE JAEGER—The history of business is replete with records of men who, beginning their careers with only an humble view of their own value but with a determined spirit to succeed, have achieved high position in various walks of life. One who has earned the right to be called "Self-Made," as well as successful, is Edward Valentine Jaeger, a resident of New Brighton, who is now associated with important financial and investment circles in New York. This record embodies not only the biographical features of his own career but gives references to the genealogical background of his varied family connections.

Mr. Jaeger is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in the town of Southboro on October 8, 1887. He was the only son and child of Frank G. and Mary F. (Valentine) Jaeger, both families having long resided in that State. His father came as a young man to America with his parents from Germany.

Mary (Valentine) Jaeger descended from an old Massachusetts family. The first of the Valentine family in America was John Valentine (I) who received considerable mention in the historic records of Boston, Massachusetts. He married, on April 16, 1702, Mary Lynde, of a distinguished Boston family and they had seven children: Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Edmond, Thomas (II), Mary, and Edmond, the second.

Thomas Valentine (IV), the fourth child of Samuel (III) and Elizabeth (Jones) Valentine, was born in 1780 and spent his early days in working in a store with his brother, Samuel. Later on Thomas bought a farm and also a large wood-lot with pasturing near Holliston. He married Helen Read, a daughter of Ephraim Read of Hopkinton and they had five children: Adeline, Lucinda, Helen, Emily and Thomas Bucklin (V). Just after he had laid a substantial foundation for making a good living, Thomas Valentine, the elder, was taken away by a fever, leaving his wife to watch over the family. His wife died in 1850.

Thomas Bucklin (V) Valentine's birthplace was at Hopkinton, in 1821. His wife was Harriet N. Parker, whom he married July 30, 1845. Their children were all daughters: Annie, Helen, Mary Frances (VI), Hattie, and Abby. Thomas Bucklin Valentine died in 1897, his wife surviving him until her death in 1914.

Mary Frances Valentine (VI), who was born in New York City August 3, 1853, became the wife of Frank G. Jaeger, who was engaged in business in New England.

(VII) Edward Valentine Jaeger, their son, was educated in the public schools of Westboro, Massachusetts, where his parents had removed when he was but a small lad. Upon completing his education at the age of eighteen, he worked for a short time in Westboro, but came to New York in 1908 intent upon beginning a career in the field of finance. He became connected with the old brokerage firm of Charles Head and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, working in succession as a runner, an assistant loan clerk and on through the various operating departments. Upon leaving this house he engaged in mercantile activities for several years, being employed at one time by the National Ammonia Company. During these years he traveled extensively throughout the East, making many valuable contacts with men of influence and prestige in the business world.



Edward V. Jaeger

In 1920, Mr. Jaeger became associated as a customer's man with Hornblower and Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at No. 42 Broadway. He later acted as assistant to James J. Fayne, a partner in the firm. His tasks increased in importance and responsibility from year to year until on January 1, 1929, he was made a partner of the firm.

The firm of Hornblower and Weeks, now one of the largest Stock Exchange and investment houses in the country, was established in 1888 in Boston by Henry Hornblower and the late Hon. John Wingate Weeks, Secretary of War during the administration of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. The firm is a member of the leading stock exchanges of the country and maintains offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rhode Island, and Portland, Maine.

Mr. Jaeger, whose knowledge of financial matters and stock conditions is both well grounded and expansive, has played a large part for his firm in building up the sale of industrial stocks and bonds. In addition to these activities he has handled large accounts for different interests, and has been the guiding hand in market movements in various securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange. He has frequently, and at the request of various financial publications, written articles dealing with money, finance and business.

Mr. Jaeger is affiliated with several organizations within his calling. Besides his interest in economics and finance, he is endowed with a knowledge and appreciation of the finer arts, particularly that of painting. Golf, hunting and fishing are three sports which he has followed for many years. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, Wall Street Luncheon Club, Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island Club, Rockaway River Country Club, Mountain Lakes Club, and is a contributing member of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts. He is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Edward V. Jaeger took place June 10, 1914, to Elsa Marie Warth, daughter of Henry and Mary L. (Hendrickson) Warth. To Edward V. and Elsa M. (Warth) Jaeger were born two children, Barbara Valentine, on January 3, 1918, and Henry Hastings on March 8, 1923.

Mrs. Jaeger is descended from a well-known and old Staten Island family. The Warths were of German origin, and in their native land were people of prominence and excelled in their various occupations, as is evidenced by two of their members who are described in this narrative. Honorable Peter Warth of Kuppenheim, State of Baden, Germany, held the position of Burgermeister of that town in the nineteenth century. Peter Warth had a son, Albin Warth, who was born April 6, 1821, at Kuppenheim.

Albin Warth received his schooling in his native town, but at the age of thirteen he was forced to support himself and his mother because of the death of his father. At an early age Albin began to develop a strong liking and understanding of mechanics, and before he had reached the age of twenty-five he had invented a tricycle for children.

He decided to try his luck in the United States and finally came here, happy to find a country where a spirit of progress existed congenial to his own nature. While working as a mechanic in Newark, New Jersey, he invented several instruments of importance to the industrial world—a self-acting lathe, a machine for dyeing wall paper, fire escapes, rotary pumps, a cloth-

cutting apparatus and improvements for sewing machines.

In 1856 Albin Warth established his business in Stapleton, Staten Island, which he left in the hands of his son upon his death, May 7, 1892. He was survived by a widow, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Henry Warth, was born in New York City April 6, 1853. As he grew up he became associated with his father in his business at Stapleton. Besides acquiring the inventive talent of his parent, the younger Warth also managed the commercial branch of the business and later became manager of the entire establishment. He aided in the perfecting of the celebrated cloth-cutting machine and rendered similar services in devices contrived for use in orthopedic surgery.

Henry Warth's marriage took place in April, 1883, to Mary Louise Hendrickson of Albany, New York. She was of an old Dutch family whose founder, John Hendrickson, came from Holland to New York State in the early Colonial days. Her maternal grandmother was the daughter of Dr. Peter Hungerford who came to this country during the Revolutionary War and is buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York. The Hungerfords are direct descendants of the Earl of Hungerford of ancient English ancestry. To this union were born four children: Albin, Charles, Selma and Elsa Marie, the latter the wife of Edward Valentine Jaeger.

Mrs. Jaeger was born on Staten Island and attended Staten Island Academy and Curtis High School. During the time of the World War she acted as one of the leaders in local Red Cross activities. She is identified prominently with civic work here, having been connected with the Staten Island Social Service, Camp Fire Girls Association, the Visiting Nurses' Association, and aiding unselfishly in numerous Staten Island hospital and charitable works.

The family's city residence is at No. 11 Belmont Place, New Brighton, Staten Island. Mr. Jaeger also maintains an attractive country home at Denville, New Jersey, known as "Lake Stream." His estate comprises twenty-six acres which includes a private lake where his family and guests enjoy fishing and riding, and he can pursue extensive horticultural interests which he particularly enjoys. Mr. Jaeger also owns a hunting and fishing preserve at Montague in Sussex County, New Jersey.

THOMAS CAMPBELL BURTON—The recipient of ample experience and training as a scholar and an educator and in the field of business, Mr. Burton, at the present time, holds the important position of headmaster of Staten Island Academy. He takes an interest in affairs of a varied character within this borough and was elected president of the Staten Island Kiwanis Club for the year 1931.

On both his paternal and maternal sides Mr. Burton's antecedents were of English extraction, having been long seated in England. The Burtons were represented in Manchester and after coming to the United States became engaged mainly in mercantile pursuits and in professional life, some of their number being well known merchants and others becoming musicians and artists or given to activities in the field of political development. The first member (of the branch of which we relate) to come to America was Joseph E. Burton, our Mr. Burton's grandfather. He sailed in 1852, arrived in New York and engaged in business as an importing merchant before traveling westward to Chicago. He also managed a similar business. At length he removed to Batavia, Illinois, and founded a

department store which in later years was operated by his son, Thomas H., of whom further. Joseph E. Burton's wife was Ann Court and their other children were: George, Amos, Mathew, Joseph, James, Edward, Mary, Nell, Annie, Sarah, and Ruth Burton.

Thomas H. Burton was born in Batavia and educated there. He, in time, became associated with his father in the latter's department store. Following his father's death, he managed the establishment until 1900, when he retired from active business pursuits. His marriage had taken place in 1893 to Grace Maltby, born in 1869 at Pulaski, New York, and of the tenth generation of her family in America.

The Maltbys or Maltbies are a family of ancient English lineage, records of their achievements being easily traceable to the year 1066, which marked the Norman invasion of England and the battle of Hastings. They were active in affairs of a military and governmental nature, many of their number possessing landed estates and others were engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits. But as our interest is primarily concerned with a consideration of the family in America, Maltby family annals relate that the progenitors in this country were two brothers, one of whom was Samuel. His coming is said to have taken place about 1630. The early Maltbys resided for the most part along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, in and about Milford, New Haven, Branford and New London. Many of their number have followed farming as an occupation, others have engaged in literary pursuits and a goodly portion have earned their livelihood through teaching and other professions. Their activities also extended to military affairs. One outstanding member was Rev. John Maltby, D. D., of Yale, class of 1747, who was to have succeeded President Wheelock of Dartmouth College, but he was taken ill on his way to assume his duties and passed away.

William Maltby, Esquire, son of the first Samuel and the direct ancestor of Mr. Burton's mother, was born about 1644 in New Haven, lived in Branford and was a churchman. He laid out land boundaries and served as a justice of the peace, a constable, a collector and an auditor in Branford. He also was made a freeman of the Connecticut Colony in 1682, was for many years a deputy or representative and served also as a commissioner. According to records, he was a planter by calling, though at one time it is related that he owned a mercantile business. He was the owner of a number of horses and several head of cattle. He married, became the father of a number of sons and daughters and his death occurred in 1710. In some quarters there is a belief that he was twice married, but this theory is generally disproved.

Of his children, Captain Samuel Maltby was born at Branford, August 7, 1693. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1712 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a landholder, and by occupation a tavern owner, and married, on December 8, 1715, Elizabeth Barker, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harrison) Barker. Their children were: Abigail, Samuel, of whom further, Joseph, Eliza, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca. Samuel's death occurred in 1751.

Samuel Maltby, second, was born October 21, 1718, and the line of descent from this third generation representative down to Grace G. Maltby, Mrs. Burton's mother, is as follows: Samuel, 3d; Timothy, 1st; Timothy, 2d; Hiram; Albert, and Grace. The last-named married Thomas H. Burton, as previously mentioned.

Thomas Campbell Burton was born November 1,

1894, at Batavia, Illinois, and obtained his early education at a private kindergarten and in the public schools of his native city. He then entered the local high school, remained there a year, and in 1911 began a course in advertising with the International Correspondence School. This form of study proved of much greater value to him than did his public school training, the latter having been comparatively easy and lacking both in interest and as an adequate challenge to youthful faculties. His new work, however, served to create an incentive to learn, to lend zest and vigor to competitive endeavor and above all, taught him how to study and apply his talents. From 1912 to 1914 he underwent another change in atmosphere, repairing to his family's summer home in Connecticut and engaging in farm life. The year 1915 marked his entrance into Mount Hermon School at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, a preparatory institution where studies are combined with manual work.

In the meantime, mention of his earlier activities in the field of business endeavor are worthy of note. During his grammar school days, after classes and in the summer months, he had worked as a printer's devil in a shop owned by a friend. Upon leaving high school he had found employment as an office boy in a Batavia manufacturing concern at three dollars per week, and through natural aptitude and printing experience, was soon made assistant advertising manager at a higher wage. While undertaking correspondence school work in 1911, he had served as office boy in the copy department of a large advertising agency in New York and through this association foresaw that a college education would be necessary for success and leadership in advertising circles. In 1914 he had acted as advertising solicitor for the Aurora "Beacon-News" of Aurora, Illinois.

Mr. Burton's association with the Mount Hermon School was a brief one, for in April, 1915, he passed his examinations for the teaching profession in Vermont and taught during the spring term in a rural school at Readsboro Falls in that State. During the school year of 1915-16 he was engaged as a teacher of grammar grades in a two-room schoolhouse at Sharon, Vermont, and in the following year rose to the joint post of principal and teacher of grammar grades at Norwich, Vermont.

In April, 1917, when the United States entered the World War, Mr. Burton endeavored to enlist with the Ambulance Corps at Dartmouth College but was finally persuaded to complete his teaching duties at Norwich. After attending the Vermont University Summer School he tried to enter the aviation service at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, but was told no men would be taken until the draft. In October, however, he was drafted from Norwich and went to Camp Devens at Ayer, Massachusetts. The remainder of his war service follows: On November 1, 1917, was promoted to sergeant, Battery D, 302d Field Artillery; in February, 1918, was transferred to Headquarters Company, still maintaining post as sergeant in the 302d Field Artillery; in May, 1918, was sent to Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Kentucky; was graduated in the first class in August, 1918, to a second lieutenantcy, Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor. His discharge from the service came in February, 1919.

Determining to further his education, while at the same time fulfilling his teaching duties, Mr. Burton, from 1919 to 1923 attended summer school and engaged in extension courses at Columbia University. In the latter year he began undergraduate work, and



Charles C. Gutz

in 1926 was tendered his degree as Bachelor of Science. His Master of Arts diploma was acquired in 1927 through graduate work at Columbia and during the season of 1928-29 he remained here in order to complete study toward his doctor's degree. At present he is engaged in writing his doctor's dissertation.

In the practice of his calling, Mr. Burton served from 1919 to 1926 as senior master, teacher of history and mathematics, coach of athletics and director of student activities at the Lawrence School, Hewlett, Long Island, his sabbatical leave coming in 1926-27. During the summer of 1924 and 1925 he had acted as director of the Forestry Camp of the Kewadin Camps, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

After voyaging to Europe in 1927, Mr. Burton was engaged during 1927 and 1928 as headmaster of Cna-teau de Bures, at Paris, France, his task being that of reorganizing this school along more progressive and American lines. Finally, in 1929, came the beginning of his life on Staten Island and his attachment to Staten Island Academy as its headmaster.

A brief account of the academy is sufficient to acquaint the reader with the character of the institution Mr. Burton now heads. The date, September 15, 1884, marked the founding of the school and in the following year the regents of the University of the State of New York readily granted it a charter. The academy headquarters were first located in the old Methfessel school building in Stapleton, opposite the German club rooms. But in 1896 the present site, at the corner of Wall Street and Stuyvesant Place, was chosen and a new building erected. Men instrumental in civic and educational circles on the Island were among its organizers, one of whom was the late Walter C. Kerr, an earnest worker in its behalf.

Shortly after the academy's inception, the Arthur Winter Memorial Library was founded by William and Elizabeth (Campbell) Winter in honor of their son. Another valuable accession, serving as an important adjunct, was the Curtis Lyceum, named in honor of George William Curtis. The Lyceum is used as a lecture and assembly hall and often as a social center. The institution itself was designed exclusively for day pupils of both sexes and offers a systematic and strictly graded course of study extending through the primary, grammar and high school classes. Students thus are enabled to begin schooling here and complete a liberal education for college or for business life.

The academy owned a spacious athletic field on Bard Avenue, West New Brighton, provided by request of William G. Wilcox, who served for many years as president of the board. The headmasters thus far have been Frederick E. Partington, who assumed charge in 1884 and remained several years; Franklin Page; John F. Dunne; Charles H. Garrison and presently, Thomas C. Burton.

It has become Mr. Burton's task to reorganize this long-established institution along modern and progressive lines and to institute programs aimed at the school's growth and expansion into a country day school of model character. The advancement of the academy, it was seen, should therefore run parallel to the development of the borough, and the institution itself be prepared to meet adequately the requirements of a newer and constantly developing educational system. Mr. Burton has been largely successful in this endeavor and at the current writing is engaged in the formulation of further plans and activities which include the sale of the Bard Avenue athletic field and the purchase of the twenty-five acre estate behind the Tyson Place at the junction of Todt Hill Road and

Ocean Terrace, where during the next two or three years it is planned to develop a large new country day school. They hope to consummate the plan on the 50th anniversary in 1934.

As related previously, Mr. Burton's educational experience has been extensive and it has been none the less productive of research along instructional lines and in reference to the organization and proper systematizing of school curricula. During 1926-27, as a graduate student, he aided Professors Strayer and Engelhardt in educational surveys at Fort Lee, New Jersey, and Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1928 he gave these men further assistance in an educational survey of the State of Florida and collaborated with them in a survey and consequent set-up of a country day school plan for St. Agnes School at Albany, New York. He published, in 1929, the results of research in a pamphlet named "Campus Score Card and Standards for Country Day and Boarding Schools." The next year found him a collaborator with N. L. Engelhardt in a survey and set-up of a country day school for New Canaan, Connecticut. He is the author of articles on the administration of independent schools in the "Private School News," and in 1931 published, in association with Mr. Engelhardt, a composition on the country day school in "American School and University."

Mr. Burton is a member of the following societies of an educational and collegiate nature: Beta Chapter at Columbia University, of Phi Delta Kappa; Schoolmaster's Association of New York and Vicinity (a member of the executive committee); Graduate Club of Teachers' College, of which he was president, 1928-29; Progressive Education Association, Washington; National Education Association, Washington; New Education Fellowship, London; Child Study Association; National Society for the Study of Education; Country Day School Headmasters' Association, and the English Speaking Union, New York. While in France he was identified with the League of Nations Union and the American Club, both of Paris, France. He has acted as life saving examiner of the American Red Cross and has for long years been an active supporter of the Boy Scout movement, this latter interest, in particular, having been transmitted to Staten Island. Outside of his educational affiliation in our borough, he is probably best known for his association with the local Kiwanis Club, of which he has been elected president for 1931.

Thomas C. Burton married, June 30, 1928, Edna Maude Coble, of Guilford College, North Carolina, the ceremony being performed at the Quaker Meeting House in her native town. Her parents are Samuel E. and Georgiana (Staley) Coble. Mr. and Mrs. Burton reside on Todt Hill Road, Dongan Hills.

CHARLES EMIL SEITZ—During the past century or more one of Staten Island's best-known residential districts has been that of Grymes Hill, comprising Howard Avenue and the Serpentine Road. Within this attractive neighborhood, noted especially for its elevation and its splendid view of New York Harbor and the country for miles around, a number of our finest residences have stood and still remain. Among them was the Seitz home, "El Paradiso," in which Charles E. Seitz resided during the late years of his life.

Mr. Seitz was a descendant of an old and distinguished Swiss family and the son of Dr. Johannes and Catherine (Hohl) Seitz, both natives of Switzerland. Dr. Seitz, who was born and raised to manhood in that country, studied for a medical ca-

reer and later became recognized as a prominent physician and surgeon in St. Gal. A man of culture his strong attachment to his family was reflected by his devotion to their interests, particularly education. Both Dr. Seitz and his wife are buried in their home land. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter.

The birth of Charles E. Seitz occurred August 20, 1843, in St. Gal, St. Gal Province, Switzerland. He received his early education at the St. Gal Commercial School and Academy of Sciences at Geneva and later attended evening classes at *École des Arts et Metiers*, Paris, France. After having thus acquired a well-grounded education he determined to voyage to America where he believed that fuller opportunity to achieve success in the commercial field awaited him. Accordingly, in 1865 he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel and landed at Old Castle Garden, New York.

The first few years of his residence in Manhattan were productive of considerable experience with an importing house. In 1869 he became associated with C. F. Dantmann and Company, silk importers; later was made a member of this firm and remained in their service until 1879. During the period, 1880-83 he traveled throughout Western United States and in Europe. Returning to New York in the latter year he became senior partner of Seitz and Gould, tea importers and exporters of produce, and continued this association until 1889. The remainder of his active business career, which embraced a period of approximately thirty-five years, found him identified with the Arabol Manufacturing Company of New York, engaged in the manufacture of glues and allied products. He also acted as treasurer of the Jochue Silk Weighting Company for a long period.

Coming back to the United States following an extensive tour of Europe in 1901, during which time he visited Switzerland, France, England, Spain and Germany, Mr. Seitz became a resident of Staten Island. In 1902 he purchased the former Nesmith residence on Grymes Hill and thirty acres of property in all, and named his mansion, "El Paradiso." The history of this attractive dwelling place and the surrounding property is sketched by the late Charles Gilbert Hine in his work, "History and Legend of Howard Avenue and the Serpentine Road, Grymes Hill." Its owner in 1840 was Thomas Nesmith who had come to reside adjacent to his brother, John Nesmith. It is written that the Nesmiths continued to purchase property up to 1865, some fifty parcels in all, until at length they not only possessed everything between the Grymes and Cunard-Vanderbilt places and the Richmond Turnpike (now Victory Boulevard) but they also acquired land beyond the Turnpike which ran to the shore of Silver Lake in one direction and east of Richmond Road in the other. The description of one piece of property, 1844, which lay along the Richmond Road, includes "a marked cedar tree near the foot of Brimstone Hill." No authentic information as to where the Nesmith family came from is discernible, but is believed that New Hampshire was their home State.

Precisely on May 18, 1866, John P. Nesmith sold his home, which he called "Inwood" to Joanna C. Browne, wife of Colonel George Browne. She in 1874 transferred the property to William B. Ogden and in 1881 Mrs. Anna B. A. Shaw, a widow from Philadelphia became its owner. She placed the property in trust for her son, Edward H. Shaw of New York, but in 1890 Amzi L. Barber purchased the

property. In the same year, however, George H. Kendall took possession and continued until 1902 when Mr. Seitz bought "El Paradiso."

Under Mr. Seitz's ownership this home became one of the most attractive residences on Staten Island. Surrounding the house were a number of beautiful shade trees supplemented by a wide driveway and shrubbery of rare excellence. The enthusiasm and the interest that Mr. Seitz evinced toward his home, its surroundings and the Grymes Hill district at large led him to plan and carry out desirable improvements to "El Paradiso." He knew and appreciated architectural fitness and sought always to perpetuate ideas of his own that had proven practical and valuable.

Furthermore, Mr. Seitz was a student of art and for the greater part of his life was identified with leading scientific societies in the United States. He was one of the early members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and was associated with the Museum of Natural History, the Germanic Museum Association of Boston; the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Torrey Botanical Club. Through his affiliation with the last-named club he made a deep study of nature. This attachment was followed closely by his love for music and literature. As a scholar in his younger days he had shown ability as a linguist and could converse fluently and correspond ably in four languages. For recreation, he was fond of driving and of travel, as noted before.

Mr. Seitz was active in hospital, educational and charitable work. For many years, particularly during the 1880's, he was a director of the German Hospital, New York City and subsequently acted as vice-president of that institution. He served as a trustee of the German-American School, Nineteenth Ward, New York and held membership in the following societies and clubs, some of which were primarily social organizations: the German Liederkranz, the Arion Society, Deutsche Gesellschaft, the German Hospital and the S. R. Smith Infirmary of Staten Island (now the Staten Island Hospital). In the year 1862 he was breveted lieutenant of artillery from Central Military School at Thun, Switzerland. His club was the Swiss Club. In politics he was an independent, he becoming so in 1884 when dissension within the ranks of the Republican party took place and was quickly followed by the advent of the so-called Mugwump party.

In addition to noting these affiliations it must be recorded that Mr. Seitz was a man of generous and sympathetic mien and one to whom the promotion of civic betterment programs was of enduring importance. He was of a forceful and energetic character in business but eminently respected for his fairness and business principle.

Charles E. Seitz married in New York City on October 18, 1869, Anna Margaretha Clausen of New York, daughter of Hendrick and Caroline (Ulmer) Clausen of this city. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Oscar R., Walter R., Charles A., and Ida C., who resides in the family residence at No. 461 Howard Avenue, Grymes Hill. It is through her interest and generosity that the memory of her father is perpetuated in this historical work.

Mr. Seitz passed away May 19, 1917, at his home on Staten Island and is buried in Moravian Cemetery. His wife's demise came March 19, 1920, and she is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

WILLIAM WARD STILWELL, 4th—For more than two and a half centuries the Perine-Stilwell homestead at Dongan Hills has stood as a monument to the faith and domestic stability of two early Staten Island families. The Stilwells, who were first seated in America in 1638, located in New Amsterdam (New York) but a few years later and on Staten Island before the close of that century. They are descended from Nicholas Stilwell, intrepid soldier and pioneer. William W. Stilwell, 4th, a descendant, now resides in Stapleton and is the third of his line in succession to follow a career as a builder.

From authoritative documents and family records, it is ascertained that the Stilwells were of English lineage. Historic annals prove that the cognomen, "Stilwell," was derived from the springs or "wells" which abounded in England where early members of the family owned vast estates. The water in these wells was quiet and still, unlike that which flowed in mountain-side streams. The name, "Stilwell," was first used to denote a locality but soon it was applied as a surname to the family which was then in occupancy, as early as 1324.

The progenitor of the Stilwell family in America was Nicholas Stilwell, a native of Surrey, England, who first went to Holland and then voyaged to Virginia in 1638. Living in a sparse and unsettled country he was soon given opportunity to display military prowess in Indian warfare. He aided in repulsing the famous Virginia Colony uprising of 1644, showed his heroism in battle and was awarded the appellation of "Valiant Stilwell." About 1645-46 he came north to Manhattan Island, purchased at first, land near Fort Amsterdam (in a district through which Beaver Street now runs, in downtown New York) and later bought a tobacco plantation further uptown. Joining the English colony at Gravesend (now part of Brooklyn), he served later as a magistrate; was sheriff of Long Island under Governor Peter Stuyvesant and fought as an officer in the Indian or Esopus War in 1663.

It is gleaned from Staten Island records that Nicholas Stilwell removed to our Island during the latter part of his life. Local annals show his activity here, for he acted as constable in 1667 and probably held that office until his death on December 28, 1671. He and his wife, Ann, had eight children, some of whom were mentioned in later records. More prominent among them were: Richard, born in 1634, who effected a treaty with local Indians in 1670 and was Staten Island's first justice; Ann, who married Nathaniel Britton; William, who held a large land grant; and Thomas, who married Martha Billiou and built a home at No. 1476 Richmond Road in Dongan Hills, which is now famous as the Stilwell-Perine house. The last-named was a vestryman, assessor and captain of the militia.

These children were the ancestors of present-day Stilwells, a fair portion of whom reside at present on Staten Island. As time passed representatives of the family took important parts in civil affairs in the various colonies they inhabited, particularly in a legislative sense. At the inception of the Revolutionary War they rose in defense of Independence and rendered gallant service. On Staten Island they intermarried with other pioneer families, not only of English bearing, but those of Dutch and French-Huguenot descent. A goodly number of Stilwells were communicants of St. Andrew's Church in Richmond. Listed among the several members of the church who

subscribed to the salary of the Rev. Jno. H. Rowland in 1787 was Nicholas Stilwell. Vital records kept by the church during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, indicate the family's assistance in the maintenance of St. Andrew's and their faith as worshippers.

Concerning the branch of the family to which we more particularly refer herein, one finds that William W. Stilwell, 4th, is a great-grandson of William Ward Stilwell, 1st, who became a well-known Staten Island farmer in Gifford's Lane. This ancestor was named after a Revolutionary War general, and he took as his wife Lavina Simonson, a daughter of Silas P. Simonson, a veteran of the Revolution. Thus the union of two pioneer Staten Island families was consummated. The Simonsons were originally of French descent, first represented in America by William (La Blant) Simonson, son of Simon La Blant. William, who had lived in Holland for some years, arrived in America on the Caravel, "Fox" and afterwards located in Long Island. It remained for his son, Aert Simonson, to be the first of his line to come to Staten Island during the very early part of the eighteenth century.

William Ward and Lavina (Simonson) Stilwell, 1st, were the parents of four daughters and five sons: Mary; Emmaline; Margaret; Susie; Reuben; J. Hiram; William W., 2d, who died in the Civil War leaving no family; Stephen, of further mention, and Henry B., whose descendants like Stephen's, reside on Staten Island.

Stephen Stilwell was educated on Staten Island and then entered the building business. He enlisted for service in the Civil War and after returning home, turned once more to his trade. The Staten Island Directory of 1882 listed him as a "carpenter residing at No. 130 Targee Street, Stapleton." He was recognized as a conscientious citizen, devoutly loyal to Staten Island and the district in which he resided. This devotion was supplemented by a deep attachment to his home and family.

Stephen's wife was Josephine Morrell, descendant of a family of English origin which was represented on Staten Island as early as 1675. The progenitor of the Morrell family was Richard Morrell, a landholder, leader in civil affairs and a devout churchman. Stephen and Josephine (Morrell) Stilwell had four children: 1. William Ward, 3d, of further mention. 2. Louis, deceased, was in the 9th Cavalry, United States Army. 3. Winslow, married Anna Sutherland, resides in Brooklyn. 4. Roscoe, deceased, served during the Spanish-American War in the 14th Regiment, National Guard of New York.

William W. Stilwell, 3d was born on Staten Island, received his education in a district school nearby his home and then became a carpenter and builder by trade. He was generally successful, being industrious and thrifty by nature and contributing much to the development of his calling on Staten Island.

Mr. Stilwell's marriage took place on September 7, 1875, to Mary Wills, a native of Stapleton, and the daughter of Edward, a veteran of the Mexican War, and Littia (Clark) Wills of Stapleton. By this union there were four daughters and a son: Minnie, now Mrs. Fred Wangenstein, of Lakewood, New Jersey; Emmaline, who married Stacy Simpson and likewise lives in Lakewood; Frances, now deceased, who became Mrs. Albert Anderson of Brighton Heights; Sarah, who died in infancy; and William Ward, 4th, of further mention. The father of these

children, William 3d, passed away February 7, 1930 and his wife's demise came on August 18, 1905.

William Ward, 4th was born in Stapleton, on September 12, 1877, and acquired his education in the district schools of Stapleton. Immediately after his departure from school, he undertook to learn the building trade, first serving an apprenticeship and later following this line of endeavor on his own initiative. In his early training he received the assistance and advice of his father and, when consolidating his own business, the essentials he had learned were of prime importance to him.

Mr. Stilwell has pursued his occupation for more than three decades, thereby following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, both of whom were thus engaged for the greater portion of their lives. His business duties have been chiefly confined to the district about Stapleton and nearby communities along the East Shore. Similarly, his civic and social interests have been principally associated with that section.

William W. Stilwell's marriage took place at Richmond on July 3, 1904 to Clara M. Little, daughter of Patrick and Helen (Kane) Little of New York. The ceremony was performed at historic old St. Andrew's Church by its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Yocom. Mrs. Stilwell, a native of New York City, was educated in New York and here in Stapleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell became the parents of two children, both of whom were educated at Public School No. 14, Stapleton. 1. William Ward, 5th, born June 18, 1905, is now attached to the 105th Precinct, Police Department of New York. He married Margaret Tighe of Brooklyn and they have a daughter, Claire Lorraine, born September 19, 1930. 2. Roy A., born February 5, 1909, is single and is a salesman by occupation.

The elder Stilwells reside at No. 113 Osgood Avenue in Stapleton.

THOMAS KIERAN—One who during the greater portion of his life resided on Staten Island and was the founder of the Kieran Coal Company was Thomas Kieran of Clifton. The first of his line to settle here, Mr. Kieran became active in the civil life of the community about him and in fraternal and political circles.

Mr. Kieran came of Irish ancestors, who after residing for long years in their native land, came to England some time previous to his birth. During their residence both in Ireland and in England they followed occupations kindred to the district about them and were active in affairs of a civil and patriotic character. In England, as in America in later years, they were recognized principally as home-loving folk devoted to their families and to the welfare of the district about them.

Mr. Kieran was born in Manchester, England, December 14, 1860. He acquired his education in the schools of the district and at a comparatively early age voyaged to America to seek a livelihood. He had learned that in the latter country opportunities for economic advancement were generally greater than in his home land. After landing at old Castle Garden, at the Battery (as it is now called), he journeyed up the Hudson River to Haverstraw in Rockland County and became engaged in the manufacture of bricks in that city. He had previously acquired experience within this industry in his native land. About 1887 he removed to Staten Island, took

up residence in the Rossville-Greenridge district and in association with others founded the Richmond Brick Company there. The years immediately following witnessed the steady development of this venture, particularly along the South and West Shore sections of the Island.

In a subsequent year Mr. Kieran deemed the opportunity ripe for either the transference of his business or the foundling of a somewhat different establishment in Tompkinsville. Therefore, in 1898, shortly after the death of Hugh McRoberts, prominent coal dealer and civic and political leader, he obtained control of the latter's extensive coal yard located at the foot of Arietta Street, Tompkinsville. Mr. McRoberts, about ten years previously, had established a sand and gravel yard there and engaged in both a wholesale and retail business in that line in addition to handling coal. Under Mr. Kieran's direction the firm name, "The McRoberts Coal Company," remained unchanged for a number of years, but later became that of "Thomas H. Kieran and Sons." Sometime later he removed both the office and coal yard to Bay Street, near Washington Street, Tompkinsville. By this time the business had become appreciably enlarged, so that it demanded practically all of Mr. Kieran's attention. For a brief period he was enabled to supervise the entire establishment but as ill health overtook him he gradually transferred much of the management to his son, Matthew F. Kieran.

Though exactions upon Mr. Kieran's time were many before his illness, yet he participated actively in matters of civic, fraternal and religious importance on Staten Island. He gave generously to movements affecting the general welfare of our Island, and was especially active in the community about him. During the latter part of his life he resided at No. 196 Townsend Avenue, Clifton. He held membership in Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for long years and was elevated to the post of leading Knight. Illness, however, prevented him from carrying out the full duties of this office. The local Knights of Columbus numbered him within its membership.

Mr. Kieran's death came on April 21, 1919, at his residence at Clifton. Staten Island Lodge of Elks conducted their impressive ritualistic service at the Kieran home with Exalted Ruler Edwin Smith officiating. A eulogy was delivered by District Deputy James A. Farley of Haverstraw. A solemn high requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Bay Street, Rosebank. Interment took place in the Holy Name Cemetery in Hudson County, New Jersey.

Tributes expressing grief at the loss of so loyal and generous a citizen were forthcoming from numerous sources. Within societies of which he was a member profound sadness was evinced. "The Staten Island World" of Saturday, April 26th, is quoted in part:

Aside from his activities and prominence in commercial affairs, Mr. Kieran was long active in Staten Island civic and public affairs and while active in the Democratic party never held public office. A man of genial and generous character, noted for a tenacity of purpose and a reputation for a square deal in whatever he undertook in the commercial line, he won the high esteem of every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and had many warm friends.

"The Staten Island," local weekly and the largest organ for the support of the Republican party in the county, was likewise profuse in its praise of





John Franzel



Emily E. Franzel.

Mr. Kieran's career, though he was of opposite political faith. This newspaper said in part:

The death of Thomas Kieran, which occurred last Sunday night at his home on Townsend Avenue, Clifton, removed from Staten Island a well-known and much-beloved citizen. He had been ill for many months and when the sad news was announced on Monday morning there were many heavy hearts in the community. In civic matters he was ever alert, especially regarding the ambitions and purposes of the Clifton Board of Trade. Two of his sons, Vincent and Robert, entered the service of their country after the United States had declared war on Germany. Robert is still on the other side.

Thomas Kieran's marriage had taken place about 1884 to Josephine A. Bundschuh, a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Kieran served for two years as president of the Ladies Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital and was active in this work up to the time of her demise on June 8, 1929. She and her husband were the parents of six children: 1. John J., of New York, a heating engineer. 2. Matthew F., mentioned previously. 3. J. Robert, employed by the Western Electric Company. 4. Theodore T. 5. Vincent P. 6. Thomas Herbert, likewise previously mentioned.

JOHN AND EMILY E. (MULLICK) FRANZREB—In considering the establishment of a substantial family life wherein the affection of children and the maintenance of a worthy domestic existence is of the utmost importance, mention should be made of the admirable life led by the late Mrs. Emily E. (Mullick) Franzreb, wife of John Franzreb, 2d. Mrs. Franzreb's enthusiasm and assistance in her husband's career was equalled only by her deep-seated attachment to her children and her genuine loyalty and devotion to her home.

Mrs. Franzreb was born in Tompkinsville on November 13, 1867, the daughter of George and Catherine (Baeszler) Mullick. Her father's family was of German descent, while on her maternal side, she was of the old Baeszler family established early on Staten Island and represented, for the most part about Tompkinsville and the east shore.

George Mullick's birth occurred in Germany on January 29, 1846, but at a comparatively early age he came to the United States and settled on Staten Island. Sometime before 1875 he founded a tobacco shop and according to the Staten Island Directory of 1882 he was described "as a tobacconist with his shop at No. 8 Richmond Turnpike and his place of residence at the same address." As time passed however, he became better known as a cigar manufacturer, engaged in a wholesale and retail trade that was carried on up to the time of his death.

Though Mr. Mullick's business activities demanded the greater part of his attention, yet he found opportunity to aid his community's progress and to join in various other works of good repute. His life was principally a quiet, reserved one, spent in the company of his family. His death occurred September 12, 1892, burial taking place in the Moravian Cemetery.

Mr. Mullick had married Catherine Baeszler, who was closely related to John Baeszler, a native of Staten Island and a prominent resident of Tompkinsville, who for a number of years managed the Enterprise Boarding and Livery Stables on Arietta Street, near the Tompkinsville Ferry Landing. This establishment was probably the best-known of its kind on Staten Island as well as the largest. Orders

for all old-time conveyances such as coupes, victorias, landaus and broughams were received by telegram or mail and business increased with each succeeding year.

George and Catherine (Baeszler) Mullick were the parents of four children, three of whom have passed away and are buried in Silvermount Cemetery, Silver Lake: 1. Emily E., deceased, of further mention. 2. Bella M. 3. Doretta, likewise deceased, became the wife of John Franzreb (cousin of the John Franzreb, 2d, of whom we relate). 4. George, died at the age of six.

Emily E. Mullick received her education at Public School No. 17, New Brighton, from which she was graduated. She was a studious child, anxious to learn and keen to appreciate educational values. For her exemplary work as a scholar, she was the recipient of a number of medals and other awards. She then entered her father's business establishment in Tompkinsville and worked there until the time of her marriage. Her duties were chiefly of a clerical nature.

Emily E. Mullick's marriage to John Franzreb, 2d, took place at her home on "Richmond Turnpike" on November 9, 1887, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. Kuehne. He was the pastor of Trinity Lutheran Evangelical Church of Stapleton, from 1875 to 1895. John Franzreb, 2d, son of John Franzreb, the first, was born February 26, 1865, in New York City, came to Staten Island as a boy with his parents and received his education here at Four Corners. After being variously employed in his younger years, he at length became connected with the Staten Island Hygeia Ice Company, which he has served as treasurer since 1902. On April 6, 1886, he became a charter member of Foresters Court of Staten Island, No. 50. He is a member of Klopstock Lodge, No. 760, Free and Accepted Masons; Star of Staten Island, No. 16, Shepherds of Bethlehem and the Staten Island Masonic Mutual Association. He was one time road commissioner of the town of Middletown and trustee of the Fifth Ward.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Franzreb occupied a small house at Silver Lake. At the time of her demise she dwelled in a nearby residence, within a stone's throw of the Turnpike. She not only proved herself a competent helpmate, but was a quiet, charitable, Christian woman whose good works were undertaken quietly. She was a fond mother, devoted to teaching her children the rudiments of a happy home life and encouraging their educational activities. Coming from a substantial family, well-instructed along domestic lines and in works bespeaking good character and citizenship, she was well-equipped to advise and counsel her children.

All of her children were born in the homestead by the side of Silver Lake. They were four in number, three sons and a daughter. The sons are all engaged in the coal and ice business at present, each maintaining a separate establishment of his own and all are affiliated fraternally, with Beacon Light Lodge, No. 701, Free and Accepted Masons. They are: 1. John E., who married Mathilda Kennedy and they have four children: John E., Jr., Emily K., Marie L., and George E. 2. George W. 3. Reinhardt H., who married Viola Kearns and is the father of three sons: Harold T., Thomas G. and John K. 4. Katherine Emma, youngest of Mrs. Franzreb's children, manages the family residence (one of the finest in that section of Staten Island) of which her father, John Franzreb, 2d, is the nominal head. She also

attends to the clerical work accruing from her brother's business dealings.

Mrs. Emily E. (Mullick) Franzreb passed away on July 2, 1930. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

FRANK E. HALLOCK—Staten Island has from its earliest history received accessions to its population from Long Island, some of Dutch descent but many also descended from the English people who settled Long Island in the seventeenth century. Among the latter must be reckoned the subject of this review, Frank E. Hallock.

From the data which follows, we are indebted to "The Hallock-Holyoke Pedigree," by Charles Hallock, M. A., Amherst, Massachusetts, 1906. From this book it appears that Peter Hallock, of the New Haven colony at some time between 1632 and 1640, landed at Hallock's Neck, Southold, Long Island, in 1640, and settled in Mattituck. His son, William Hallock, died at Mattituck in 1684, leaving four sons. Our Mr. Hallock is descended from his son, William, whose will proved in 1736, shows a son, Zebulon. Zebulon had a son, John, who also had a son, John. This second son, John, had a son, Luther whose son likewise was named Luther. The latter Luther had a son, Samuel Mills (grandfather of Frank E. Hallock), who married Bethia Adelaide Tuttle. George Frost Hallock, his father, for many years was associated with the old Richmond County Savings Bank; his mother is Matilde Cobb Simonson. The latter is of an old Staten Island family. George Frost Hallock passed away in 1890 and his widow now resides on Clove Road, West New Brighton, with her daughter, Marion, Mrs. Henry Bailey.

Frank E. Hallock was born on September 3, 1876 in the family home at the corner of Clove Road and Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton. His education was obtained at the public school which was then situated on Elizabeth Street, not far from his home. He began his business career with the Western Union Telegraph Company, covering Staten Island in the delivery of messages on horseback for about two years. Then began a connection with the electrical supply business destined to continue for thirty-five years. During all those years he served the Western Electric Company in the construction service and merchandizing department, earning promotion as he acquired a knowledge of the instruments they made and their various parts. We who are accustomed to find a telephone in every store, and to regard a dwelling as scarcely complete without one, do not realize that our first telephone exchange began in 1884. There was a long period during which such exchanges were being established all over the country with Mr. Hallock handling the material required for most of them. Finally, on December 15, 1926, he decided to retire from a business which by that time involved a multiplicity of the small parts required for repairs, and to take a well-earned rest. It was not long, however, before his active mind resented idleness; he then formed a connection with the Richmond Ice Company, long established on Staten Island and has since remained in the service of this firm.

Apart from his commercial career, Mr. Hallock has been interested in affairs, chiefly of a civic and political character. Like his father before him he was identified with volunteer fire company activities. He joined Starin Hose Company No. 5 on October 10, 1897 and remained with that organization until the general dissolution of the department in 1905.

Successively he became second and first assistant foreman of his company and then served two consecutive terms as foreman. The North Shore Veteran Firemen's Association first numbered him within its membership in 1902. His election to serve on the board of directors came in November, 1911, his reelection in 1913 entitled him to serve for three more years and at present he holds the post of financial secretary of the society.

After long service to the Republican party Mr. Hallock was elected a member of the county committee in 1917, and has since been an influential factor in State politics. His political affiliation locally was with the George Cromwell Club and he is now identified with the First Ward Republican Club. Mr. Hallock is also a member of Welcome Council, No. 166, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and served for twelve years as its financial secretary.

His marriage came on July 2, 1906, to Fredricka Mathison of Staten Island, daughter of Frederick and Anna (Gregerson) Mathison. Mr. and Mrs. Hallock have two sons: Everett Frost, now preparing for the ministry at Drew Theological Seminary, and Howard Douglas, a graduate of Curtis High School.

Mr. Hallock attends Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides at No. 440 Clove Road, where he is highly regarded by his neighbors for his success in business, coupled with an unusual amount of civic service.

WALTER WINSTON PRICE—In an historical work such as this, Staten Island citizens of the past and present are treated principally in relation to their life to the community. Throughout these pages one will find numerous biographical compositions dealing with persons whose associations with Staten Island, though considered not lengthy, yet, have contributed generously and willingly in the support of its local government. Such a man, who though he was born in Manhattan and resides there now, was a Staten Island resident for some years and was an inspiring leader in his organization of the Home Defense League during the late World War, is Walter Winston Price. He is identified in the brokerage business with offices in Manhattan.

A son of William Henry and Eliza Tabb (Dyer) Price, the birth of Walter Winston Price occurred in New York City, May 31, 1866. His father was by occupation, a merchant, and the family is of English origin.

The younger Price was educated in the schools of the city after which he traveled extensively and was in the service of the United States Army until 1894. He went westward in that year to San Francisco, California, where he labored as a newspaper reporter until 1897. Returning East he was connected with the firm, Price, McCormick and Company, cotton brokers, New York City, and participated in this business from 1897 to 1900.

Succeeding years found Mr. Price identified with the Cotton Exchange, the Produce Exchange and the Coffee Exchange. During this period which marked the beginning of his residence in Staten Island, he once entered the political field running for member of the Assembly on the Republican ticket. At that time his opponent was the late Hon. Charles J. McCormack who later became president of Richmond Borough.

By nature opposed to politics as an occupation, however, Mr. Price turned his attention mainly to





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Patrick Cwery

business activities in which he had always been successful and continued his career as a broker. At the present time he is associated in an executive capacity with the brokerage firm of Livingston and Company, at No. 111 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Price's inherent genius for organization and discipline was made manifest in 1917 when at the behest of Mayor Mitchel he became a member of the mayor's Committee for National Defense. In this capacity he developed on Staten Island the organization known as the Home Defense League. He accomplished yeoman work in this unselfish cause, laboring early and late each day to recruit and help train men for this reserve organization, men who stood ready to aid in whatever service they might be called upon in time of stress. By July of 1917 he had gathered no less than seven hundred men.

For this work Mayor Mitchel had chosen Mr. Price mainly because of his knowledge of military routine and discipline that he had acquired during the years before his reporting days in the West. During his army service he had at one time been a member of old Troop A and Squadron A, National Guard of New York and again served in Troop A, United States Cavalry. After being transferred as a private to Troop L he was with Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba in 1898. The history of that famous troop is one of courage and daring.

Mr. Price has long been a member of the Masonic Order, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. During his residence both here and in New York he has been identified with civic, charitable and patriotic societies and is a member of the following clubs: Mont Royal, Canada; Bath, Savage (London); Algonquin, (Boston); Chicago Bankers; Union League; Lotos; City Brook; Racquet and Tennis Club of New York.

The marriage of Mr. Price took place April 24, 1901 to Ysobel Haskins, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Hannington) Haskins of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Price resides at No. 247 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HERMAN G. ANDRESEN, JR.—Being a representative of a well-known Staten Island family, Herman G. Andresen, Jr., received his earlier education here, supplemented it by a specialized course in banking and since then has been associated with various financial corporations in this borough and in Manhattan.

Of German ancestry, Mr. Andresen's birth occurred in Fort Wadsworth, July 8, 1901, his parents being Herman G. and Henrietta (Muller) Andresen of that section of Staten Island. His mother was the daughter of the late Anton and Madeline (Schneider) Muller. Both the Muller and Andresen families have been located on Staten Island for nearly a half century. The elder Andresen, whose birth occurred in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1865, came to America at the age of twenty-three. Except for a few years' employment elsewhere he spent the greater part of his active life in association with the National Licorice Company of Brooklyn. He served as a superintendent in the manufacturing end of the business. His death occurred on June 2, 1921, and he is survived by his widow and two sons: Herman G., our subject, and Anton, engaged in business in Fort Wadsworth and residing with his mother at No. 70 Sherman Avenue.

Herman G. Andresen, Jr., obtained his early education at public schools located in the Fort Wadsworth district. Upon completing his studies he de-

cided to learn the banking business and accordingly took employment with Ladenburg-Thalmann and Company, investment brokers. During his association here he took a course at the American Institute of Banking in Manhattan. He then associated with the National Cash Credit Association and was thus engaged until this firm was merged with the Franklin Plan Corporation of Philadelphia.

Mr. Andresen's marriage took place on July 7, 1929, to Mary Diker, daughter of Charles and Mary (Mahoney) Diker, the former engaged in the coal business in Port Richmond. Mrs. Diker's death occurred December 21, 1929 and she is buried in Moravian Cemetery. The Andresen residence is located at No. 23 White Place, West New Brighton.

PATRICK CURRY—Recognized as one of New York's oldest landmarks, the Black Horse Tavern which stood at New Dorp was owned and managed during the latter part of its existence by the late Patrick Curry. Mr. Curry was of the second generation of his family to reside on Staten Island and was highly regarded alike as a citizen and as the possessor of sound business principle and judgment.

The Curry family is of old Irish ancestry, native to Tipperary County, Ireland. For several decades representatives bearing this name engaged in occupations of the district they inhabited. Their participation in activities of a communal nature, both social and civic, lent appreciable significance to the family name.

Among Patrick Curry's grandfather's children was Michael Curry who was born September 22, 1822 in Tipperary County. He was the first of his immediate family to come to America, arriving in New York City about 1840 and soon after removing to Staten Island. After acquiring a modest capital due mainly to his resourcefulness and keen business judgment, he purchased the Washington Hotel, a popular inn located in the old village of Richmond.

This hostelry, according to an article, "The Old Hotels of Staten Island," published in the Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island (September, 1893) under the authorship of Ira K. Morris, was built at least several years before 1843 and was long recognized as one of the Island's most famous inns. For several years after purchasing it, Mr. Curry managed this hostelry and was acknowledged as an outstanding citizen. In fact, during the latter part of the inn's existence, the name, "Washington Hotel," was replaced by "Curry's Washington Hotel."

Michael Curry's principal interests outside of his business were related to his community and home. He took part in local programs of a public character and was ever solicitous of the welfare of his children to whom he devoted a large share of his time and energies.

He had married September 1, 1854, in Richmond, Mary Burke, born in September, 1830, likewise of an old Irish family native to Tipperary County. They became the parents of: William; Patrick, of whom this biography relates particularly; James; Michael, Jr.; Mary; Julia; Margaret; and Ellen Curry. All were educated in their native district and of these children, the four daughters are the only survivors. Michael Curry, Sr. passed away May 31, 1891; his wife's death occurred September 16, 1872.

Their son, Patrick Curry was born in Richmond, August 24, 1857. After completing his studies he entered his father's hotel business with a view to following in the latter's footsteps. For more than a

decade he pursued such a training, but in 1887 he set about to purchase an enterprise of his own. Accordingly, in that year he acquired the old Black Horse Tavern at New Dorp.

Varied and colorful accounts, some true, others legendary, lend historic importance to this inn. The hostelry, a two-story building, was erected nearly a half century before the Revolution, but it was during that struggle that it attained particular prominence. According to historic evidence British officers met there frequently and doubtless many a foray undertaken by enemy soldiers was planned under the sign of the Black Horse. At eventide the officers were wont to enjoy the inn's hospitality to a fuller extent and to quaff the health of their king with hearty camaraderie. From some sources it is recounted that Major Andre, famous British spy, first made his will there and then was summarily commissioned to the task which proved his undoing. His capture and resultant execution came not long after his departure from the tavern.

Legend has it that American spies in the guise of waiters gleaned valuable information from enemy officers and transmitted this intelligence to General George Washington. It is claimed that on one occasion several British officers entered the tavern and were served with refreshments. In jovial mood they discussed plans to outwit General Washington, who with his troops was encamped in New Jersey. The British officers, however, were unaware that their conversation was being overheard by apparently innocent waiters. The latter, in turn, divulged the nature of the plans to the innkeeper who determined to carry the news to General Washington. Accompanied by his wife he traveled through the rain and mud and at last, through the use of signal torches, transmitted his valuable information to Washington's troops who were situated on the Jersey coast.

For approximately eight decades following the close of the Revolution, the hotel served as a social center and meeting place for the younger set on Staten Island. In the summer time it was a logical destination for straw ride parties; in the winter time sleighing parties made it a joyous rendezvous. In a subsequent day and age the Board of Supervisors, Richmond County, held their meetings there, due mainly to the inn's central location.

The Black Horse Tavern, under Mr. Curry's management, retained many of the enjoyable features that had characterized its earlier history. North Shore Staten Islanders on short business trips to various South Shore hamlets often tarried here at midday to partake of the excellent cuisine provided them. The hotel continued under Mr. Curry's operation until the time of his death on April 15, 1914. Burial took place in St. Peter's Cemetery, West New Brighton.

Like his father before him Patrick Curry manifested a sincere and enduring interest in the affairs of his community. He was school trustee and was once offered a judgeship which he refused. His marriage had taken place on April 15, 1883, in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Richmond, to Catherine Pfaff of Richmond, the daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Conrick) Pfaff, of an old Long Island family. The old Pfaff farm is now Richmond Park and part of our park system. By this union there were two daughters: Cassie A., and Agnes Curry, the latter having died in infancy.

Cassie A. Curry was the recipient of a splendid education, both along academic and artistic lines.

She became an accomplished musical student and was acknowledged as one of the leading church organists on Staten Island. Her love of musical study and appreciation was an energetic and devoted one, reflective of her entire character. Miss Curry passed away in full womanhood on July 20, 1928 and is buried in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Mrs. Catherine (Pfaff) Curry, who survives her husband and two daughters, resides at No. 2507 Amboy Road, New Dorp. Through her interest the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences was presented with the original sign of the Black Horse Tavern. The sign, which is more than two hundred years old, is regarded as one of the institute's choicest possessions.

CHARLES CARLETON SIMONSON—In this highly-evolved age marked by the development of modern industry and intense competition, urgent need for skilled workers and keen sales representatives in the automobile industry is becoming more apparent with each passing year. This field is being opened wider with the passing of time, thus making it incumbent upon automobile manufacturers to secure as their sales managers and workers, men of competence and adequate training.

Charles C. Simonson, who has been engaged in the automobile business for some years, is of one of this borough's oldest families and an especially competent and progressive representative. He is responsible in a large measure for the carrying out of the plans and interests of the Hupmobile in this district.

He was born in Bayonne, New Jersey, on February 7, 1885, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Alice (Van Name) Simonson, the latter a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Scott) Van Name. His parents removed to Staten Island when he was an infant. Each of the Simonson families settling on Staten Island, with one exception, are of proven relation, according to historic record. The family as a unit has been prominent in local history since the coming of the white man to these shores and has participated notably in business, political, military and public affairs from before the Revolutionary War to the present era.

Thomas Jefferson Simonson, one of a large family, was among the most prominent in the building trade of Port Richmond, during his time. He was born there, a son of John Q. Simonson, but during the early years of his manhood he located in Bayonne, New Jersey. His branch of work was masonry. He returned to Staten Island in the summer of 1885 and achieved prominence not only as a civic and religious figure but a man active in political affairs of the day. He was possessed of the rare quality of leadership and was a power in the community in which he resided. He and his wife, who was also of an early-settled Staten Island family, now reside in White Plains, New York. They were the parents of seven children of whom three are now living: Charles C., of whom further, John, the second eldest of the family, married and resides with his wife and children in White Plains, and Pauline, married John Rodney and they live in Rockville Centre, Long Island.

The education of Charles C. Simonson was obtained in the local public and private schools after which he became associated for some years with his father in the latter's mason business. When the Xiques Motor Company was organized for the purpose of dealing in the popular Hupmobile car, however, the younger Simonson joined his cousin, Frank

W. Xiques. He became general manager of the service department of that company.

Mr. Simonson aids in the civic development of the community and all public-benefit matters that need the support of every Staten Island citizen. He is a member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics.

His marriage took place on November 21, 1906 at Port Richmond to Dorothy Louise Mullick of old Ulster County, and a daughter of John and Mary (Duffy) Mullick. She came to Staten Island with her parents a few years before her marriage.

The Simonson residence is located at No. 1470 Castleton Avenue, Port Richmond.

JAMES MORGAN DAVIS—A Staten Island resident of lifelong standing whose high regard for integrity and efficiency in his career furnished ample illustration of the general character of the family of which he was a representative, was the late James Morgan Davis of Grymes Hill. Following an early apprenticeship in a well-known Manhattan brokerage house he became a member of the firm of Work, Davis and Barton and with the dissolution of this concern acted as senior partner of the firm of Davis and Freeman. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was identified with the latter organization.

The father of James Morgan Davis was George B. Davis, first of this branch of the family to come to Staten Island. He was born April 6, 1806 in Somerset, Massachusetts, and arrived in Staten Island about 1832. He came here mainly because of his association with the building of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat Building, now known as the United States Marine Hospital at Clifton. He also constructed the Albert Ward House on Ward's Hill, which later became the residence of Lewis Nixon. Another home completed by the company he headed was the Ehninger or C. C. Norwell house that stood until recently on the southwest corner of Wall Street and Stuyvesant Place, St. George.

In 1853 George B. Davis became supervisor of the town of Castleton and in 1861 he was elected supervisor of the newly-founded town of Middletown. When the time came for the drafting of men from Richmond County for Civil War duty he supervised this work at a camp in Jamaica, Long Island. One of the men to be drafted at this time, August 31, 1863, was his son, George B. Davis, Jr., brother of James M., according to an issue of the Richmond County "Gazette" published September 2d of that year. In 1866 the elder Davis was listed as one of the incorporators of the Staten Island Savings Bank. His death occurred February 6, 1869 and the next day the "Gazette" contained an obituary notice as follows: "Mr. George Bowers Davis, an old and highly respected citizen of Richmond County, died of paralysis at his residence in Middletown on Tuesday morning at the age of sixty-three years. He has filled several positions of trust and responsibility in this county and has always borne a high character for integrity."

George Bowers Davis, who married Mary A. Williams, a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, was the father of the following children: George B., Jr., Mary E., James M., and Joshua W. Davis.

The birth of James Morgan Davis occurred in 1837, more than ten years after his father had settled in Staten Island following his departure from his native State of Massachusetts. The younger Davis received his early education in the schools of this county before embarking on a business career that

was "of unusual interest" according to Charles Gilbert Hine's publication of 1914 bearing the title, "History and Legend of Howard Avenue and Serpentine Road, Grymes Hill."

James M. Davis began his business career in the stock brokerage office of Travers and Jerome and was admitted to the firm upon the retirement of the latter partner. With this change the firm name became known as William R. Travers and Company.

By the time he became twenty-five years of age Mr. Davis gave up his work for a sojourn abroad due to poor health. His partner, William R. Travers, wished him to retain his interest in the firm and step back into his accustomed position when his health would permit, but he refused to entertain the proposition. He made this decision because of the realization that his fight for health must necessarily be made without fear of business worries and troubles.

After remaining inactive for nearly eight years Mr. Davis entered Wall Street again as a member of the firm of Work, Davis and Barton. Among others, this house acted as broker for Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and in this connection and in the events of the next few years the resolute and fair-principled character of our subject manifested itself.

An instance of his capacity for unflagging integrity and courage is evidenced in the celebrated Erie Railroad controversy in which Commodore Vanderbilt and many other captains of industry and finance figured extensively.

In 1874 the firm of Davis and Freeman was formed with Commodore Vanderbilt selected as a special partner. Six years later when Mr. Davis was forty-two years of age he retired from business permanently. During the remainder of his life he lived here as he had done in the past and always considered himself a "full-fledged Staten Islander." He was particularly active in civic and patriotic enterprises being a member of several representative societies here in addition to being respected as a family man whose interest in his home was paramount. He was a director of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and was an organizer and first president of the old First National Bank (now the Corn Exchange). He was also one of the men, who, in association with the late Erastus Wiman, were instrumental in having the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad establish a terminal at St. George. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopal Church of Clifton, in which he served as senior warden. His death occurred in May, 1902.

The James Morgan Davis estate is located on Howard Avenue near Eddy Street in the Grymes Hill section. Before Mr. Davis acquired this estate known as "East Over" the property had been sold on October 16, 1841, by Caleb T. Ward to Harvey North, late of New Orleans. On October 12, 1853, Mr. North sold the property to Thomas Eaken of Nashville. The latter, in turn, erected the present dwelling but died shortly after the transaction, with the result that his family did not occupy the place long. Many years ago Mr. Davis purchased the property from Mrs. Eaken and it is still inhabited by present members of the Davis family. The architect of the dwelling was James Renwick, one of New York's most noted architects.

James Morgan Davis had married Mary D. Hazard who, like her husband, was of old colonial ancestry. They were the parents of Morgan Davis, a Staten Island citizen and prominent in brokerage and financial circles in New York. Ever since the completion of his college career he has been one of

the outstanding figures among those engaging in the investment business in Manhattan and is recognized as one of Staten Island's most conscientious citizens.

Morgan Davis was born in Staten Island March 26, 1875. He received his education at Phillips-Andover Academy and later entered Yale University from which he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1896. After his graduation Mr. Davis entered the brokerage business, and having a keen and intuitive sense of financial matters, was successful from the very beginning. Since 1897 he has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. As senior partner of the firm of Morgan, Davis and Company, he has established a reputation among his numerous patrons for efficient and courteous handling of their affairs and for business principles of the finest type. Mr. Davis has his residence at Grymes Hill and takes an active interest in the progress and welfare of the community.

During the World War, Mr. Davis enlisted in the United States Navy and was assigned to the Naval Intelligence Department.

Mr. Davis is a member of a number of social and athletic clubs, among which are the following: the Union Club, Racquet Club, University Club, St. Anthony Club, Luncheon Club, Yale Club and Delta Psi Fraternity.

THE REVEREND CARMELO DI SANO—

For nearly three decades the Rev. Carmelo di Sano of Port Richmond, pastor of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Prince of Peace, has labored steadfastly and with distinct success toward the advancement of the Italian people in the Metropolitan district, particularly on Staten Island. His work, though principally religious in character, has also been directed toward the economic security and happiness of his people. He first came to Staten Island in 1907, being engaged in missionary work in Mariners Harbor. From 1912 to the present day his activities have centered generally in Port Richmond and through his gift as a spiritual leader, an organizer and a kindly, sympathetic pastor and adviser, he has been enabled to found and steadily consolidate a splendid parish. More than two hundred and fifty Italian families along the North Shore of our Island attend his church.

The Rev. Di Sano was born February 3, 1875, in Castiglione, Province of Catania, Sicily, the son of Giuseppe and Rosaria (Di Certo) Di Sano. His father has long since passed away but his mother resides at present in Italy. The younger Di Sano became a pupil at the Episcopal Seminary of Acireale in 1892, but two years later began studies with the Salesian Brothers at Can Gregorio Catania. After the completion of this preliminary training he entered the Seminary of Naples, studying under the Cardinal San Felice. The year 1898 marked his entrance into Gregorian University and for a period of five years he was a student at this institution.

The Rev. Di Sano's first significant step forward in his life's work, from a social and civic viewpoint, in particular, came about with his appointment as director of a large institution for wayward boys who came from all parts of Italy. The Church and the State in Rome took a common interest in the advancement of these boys, both morally and intellectually. Contemporaneous with this work the Rev. Di Sano undertook special studies of the Roman Catacombs, center of the first Christianity. In the year 1900, after prolonged and extensive observation, he published a book, "Sulle Catacombe ed i Monu-

menti dell 'Appia Antica" (Catacombs and Monuments of the Ancient Appia) and was happily rewarded with special blessings from Pope Leo XIII and from the president of the Sacred Archeology, Monsignor Giovan Battista Lugari, late Cardinal and Assessor to the Holy Office.

While engaged in studying the Catacombs at St. Sebastian, the Rev. Di Sano became acquainted with the Rev. Thomas L. Bramston, Canon of the Winchester Cathedral (England) who also held a post as professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford University. Through this friendship the former met the Rev. Dr. Nevin, the first rector of St. Paul's American Church in Rome, and at length became conversant with the tenets of the Episcopal Church. He was greatly impressed with that church's simple divine service, its beautiful hymns sung by the congregation and the implicit faith and leadership of its appointed pastors. At last, after thorough meditation and reflection, he became convinced that from that time forward he would serve God and his people in the interest of the Episcopal Church. Therefore, after paying a brief visit to his devoted mother and to various other relatives, he determined to voyage to the United States of America and join the Episcopal denomination there. Thus he embarked for this country in 1904 and landed in New York City.

The Rev. Di Sano's first association in the city was with Grace Chapel on East Fourteenth Street. Here he was privileged to meet the late Rev. George Bottome, the Vicar; the Rev. Melville Bailey and Deaconess J. Gardner, all whole-hearted Christian leaders of sterling character. Upon his arrival at this chapel a series of Italian patriotic evening conferences were begun with the purpose of welding Italian immigrants living in the vicinity of Grace Church into a cohesive social community center. Entering into these conferences heartily and vigorously, the Rev. Di Sano was largely instrumental in the success of these conferences. During his stay here he also formed a club known as "Benvenuti" (Welcome) and through this work he was introduced to two consecrated and distinguished churchmen, the Rev. Dr. William Huntington, rector of Grace Church and the Venerable George F. Nelson, Archdeacon of New York.

In 1905 Dr. Nelson, who had recognized the Rev. Di Sano's ability as a minister and his faculty for organization and social work, assigned him to missionary work among Italian people in Harlem, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eleventh Street. While there it was his fortune to become associated with a number of influential and kindly women who assisted in this endeavor, among them being Miss Mary Cookman, founder of the St. Ambrose Sunday School. For seven years he labored there and accomplished a number of significant projects, including the cementing of countless friendships and the building of a friendly community spirit. During this period he also gave his attention to religious and historical conferences in such places as Utica, New York, Long Island, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Ohio and taught Italian history at the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York. His ordination to the priesthood had taken place December 7, 1907 in the beautiful crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in the presence of a large congregation of American and Italian people. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, he was presented with a handsome gift and was also made the recipient of well-deserved tributes from distinguished per-



Rev. Carmelo Di Lano

pastor, its communicants and of the Diocese at large.

Much has already been related concerning the contribution of the Rev. Di Sano in his missionary work, toward his own church and toward civic enlightenment. Of special interest and value was the assistance he so generously rendered during the World War period. Throughout the more than twenty-five years of his ministry on behalf of the church, his motto has always been, "America First," and to that end he has endeavored to advance the patriotic spirit among the Italian people. In 1917 and 1918 he took occasion to visit every Italian club and society on the Island addressing their members and organizing war work committees. Probably the most productive work of this nature, however, was effected by him at local shipbuilding plants and among his most-treasured possessions are letters of appreciation from presidents of these concerns. Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross activities and other war-time movements were materially aided.

Pastor Di Sano has also sought to instill into the minds of his countrymen proper reverence for men of the calibre of Giuseppe Garibaldi and Antonio Meucci, whose residence on Staten Island during the latter part of their lives has served as inspiration for the erection of a suitable memorial. Even at the present day, when the unemployment situation has caused discomfort and illness, he has successfully led movements which have been of valuable assistance to families in straitened circumstances.

The loyalty, earnestness and comprehensiveness of the Rev. Di Sano's work has not gone unrecognized. Quoting from the historical section of this publication (by Messrs. Leng and Davis) one finds that "In consideration of his patriotic sentiments and welfare work among his fellow-countrymen and particularly for his enthusiastic Red Cross activities the Rev. Carmelo Di Sano has been honored by the title of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, with letters of appreciation from the King and Queen." Though the conferring of this title was by far the most eloquent testimonial to his labors, yet other tributes were forthcoming. In reference to his war activities letters of appreciation and praise were received from the Italian General Consul; the Royal Italian Embassy; the Treasury Department of the United States Government at Washington (Bureau of Publicity Office, Liberty Loan) and other sources. When the Italian Royal Commission, with his Royal Highness, the Prince of Udine, were the guests of New York City, June 12, 13, and 14, 1917, the Rev. Di Sano was asked by the mayor of the city of New York to serve on a committee of welcome and entertainment.

Despite the manifold duties that have occupied his attention, the Rev. Di Sano has found opportunity to engage in literary endeavors. He compiled a volume entitled "Italian Brief History of the American Church," which was enthusiastically received by churchmen everywhere. Then, in order to reach the unchurched Italians, to encourage and defend them from unjust criticism, he realized the advisability of publishing a magazine of a religious-social character. Together with the aid of four other Italian missionaries and churchmen, he began publication of such a magazine, called "La Sentinella." The Rev. Di Sano was designated editor of the journal, which was financed by the Italian Priests' Fellowship and the Foreign-Born American Division Department. It was published successfully for some years.

Thus terminates a narrative of unselfish endeavor, courage and patriotism that has few parallels in Staten Island History. The Rev. Di Sano, who resides at No. 78 Jewett Avenue, Port Richmond, across the street from the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Prince of Peace, is an especially worthy and invaluable citizen.

THE REVEREND LORENZO DI SANO—In view of the commendable service that the Rev. Carmelo Di Sano of Port Richmond has rendered persons of Italian descent living along the North Shore of our Island, brief mention should be made of the work accomplished by his brother, the Rev. Lorenzo Di Sano. The latter, who has had occasion to visit his brother on Staten Island quite often, is engaged in much similar work at St. Mary's Italian Mission in the Bronx, New York. He is actively in charge of the mission, the specific location of which is in Wakefield, one of the most beautiful spots in Bronx County. In administering to the spiritual and social needs of his people, his career has likewise been fraught with a vast amount of self-sacrifice and devotion.

The Rev. Lorenzo Di Sano, in his first report of St. Mary's Italian Mission, reveals fully the relation of the Italian people to this church. A scholar as well as a missionary and priest, he has spent considerable time in research work, seeking to enhance the economic and civil welfare of his parishioners.

As narrated in a composition of his own, the Rev. Di Sano in 1916 was requested by the Venerable Archdeacon William A. Pott, to do mission work among the Italians of the Bronx. Realizing that the Wakefield district furnished ample opportunity for the beginning of religious work due to the fact that many Italians there were not associated with any church, the young clergymen chose that section as the scene of his endeavors.

He immediately began a series of conferences for grown people and a Sunday school class for children. These religious and social meetings were continued for several months and conducted partly by the Rev. Di Sano, who quickly became acknowledged as one of the best speakers and Italian missionary workers of the church. The result was that both the conferences and Sunday school aroused the religious spirit of the Italians to such a high degree that the people soon resolved to start contributions among themselves for a permanent chapel in the community. A sanctuary was prepared and on the Feast of the Ascension, May 19, 1917, the first celebration of the Holy Eucharist took place. A new church and parish house, both in stone, were built by the Rev. Di Sano and consecrated by the Right Rev. William Thomas Manning, D. D., Bishop of New York, on December 8, 1927.

Under the guidance of the Rev. Di Sano his people have not only attended church services but have shown continuously a spirit of interest in all that concerns the mission.

FATHER TERRENCE SHEALY—As organizer of the Retreat Movement for Laymen as it stands at present in America; as the founder of Mount Manresa at Arrochar for the perpetuation of this movement; and as a devoted Jesuit missionary and leader, the late Father Terrence Shealy embodied the highest ideals of Christianity. Concerning his work and the tangible accomplishments he effected, mere words can scarcely render justice to him for he was an indefatigable and efficient worker. His memory is

essentially that of a kindly, considerate churchman and scholar, ever solicitous for the spiritual and social well-being of his people.

Father Shealy came of Irish ancestors, native to County Cork in Ireland. He was born April 30, 1863, near Mitchelstown in that county and acquired his early education in that vicinity. At length, on September 4, 1880, he entered Mungret College, then known as the Sacred Heart College, Limerick. The Royal University, Ireland, tendered him his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885 and for the remainder of that year he instructed classes at Mungret College.

The year 1886 marked the coming of Father Shealy to the United States and his consequent entrance into the Jesuit Novitiate at Frederick, Maryland. Two years later he took his first vows and undertook the Philosophy course at Woodstock College, Maryland.

Father Shealy came northward to New York in 1890 and for the next two years was a teacher at Fordham University. From 1892 to 1895 he was engaged in a like capacity at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and during this time composed the Latin play, "Sibyela," and the Greek drama "Eutropius." In the latter year he entered the Theology course at Woodstock College and on June 28, 1898, was ordained for the priesthood. The following year witnessed his return to his native land where he studied theology at Milltown Park, Dublin.

After coming back to United States, Father Shealy taught at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia for two years before spending his last year of probation at Florissant, Missouri. The period from 1902-22 found him successively located at St. Francis Xavier College, Fordham University and Mount Manresa.

Father Shealy is probably best remembered for his services at Fordham University and his work as the spiritual and organizational head of Mount Manresa. During his years of study in preparation for the priesthood and while a teacher at various institutions, he had become imbued with the idea of founding and perpetuating a definite retreat for laymen and encouraging other priests to do likewise. This movement, while virtually a dream in 1909, was nevertheless an ancient one in Europe where it had flourished since Saint Ignatius Loyola had popularized the idea in the sixteenth century. The Jesuit Order, which he founded, took his book wherein he had written his "Spiritual Exercises" and from it devised a method of making retreats. Gradually their members transmitted these principles into a distinct and cohesive movement of European scope.

Father Shealy realized that certain retreats, like missions, had been given from the early days of Catholicity in America, but they were not as yet systematized. Thus in 1909 he began to make plans for their formation and in 1910 he outlined the idea as a whole before the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal. However, in January, 1909, before this convention met, Sidney Finlay, secretary of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, had called together a few friends, members of the sodality, and read to them a letter from his Stonyhurst classmate, Leo O'Hea. The latter, a Jesuit scholastic of the English Province, suggested to Mr. Finlay the establishment in America of a House of Retreats, similar to Compstall Hall, Marple, near Manchester. Compstall Hall had been opened in 1908, and the first retreat held there on May 21, 1909.

At that meeting the Laymen's Retreat Movement in America, was born and out of it came Mount

Manresa. As a result of this discussion Mr. Finlay was commissioned to consult the Jesuit Provincial, Father Joseph Hanselman. The latter welcomed the proposal and invited him to a conference. Subsequently after other meetings had served to materially enhance the idea, Father Hanselman informed Mr. Finlay that Father Shealy would take charge of the movement.

The remainder of this review will deal successively with Father Shealy's affiliation with the Retreat Movement; a consideration of his work at Fordham University in relation to the Law School his steadfast labor on behalf of social science; and lastly an idea of the manifest esteem in which he was held.

The sole resources at Father Shealy's command consisted of a small group of men and an idea. Arrangements were made for use of the Fordham University buildings for the purpose of holding the First Retreat. The date, Friday, July 9, 1909, marked the beginning of this first week-end retirement into spiritual solitude and meditation. Gradually a general "Committee on Organization" was formed; a group of regular Retreatants was organized and Father Shealy was enabled to formulate a full schedule of spiritual exercises. During the vacation period a number of Retreats were held and with the coming of the fall and winter seasons more took place. Altogether, from July 9 to December 31, 1909, one hundred and seventy-five men had made a Retreat under Father Shealy's directions and thus the movement was fairly launched. Its first public appearance was made in November, 1909, with a meeting at Cathedral College, New York, at which Archbishop Farley was present and gave his blessing to the work.

Though for a time disappointment and worry dogged Father Shealy's footsteps, his plans were not long in maturing. He toiled ceaselessly to organize Retreats, impart information about them and to search for an adequate home in which to house them. The original "Committee on Organization" formed at the first Retreat had worked with Father Shealy during 1909 and 1910 in various activities including recruiting and circularizing, but as yet no definite organization had been effected. This Father Shealy determined to do and he called on the committee to devise permanent machinery in order to develop the Retreat work as quickly as possible.

On Staten Island at this time there was located in the Fort Wadsworth-Arrochar section, Fox Hill Manor, a large double-house containing over twenty bed rooms with a reception room. The estate, which was an extensive one, abounded with rare trees and shrubs. The former owner of Fox Hill Manor had died and the property was for sale. Mr. Cornelius Kolff, local realtor, who had heard of Father Shealy's quest for a home, met him in 1911 and conducted him to the Manor. From the very moment that his eye fell on the home, Father Shealy determined that it should be the House of Retreats. Thus Fox Hill Manor was transferred to the Mount Manresa Corporation and promptly christened Mount Manresa.

From the very day of its opening, September 8, 1911, to the time of Father Shealy's death, the story of Mount Manresa became one of many difficulties to overcome. But the founder's inherent resourcefulness, his ability as an administrator and his vast physical energy, were sufficient to surmount all hazards. The work of renovating the big mansion was soon completed and from that time onward Retreatants in growing numbers attended Mount Manresa. From Friday evening to Monday morning they remained to

listen to Father Shealy's "Points of Meditation" and to derive spiritual enjoyment.

In a book named "Father Shealy—A Tribute," edited by Father Gerald C. Treacy, which we have been privileged to utilize for the compilation of this review, much is written concerning the progress of the movement. Being endowed with an appreciation for practical knowledge as well as for spiritual enlightenment, Father Shealy often supplemented his spiritual exercises with lectures on topics such as Efficiency, Business, Preparedness and Manhood. His death in 1922 came at a time when he had organized his work to an extent that its utility would be advanced, not lessened, with the passing years.

In relation to his work at Fordham University it is significant that in 1905 he organized the Fordham Law School and soon began a series of lectures on Jurisprudence. The school grew rapidly under his care, no small share of this success being due to his own lectures which his associates on the faculty pronounced remarkable for depth and brilliancy. His connection with the law school was maintained while he conducted his Retreats. He also lectured on Medical Ethics in the Fordham Medical School in 1905.

Having been designated director of the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies in 1909, Father Shealy aided in the movement for the establishment of an institution, called the School of Social Studies. He thus hoped to carry out the purposes of the league. With the opening of the school in 1911 Father Shealy discussed in that year "Socialism in its Principles is Irreligious and Immoral," in twelve lectures. He subsequently gave other lectures on Socialism, Logic and Social Science. When this School of Social Studies was affiliated with the Fordham University school of Sociology and Social Service, he was designated dean of the new institution, remaining thus engaged until 1918. During the period from 1909 to 1922 he also lectured on Social Science at Marymount Academy and College.

In the final analysis, the genuineness of the tributes to Father Shealy's ability and character testify eloquently to the esteem in which he was held. In a "Foreword," serving as a dedication of the book, "Father Shealy—A Tribute," Patrick Cardinal Hayes wrote of him in part: "Father Shealy, beloved of God and men, possessed a priestly fervor of soul that animated mind and heart and found a distinct and unique expression in voice, gesture and carriage. He could not avoid attracting men to Christ, Saviour and Friend, the Source of all knowledge, wisdom, beauty and love."

Thomas F. Woodlock said of Father Shealy that "He was a holy priest, a ripe scholar, a man of extraordinary eloquence and of white-hot enthusiasm. It was also true that he was richly dowered with the gifts of prudence, foresight, resourcefulness and that kind of shrewdness that make the great business men."

Writing on "The School of Social Studies," John J. Foote, a longtime friend of Father Shealy's is quoted in part: "Father Shealy was not only a man possessed of a keen, analytical mind and a pure heart but he also was gifted with wonderful vision. And in addition to greatness of intellect, purity of heart and beauty of vision, he had the strength of will and tireless energy that enabled him to work unceasingly for the realization of his ideal."

The foregoing tributes together with scores of similar testimonials to Father Shealy's work are significant. His death occurred September 5, 1922.

But the Retreat Work has gone on and Mount Manresa has been preserved as a most fitting memorial to his energies.

WILLIAM A. DRINNAN, SR.—The Drinnans came from England about eighty years ago and for more than six decades of that time have been known on Staten Island. The first of the family to come to the United States were the parents (names unknown) of William Drinnan, 1st, who was brought here as a boy. The family resided for a time in Greenpoint, Long Island, and at length the younger Drinnan became employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The greater part of his career, however, was devoted to the maintenance of a contracting business in West New Brighton, Staten Island, the village in which he had established a permanent residence.

For years he took an active interest in activities of the Veteran Firemen's Association of the North Shore Fire Department, and was one of the organizers of the Red Jacket Hose Company of the Volunteer Fire Department, which subsequently bore the title of Cataract Engine Company, No. 2. William Drinnan's death occurred at his residence, No. 1136 Castleton Avenue, and interment took place in Fairview Cemetery.

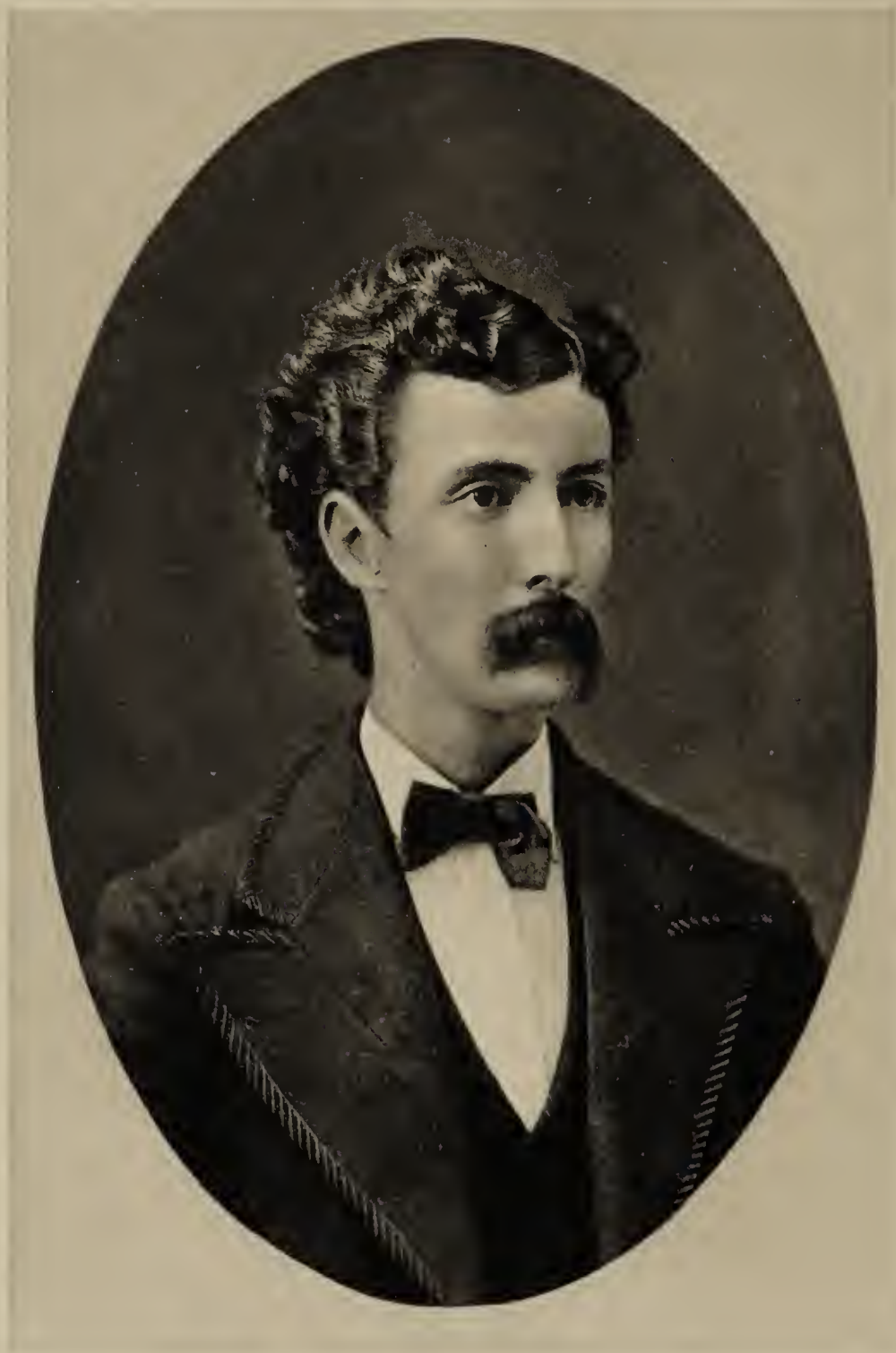
He had married Jane Moore, a native of Ireland, whose parents had come to Staten Island when she was but six months old. William and Jane (Moore) Drinnan were the parents of seven children. Of these, five are deceased: John, David G., Alida, Lavinia and Ida. The others are: William A., of further mention, and Carrie, now Mrs. George Gibbs of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

William A. Drinnan was born July 12, 1863, in Greenpoint, Long Island. After being brought to Staten Island at the age of five by his parents, he entered public school in West New Brighton. His education completed, he became an apprentice to a local carpenter and during the next few years learned this trade under the supervision of several competent Staten Island builders, probably the most noted of whom was W. A. Windmill.

In 1887 Mr. Drinnan established a building and contracting business, his location being at No. 54 Castleton Avenue on the corner of Elizabeth Street, West New Brighton. The success that attended this enterprise and the esteem in which its owner was held is attested to by contemporary accounts, one of which appeared in a booklet, "Representative Business Men of Staten Island," published in 1897. The article relates in part, that "Mr. Drinnan's business house has won recognition for thorough and artistic work in the building line. Six competent, well-trained men are employed and every branch of the carpentry business, both by contracting and jobbing, is handled with dispatch. Mr. Drinnan gives personal supervision to every detail of the business."

In 1902, during the borough presidency of Hon. George Cromwell, Mr. Drinnan was appointed chief inspector of buildings. Even though the Democratic party practically gained control of the borough government five years later, he remained in the service of this department and at present holds a post as building inspector. His specific designation is that of "The Unsafe and Complaint Inspector." Despite the fact that this position occupies a large portion of his attention, he has found opportunity to engage in the automobile business, for in 1919 the Drinnan Garage Company was founded. In the organization of this firm, of which he is president, he associated himself with his son-in-law, Frederick S. Deppe,





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and his sons, William A., Jr., and David George Drinnan.

Mr. Drinnan's fondest associations have been those related to his home and family. He is identified with several organizations, such as the Richmond County Auto Dealers' Association; the West New Brighton Board of Trade; Silentia Lodge, No. 198, Free and Accepted Masons; the Calvary Presbyterian Church; and he served for many years on the board of trustees of the Wyandotte Hook and Ladder Company. His interest in Volunteer Fire activities was particularly manifest within the Association of the North Shore Fire Department of Staten Island. In 1914, according to the monthly publication circulated by the association, he served on one of the representative committees; in 1914 he held the post of second vice-president and from 1915 to 1920, inclusive, was first vice-president of the association.

William A. Drinnan married on December 24, 1888, at West New Brighton, Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Wortz) Johnson, who passed away January 18, 1915. Mrs. Drinnan, who was a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, became the mother of two daughters by her first marriage, both of whom are now deceased. The eldest daughter, Emily, married William J. Foster and is survived by a son, William J., Jr. 2. Anna H., became the wife of Samuel Cowan.

Through her marriage to William A. Drinnan, she became identified with several phases of community life in West New Brighton. She took an especially warm interest in church affairs, being a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church. She was a kindly and sympathetic wife and mother to whom the attachment of her family and friends was a deep source of contentment. She is buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Drinnan were the parents of four children: William A., Jr.; Edna Jane; Douglas Martin, whose death came in 1917; and David George.

Of these 1. William A. Drinnan, Jr., was born March 2, 1890, in West New Brighton. After attending Public School No. 18 he studied at Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, from whence he was graduated in 1908. For some years prior to the World War he was employed as a salesman for various manufacturing concerns, but the year 1919 marked the organization of the Drinnan Garage Company, Incorporated. As secretary and treasurer of this concern he now devotes his entire energies toward its management. The offices and show rooms are situated at No. 1335 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton. Mr. Drinnan's associations include a membership in the Richmond County Automobile Dealers' Association. He is also identified with the West New Brighton Board of Trade and fraternally, with Aquehonga Lodge, No. 906, Free and Accepted Masons of which he is a past master; and the Staten Island Masonic Club.

William A. Drinnan, Jr. married Louise Constance Storberg, of a well-known New Jersey family. Her father, C. P. Storberg, aided in the development of West New Brighton and organized the Prudential Building and Loan Association. Mrs. Drinnan is a past matron of Aquehonga Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; ex-treasurer of the Matrons and Patrons' Association and a Guardian of the Aiyukja Group of Camp Fire Girls of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. As a student of art she took such a course at Pratt Institute; has studied painting at Notre Dame Convent and is a member of the Berkeley Art Club.

2. Edna J. Drinnan, married Frederick S. Deppe,

born March 14, 1887, in West New Brighton, a son of Frederick and Lena (Jackel) Deppe of Staten Island. He is now manager of the service department of the Drinnan Garage Company. Mrs. Deppe, the younger, is a member of Beacon Light Chapter, Order Eastern Star; the Calvary Presbyterian Church and both the Missionary Society and Ladies' Aid Society of the latter institution. Her husband belongs to Richmond Lodge, No. 66 of the Masonic Order. They have two children: Edna, aged eighteen, a graduate of Public School No. 19 and Port Richmond High School, now attending Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, and Douglas, aged twelve, a pupil at Public School No. 19.

3. David G. Drinnan, was born January 17, 1896; was graduated from Public School No. 18 in 1912; studied the violin at the Conservatory of Music for some years and subsequently entered the C. W. Hunt Company. Upon the entrance of our country into the World War in April, 1917, he became attached to the Hospital Corps of the Seventh Regiment, serving a year and a half on the battlefield in France. He is now vice-president of the Drinnan Garage Company. His affiliations are with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of the Masonic Order; the Veterans Association of the 27th Division.

He married Evelyn Leslie Cole, daughter of Joel and Harriet Cole, of a pioneer Staten Island family, who is a member of Beacon Light Chapter, No. 75, Order of Eastern Star.

VALENTINE MOTT GOLDER, M. D.—This biography presents in some detail the life of Dr. Valentine M. Golder of Rossville, whose career as a physician was characterized principally by remarkable surgical talent and a whole-hearted devotion and sympathy for his fellowmen. Though he passed from this life at a relatively youthful age, Dr. Golder was widely recognized for his medical services and was regarded highly as a most generous and purposeful citizen.

Valentine M. Golder was born September 17, 1848, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the son of Robert Henry and Catherine V. (Dunham) Golder, reviews of whom are found in Volume III of this work, pages 88-90. After attending public school for a brief period, the younger Golder studied under private tutors, one of whom was his uncle, Thomas Eads, a retired professor of Greek and Latin at Oxford University, England. Like his father before him, the youth displayed a mind of unusual alertness and receptiveness, and similarly he determined to enter the medical profession. He likewise inherited the former's love of humanity and his splendid capacity for thoroughness.

Upon the conclusion of his preliminary education, he entered a school of pharmacy, at the same time working in a private pharmacy nearby his classrooms. An incident which gives clear indication of the youth's aptitude for the study of medicine, occurred not long after he had been placed at the task of filling prescriptions. A patient appeared one day at his counter bearing a prescription signed by his family physician. Noting that the formula contained therein was for a deadly poison, the youth unhesitatingly prepared, instead, a harmless remedy of his own choosing. The next day he earned the devout thanks of the physician, whose error he had rectified.

After his graduation he matriculated at the medical department of New York University, where his father had studied some two decades previously.

While there the youth received a portion of his medical discipline from two preceptors, Dr. Draper, and Dr. Valentine Mott. In fact, he was named for the latter, who had taught the elder Golder at the university and who was recognized as one of the greatest surgical and medical authorities of his day. Thus it may be said that Valentine M. Golder's early destiny was placed in most capable and reliable hands.

Following his graduation from the New York University Medical School in March, 1870, with high honors and as the youngest member of an exceptional class, Dr. V. M. Golder began the practice of his profession in Tottenville. At that time he was but slightly over twenty-one years of age. He rented an office in the rear of Martin's Pharmacy and prepared to administer, at all hours of the day, to the medical needs of residents of the surrounding countryside. Not only did he perform exemplary service fortified by the thorough training he had received, but he also devoted countless hours to further study and research. He became regarded as one of the finest diagnosticians on Staten Island, quick to recognize the exact condition and needs of a patient and able to accomplish his work thoroughly and competently. So enthusiastic was the love of his profession that he spared neither his time nor his energies. It was not long before Dr. Golder's family observed that his physical system was beginning to weaken under the double strain of overwork and insufficient sleep.

On one occasion, while suffering from a fever, he was called to the home of a poor neighbor. Finding the man in dire need of medical assistance and observing that he likewise required constant attendance by his bedside, Dr. Golder sat by him during the entire night. When the next day dawned he thought of his many other patients and hastened to their aid, with little caution for his own health. Self-sacrificing and sympathetic to a fault, it may be said that his eagerness toward upholding the sacred tenets of his profession far exceeded the sparing of his own health.

Not only was Dr. Golder a deep student and skilled man of medicine, but he also was an avid reader, devoting spare hours (of which there were few) to acquainting himself with the best-known works of prose and poetry. Forced to remain at home during the latter portion of his life, he established a literary society and reading room in Rossville, the very first of its kind in that village. A number of his fellow-townsmen joined the club and all were enthusiastic over the advantages obtained from such an association.

Added to that, Dr. Golder manifested an active interest in other civic works along the South Shore and in religious, philanthropic and patriotic causes. He attended St. Luke's Church at Rossville and taught a Sunday school class for some years. Altogether, his influence toward the development of a fine community spirit and toward the molding of the character of many of Rossville's younger folk was valuable and sustaining. A former rector of St. Luke's Church, a man of rare scholarly attainment, said of Dr. Golder: "He is unquestionably the most remarkable young man I have ever met." He could write fluently on religious subjects.

Dr. Golder's death, which occurred on December 29, 1878, was a severe loss to the medical profession on Staten Island. Members of that group had been quick to recognize the splendid promise of the young physician and Rossville and Tottenville residents regretted the loss of so fine a friend and coun-

selor. He had been identified with the Richmond County Medical Society and the New York State Medical Society. Resolutions from these societies, sent to his parents, testified to the high esteem and confidence in which he was held. Funeral services took place from St. Luke's Church. Burial followed in St. Luke's Cemetery.

Thus came to an end a life that, while it was brief in years, was outstanding in achievement. Much has already been written in this review of Dr. Golder's character and much has been unrecorded, as yet. but four years previous to his death he had taken occasion to visit Nelson Sizer, one of the best-known phrenologists of the time. After a minute examination of his faculties, together with various other observations, Mr. Sizer gave a most accurate testimony of Dr. Golder's abilities. He said in part:

You have two qualities of organization which mark you, and the first is that which we call the mental temperament, giving you a large, active, hungry brain that needs feeding in a mental sense. And then you have what we call the motive temperament, which gives you a kind of zeal, elasticity and energetic tendency to the disposition to overdo. You have three forces which give one the desire to conquer and accomplish and you do not always stop to consider whether you have strength enough to put your plans into execution.

You have the receptive organs largely developed, giving you a tendency to pick up knowledge as it floats. Very little is hidden from your critical observation. Your tendency to analyze is strong. You detect flaws, resemblances, distinctions, and contradictions. You have the power of analytical reasoning and placing things together and would do well in a study of law. You generally quarry out your own building material and gather your own facts. You are not one who follows precedent and theory solely, but are always at liberty to discover new facts and to consolidate them.

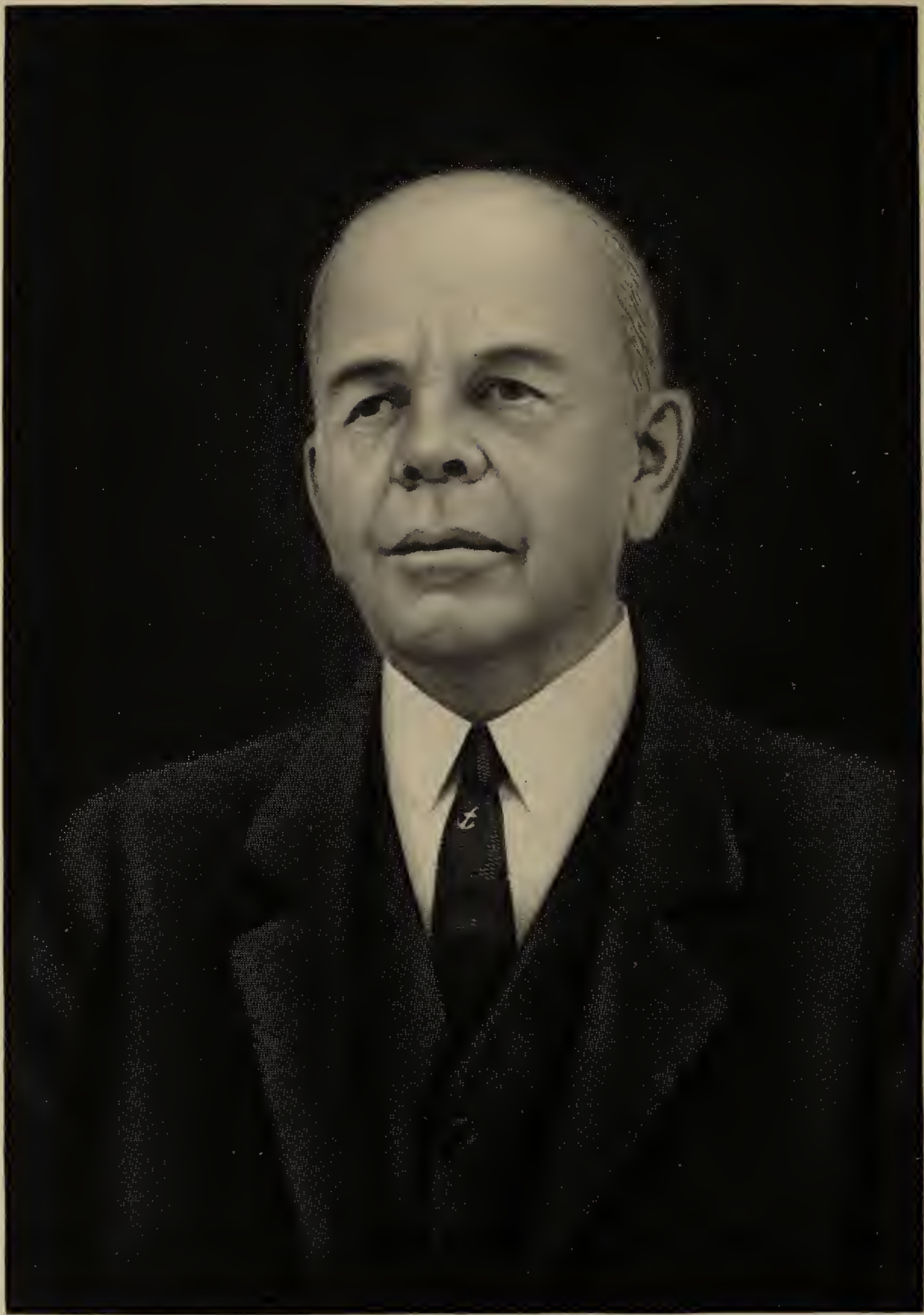
You are generous to a fault and though you may not always feel inclined to unburden your pocket for men's benefit, yet you carry their case in your thought and are sympathetic. You are ingenious and would excel in anything that requires mechanical judgment and manipulating skill. You have so much force of character that you incline to over work and consequently exhaust yourself rapidly.

Mr. Sizer further cited Dr. Golder's literary abilities, his force, courage and practical judgment and suggested that he attempt "more economy of effort." He might well have added that Dr. Golder was strongly equipped with a sense of humor and kindly patience that were essential to his career.

In memory of her brother, and her parents, Miss Margaret D. Golder placed in St. Luke's Church a Tiffany window showing Our Saviour feeding the lambs and also endowed a private room in Richmond Memorial Hospital. Through her generosity two windows, The Resurrection, in memory of her father, and The Ascension which commemorates her mother's life, were erected in St. Stephen's Church, Tottenville, and a cross and vases were likewise placed there.

EUGENE E. KENNY—Helpfully interested in the delinquent children who come to his attention in the courts, and in the social causes underlying their conditions, Eugene E. Kenny is clerk in the Children's Court at Borough Hall, St. George. It is scarcely the usual thing that a man who has spent more than twenty years scanning the human wreckage that drifts through the law courts should maintain his early sympathies and his readiness to side almost instinctively with the underdog. Mr. Kenny has held his present position since 1920, and consistently he has had this attitude toward the clerkship in the Children's Court of the county of Richmond. "Neglected children, mentally defective chil-





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Fred L. Neville

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dren, children that have got into trouble just because they never had a chance" is the way that Mr. Kenny refers to those who come to his attention. "In the magistrate's court," he says, "Where I formerly served with adults, you feel they ought to know better. The child is the victim." It is this attitude of "They just don't know" that makes Mr. Kenny so humanly helpful to the bewildered, frightened people, parents and children, who are entirely at sea in the strange surroundings of the court room; and that makes him so warmly coöperative with local agencies, probation officers, the churches and organizations that are trying to set these social conditions right.

In the later 'eighties, Mr. Kenny was born in West New Brighton, where he still lives, son of the late Thomas Kenny and Margaret (Keenan) Kenny, both of whom were natives of Ireland. His father active during his lifetime in the Democratic party's organization work on Staten Island, was in the Internal Revenue Service under President Grover Cleveland, was town tax collector in the old village days, and later was superintendent of the adult poor under Mayor Van Wyck until his death in December, 1906. As a boy, Eugene E. Kenny attended the Sacred Heart parochial schools in Staten Island, and also studied at De La Salle Institute, a military school in New York which he attended for five years. Subsequently, he studied at Packard Institute. His first work was as assistant to his father, who was in the Department of Charities; and in this capacity visited hospitals to investigate inmates with a view to ascertaining whether they were properly city cases and assisted in drawing up papers in cases of insanity. Beginning in 1906, Mr. Kenny served for four years with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, when it first opened, having been occupied in transcribing records in the county clerks office in the village of Richmond for this bank. Soon, however, he was again identified with the courts. For seven years, from 1910 to 1917, he was an officer in the magistrate's court, and then was transferred to children's court. In 1920, he was appointed clerk of the Children's Court of the county of Richmond, the position which he now holds. A genial, kindly man, of an even balanced disposition, possessed of sincerely humanitarian nature, Mr. Kenny is chiefly concerned about home conditions as he knows them through his court work on the Island, especially about the prevalent lack of religious training for children.

Although, needless to say, Mr. Kenny is, with his court work, a busy man, he takes time to be active in several types of organizational activity on Staten Island. He is president of the West New Brighton Social Club, and for a long time was a member of the North Shore Veteran Firemen's Association. His religious affiliation for many years was with the Church of the Sacred Heart, but he now attends St. Peter's Church. He also holds memberships in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Holy Name Society, the Democratic Club and the Democratic organization on Staten Island. He believes that every man should take part in the political activities of his town, State and Nation, and should take a deep interest in politics. He is fond of baseball, football and athletics generally, and is much interested in the theatre.

On August 29, 1928, Mr. Kenny married at St. Anthony's Church in the Bronx, Marie V. O'Neill. The family residence is at No. 115 Stuyvesant Place, St. George.

ANNA EGBERT—A resident of Stapleton and of a family long associated with civic development in the East Shore district of this borough is Miss Anna Egbert. Her interests are not confined to a single organization but to those of both a philanthropic and social service nature.

Miss Egbert was born in Concord, the daughter of the late John William and Sarah Ann (Wandell) Egbert of that town. The Wandell family is another group long seated in Staten Island. A brother, George L., and a sister, Mrs. Mary E. Rudman, are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Miss Egbert is one of the leaders in the work of the parish of St. Simon's Protestant Episcopal Church at Concord and is a member and former president of the Women's Guild of that institution.

She has always taken an abiding interest in the history of Staten Island and its people, the work accomplished by the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and finds time from her business to become familiar with phases of this work. She is a lover of nature and the out-of-doors.

FRED L. NEVILLE—For approximately three and one half decades the late Fred L. Neville of West New Brighton was identified with the United States Government in important capacities. For the larger part of this period Mr. Neville was associated with the Customs House Division, United States Treasury Department, wherein he accomplished distinguished service throughout various parts of the country. He was known by his colleagues as a tireless and self-reliant worker possessed of firm judgment and conviction. His residence on Staten Island was of twenty-five years standing.

The large majority of families bearing the surname, Neville, who reside in the United States, are descended from forebears of English or French extraction. Those of English lineage were the first to come here, having first settled in New England and having given their assistance toward the colonization of various territories both in that section and westward in New York and Pennsylvania. Those of French extraction, who arrived in this country at a later time and generation likewise gave their aid toward the development of our Nation.

Mr. Neville came of English ancestors who were represented in America prior to the Revolution. They were active in military affairs as certain of their number fought in the Revolutionary War, as indicated by his membership in the society, Sons of the Revolution. For a number of years their place of abode was generally, in central New York State where they pursued occupations kindred to the communities they inhabited and they were also active in professional life.

Mr. Neville's grandparents were Benjamin Brace and Hannah Nancy (Hendricksen) Neville. The former was born in Chaumont, Jefferson County, New York, on January 14, 1789. He was a professional man by calling and his passing came March 26, 1882, near Richfield Springs, New York, his wife having died there on November 12, 1869. They were the parents of Peter Lafayctte Neville.

The latter resided for a considerable portion of his life in Oswego, Oswego County, also in central New York State. He was the recipient of a common school education and became a marine pilot by calling. His wife was Mary E. Wright of an English family long seated in this country. He died December 10, 1863, in New Haven, New York, his wife surviving him until September 30, 1908, her death

occurring at Auburn, in this State. They were the parents of three children: 1. Caroline H., became the wife of Smith Howard of Deansboro, New York, and they had four children, two of whom are living. These are Sylvia, now Mrs. George Van Swall and Neville H. 2. George, is deceased. 3. Fred L., to whom this narrative particularly refers.

Fred L. Neville's birth occurred May 22, 1862, at Oswego. After acquiring his earlier education in the public and high schools of his native city and Ilion, he entered Columbian College at Washington, District of Columbia, now a part of Georgetown University. Having at that time a predilection for a career as an attorney, he took up the study of law at this college, but in a subsequent year took a position as a private stenographer. After serving successively in the offices of Professor Fowler, well known phrenologist of Westchester County, and George Ferens, a capitalist with headquarters in New York City, he worked in the law division of the Western Union. A little later he became associated in a similar capacity with the American Express Company, in New York.

Not fully content with such a position, however, as it guaranteed no positive assurance of promotion or sufficient reward, Mr. Neville began study for a civil service examination. He passed the required test on November 16, 1894, and on February 1st of the following year was appointed as a stenographer to the Department of the Interior at Washington. The date, October 1, 1897, marked his return to New York as a clerk in the Customs House, attached to the United States Treasury Department. A reappointment to this post came on August 20, 1898. His designation as an inspector of customs at Niagara Falls on the Canadian border occurred April 24, 1900, and with the coming of the Pan-American Exposition in 1901 he acted as a representative of the Customs House. On January 30, 1904, he was transferred to the Port of Boston, engaging in a similar capacity.

Mr. Neville's rise to such a position of responsibility and importance was truly a rapid one reflective of his rare judgment and resourcefulness. Imbued with a love for his work and a determination to give of his best to the duties entrusted to him, his advancement was not at all surprising to his associates and friends. He entered upon his tasks in Boston with renewed energy, but was destined to remain there for only a brief period as he was appointed special agent for the Department of Justice on March 8, 1904. During the late spring and summer of 1904 he was busily occupied throughout the northern New England states, in Canada and in western New York, but on October 18th of that year he returned to New York City as inspector of customs.

In 1907, Mr. Neville took residence on Staten Island where forty years previously he had lived. This time, however, his residence was destined to be a more permanent one, ending with his death. During the period, 1907-31, he served as inspector of customs at Constable Hook, New Jersey, being in charge of the examination of oil tanker cargoes shipped by the Standard Oil Company. On his retirement from active service, which came on February 1, 1931, he was tendered a farewell dinner by his associates of many years standing, who presented him with a handsome gift as a token of their admiration and esteem. His career was eulogized by men high in United States Customs circles who had known him and appreciated his services. They

recalled his outstanding achievements, including the unearthing of numerous smuggling plots, the most spectacular of which concerned Max Lazar, a celebrated international character. He was caught by Mr. Neville in 1904 in the act of smuggling forty thousand dollars worth of loose diamonds from Canada to the United States. Mr. Neville's colleagues also praised his depth of character, his genial sympathy and his understanding of human nature.

Upon withdrawing to his home on Staten Island, Mr. Neville seemed to be in excellent health. The sudden abridgment of his duties, however, with the attendant activity and effort that he had expended, soon left its mark in the form of illness and worry. His passing came on March 26, 1931, at his home, No. 210 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton. Funeral services were conducted at the residence by the Rev. Mr. Cain of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West New Brighton. Interment followed in Valhalla Cemetery.

As befitted a man of reserved nature, Mr. Neville's interests, outside of his professional tasks, were devoted mainly to his home and family. He was an avid reader of the better type of literature and gave marked attention to newspaper reports of nationwide happenings of social, economic and political importance. In due time he became the owner of real estate on Staten Island and his faith in the development of this part of Greater New York City was unbounded. As related previously, he held membership in the Sons of the Revolution Society for a number of years and was united, in religious worship, with the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church and later with Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Fred L. Neville's marriage had taken place on October 13, 1899, at New York City to Edna M. Harrington, daughter of Ira and Lizetta (Somers) Harrington. Both the Harrington and Somers families have long been established in America, the former having been first represented here in 1642. According to Hudson's "History of Lexington," "the surname Harrington is found in almost every New England town and throughout New York and a greater portion of the mid-Atlantic states." Mrs. Neville's branch of this family was of Bradford, Pennsylvania. The Somers family, however, has been long seated in Owego County, New York.

Mrs. Neville, whose death occurred on November 24, 1929, was a devoted wife and mother whose able assistance was reflected in her husband's fine career and in her children's sound upbringing. She was a devout Christian woman, prompt in her church attendance and her works of charity.

Fred L. and Edna M. (Harrington) Neville were the parents of a daughter and son: 1. Marion B., who was graduated from Curtis High School and Drake's Business College and one time associated with the Minot Hooper Company, Manhattan. She married November 14, 1913, at West New Brighton, Raymond R. Markham, a native of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Mr. Markham is now sales representative for the Multistamp Company, Inc., of Norfolk, Virginia, in their New York offices. Through her interest and assistance the foregoing review is presented in this biographical work. 2. Lloyd M., also a graduate of Curtis High School, took a course in engineering at the Standard Oil Company offices and holds a diploma from the Radio Institute of New York City. He married Margaret A. Scobie of New York and they reside in Astoria, Long Island. The Neville residence is still maintained at No. 210 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton.



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Edna M. Neville

STEPHEN D. CROCHERON—In reviewing the pioneer families of Staten Island, the name of Crocheron stands foremost in the group of early Huguenot settlers who came to America and located in this vicinity during the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is of record that the first Crocheron homestead on the Island was built in 1670 and from that time to the present Staten Island has been the abode of successive generations along many lines of descent. The narrative related herein pertains more particularly to Stephen Dover Crocheron, eighth in direct line of descent from Jean (John) Crocheron, the progenitor. Mr. Crocheron resided on Central Avenue, St. George.

There are references possessed by a present-day representative of the Crocherons, in the personage of Mrs. R. Russell Brown, daughter of Stephen D. Crocheron, which indicate that the first Jean (John) Crocheron evidently came from Nantes. A record of early pioneer wills in America shows "John Crocheron from Zale in Walsle, will made 18 December, 1695—probated 3 September, 1696, of great age—married about 1646, had nine children."

One of these nine children, John, 2d, was born about 1650, died about 1727. According to records of the Flatbush Dutch Church, he married on May 3, 1682, Hester Lutine (or Lucky) and it is indicated that they resided in Staten Island. In his will, proved in 1727, he names a second wife, Mary, and children by his first wife: John, twenty-one years of age in 1706; Abraham; Mary and Elizabeth.

John, 3d, took for his wife about 1716, Elizabeth Jackson, and their children were seven in number: Henry, Abraham, Johanna, Abigail, Sarah, one unnamed, and another Abraham. It is evident that the first Abraham died in infancy and, as was common in those days, another child, born later, was named for him.

The last-named Abraham, representing the fourth generation in America and on Staten Island, was born about 1730, died in 1778 and was buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard. He married on January 23, 1756, Elizabeth DuPuy, by whom he had five children: Jacob, Nicholas, John, Abraham and Joanna.

Of these, Nicholas married Ann (last name unknown) and his death occurred in 1818. His children were: Lenale, Henry, born December 12, 1786; John, Asbury and Nicholas.

Henry, born December 12, 1786, died in 1853. His marriage to Leah Stoutenborough (born February 18, 1789) came about 1807 and their children were: John S., Catharine, Nicholas, William Alfred, Charles E., James A., Anthony A., Courtland H., Edmund S. and Mary E.

Edmund S., of the seventh generation of Crocherons in America, was the father of Mr. Crocheron, of whom this review relates. Edmund Crocheron, born in 1825, was educated in a district school in Richmond County, followed the occupation of a farmer and held public office. He married Lucretia Stephens and by that union there were three sons and two daughters: Charlotte E., Henry S., Edmund N., Leah S. and Stephen Dover.

Stephen Dover Crocheron was born February 7, 1863. He was named for his uncle, Stephen D. Stephens, county judge and surrogate of Richmond County, from 1881 to 1911. His education was obtained, first, in the schools of his native town, Richmond, and subsequently at Trinity School, New York City. Growing to manhood, he became inter-

ested in the brokerage business, so much that this endeavor became his life occupation. He entered the brokerage firm in Wall Street of H. L. Horton and Company and gradually worked his way forward to positions of increasing responsibility. He was associated with that firm until his death.

Stephen D. Crocheron married on June 17, 1891, at Rossville, Anne Seguire, of a family long resident on Staten Island and prominent here. The Seguires, like the Crocherons, first located here near the latter part of the seventeenth century. The census of 1706 shows a James Sigin or Seguire, aged forty-five, an Elizabeth (probably his wife) and Jacob and John, under sixteen, and a Durka, evidently a small girl. Of Jacob, there is no further trace, though it is thought that Louis James Seguire, mentioned below, is the same person. John, it is recorded, married Elizabeth Hooper, and became the father of Jonas in 1725, and Jacques in 1732. Dorcas or Durka was a witness in 1730.

In 1726 again there is mention of James Seguire as the husband of Lady Mambrut. From Mrs. Stephen D. Crocheron comes the following information gleaned from a family Bible, owned by Jacob Seguire of Newark: "The 29th day of November, 1724, my son, Louis James Seguire, was married. I gave him my bible the same day. I pray God that he may make good use of it." Further records of such character were copied by Mrs. Crocheron and are found in Vol. II, page 950 of this history. Suffice it to say that the Seguires on Staten Island have been located chiefly along our South Shore district—in Annadale, Rossville and Princes Bay. Some of their number were oyster fishermen during the rise of that industry in the middle of the nineteenth century; others (a large majority) tilled the soil and became owners of considerable property, while a goodly number entered the professions and varied fields of business endeavor.

Mr. and Mrs. Crocheron have a daughter, Helen, who became the wife of R. Russell Brown, a New York business man, whose family were pioneer settlers of Washington County, Pennsylvania. By the latter marriage a son, Bruce, was born on November 22, 1926; and a daughter, Nancy Louise, born March 25, 1931.

Though keenly interested in the welfare of Staten Island and a firm supporter of movements here, Mr. Crocheron cared little for fraternal or social affiliations. Mrs. Crocheron, however, is identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Richmond County Chapter. She is also eligible for membership in the Holland Society. Mr. Crocheron died on July 15, 1931, after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Crocheron still resides at No. 101 Central Avenue, St. George.

DR. ADOLPH GREENBERG, D. D. S.—As one of the founders of the Richmond County Dental Society and an officer of that body for several years, Dr. Adolph Greenberg was well known in his profession on Staten Island. After having conducted his practice in this borough for more than two decades, he is now in Brooklyn, where he established a dental office. He is thus engaged at the present time.

Dr. Greenberg's parents were Marcus and Dora Greenberg, both deceased. Their son, Adolph, was born on January 3, 1871 in Roumania, came to America in his youth and lived in the East Side, attending public school in his district until, at eleven years

of age, he entered East Side English High School. Out of school hours he worked at various jobs, thus saving enough to subsequently pay his tuition fees at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgeons at Philadelphia.

Dr. Greenberg matriculated at the latter institution and on May 30, 1908 received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He also received his certificate from the Clinic of Oral Surgery of Blockley Hospital, where he had studied in 1907 and 1908, and was granted a fellowship from the Henry Leffman Society of Odontology of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, May 20, 1908. He also was granted a license to practice from the regents of both New York and Pennsylvania. During his student days it was also his privilege to make a special study of languages, particularly French, German, Spanish and Italian.

Shortly after his graduation Dr. Greenberg came to Staten Island and began practice in association with a local dentist. Later he severed that connection, borrowing money upon which to begin individual practice. At the end of seven years he was enabled to purchase a suitable site and to erect thereon a modern building, well-equipped and furnished. He made his headquarters there until moving from Staten Island. He took post-graduate course in exodontia at Columbia University. He studied with Dr. George Winter of St. Louis, Missouri. He was the first dentist to equip his dental office electrically and have X-ray and gas machines.

As previously mentioned, Dr. Greenberg was instrumental in the establishment of the Richmond County Dental Society and served that organization as president, treasurer and secretary. Through his efforts and those of his colleagues the society equipped a children's clinic at the Staten Island Hospital. He founded the dental clinic at the Lakeview Home for Unmarried Mothers. He was one of the founders of the Staten Island Community Center.

Dr. Greenberg, during his residence on Staten Island, was an active member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Foresters. He was also identified with the Staten Island Horticultural Society. For a long time he was the only Greenberg in the Staten Island Telephone Directory.

His marriage took place on September 15, 1908, to Carrie Green, one of his former schoolmates on the East Side. By this union there are six children: 1. Oliver M., a honor graduate of Curtis High School; and University of Pennsylvania, Bachelor of Arts, 1931; assistant Scoutmaster of Troop No. 39, Staten Island. 2. Margaret, honor graduate of Curtis High School and William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, Bachelor of Arts, and at present a librarian in the New York Public Library. She is a member of the Staten Island Little Theater. 3. Helen, a graduate of Curtis High School, is a Girl Scout of Troop No. 10, Staten Island. She is a student of landscape architecture at Columbia University. 4. Elizabeth, former student at Curtis High School, a member of Hearth Stone Society and now student at Commercial School in San Francisco, California, is a Girl Scout of Troop No. 10, Staten Island. 5. Norman, a student at Curtis High School, won honorable mention in a soap sculpture contest at the Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1931 and 1932. 6. Robert, a student at Public School No. 16, was winner of honorable mention in the soap sculpture contest, in 1932, at the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

WILLIAM J. BARRY—For nearly three-quarters of a century the Barry family, of which William J. and his father, David Barry, were well-known representatives, has been located on Staten Island. William J. Barry participated in several phases of community life in Tompkinsville and was the proprietor of a successful plumbing business in that district. He was descended from forebears of Irish extraction who dwelt for generations in and about County Cork, Ireland.

His father, David Barry, was born there and received his education in the schools of that locality. He then voyaged to America in the company of his brothers, Patrick and Thomas, and took up temporary residence in Ohio. At the age of sixteen, however, he came eastward to New York, crossed to Staten Island and lived in Tompkinsville for the remainder of his life. He entered the employ of the United States Lighthouse Department, spent many years in that service and at length rose to a post as lighthouse inspector. His death occurred in 1910. A highly-regarded citizen, he was deeply devoted to his family and to the community in which he lived.

David Barry married Bridget Cronin, likewise of a family long seated in Ireland. Among their children was William J., of this review.

William J. Barry was born October 21, 1870, in Tompkinsville and received his education at Public School No. 4 on Madison Avenue, now Daniel Low Terrace. He later became associated in the plumbing business in an establishment of his own. According to the Staten Island Directory of 1897 his place of business was situated at No. 22 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville (now Victory Boulevard) and his residence at No. 59 Tompkins Avenue. Not only in Tompkinsville but throughout other East and North Shore communities his plumbing concern soon became recognized among the leaders in that line of trade. He continued to operate this establishment with appreciable success until the time of his passing.

Mr. Barry was for many years affiliated with the Master Plumbers Association of Richmond County and for a long period acted as secretary of this organization. His civic interests which were broad, were productive of long sustained effort and creditable attainment. He was identified with George William Curtis Council, Royal Arcanum; the Modern Woodmen of America; Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Veteran Firemen's Association. A loyal Democrat, he participated in the affairs of that party locally and for some years served as a member of the Democratic County Committee. His chief recreation was boating and to this extent his association was with the Tompkinsville Boat Club and the Great Kills Yacht Club. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church numbered him among its members and active workers and to his home and family he was always a loving husband and father. In the last analysis, Mr. Barry was a genial, sympathetic gentleman and a man of sound, practical judgment.

William J. Barry married on February 7, 1897, Margaret L. Cahill, daughter of Peter and Rosana (Sheridan) Cahill. Through her mother, Mrs. Barry is said to be related to General Philip Sheridan, intrepid Union cavalry commander of Civil War fame. The Cahill family has resided on Staten Island for a considerable period.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry became the parents of four sons, all employed in the service of the city of New York, and two daughters. The preliminary education of these children was acquired at St. Peter's



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William J. Barry

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Parochial School, New Brighton: 1. William J., Jr., who was born November 26, 1898, was graduated from De La Salle College, New York, and married Julia Clancy of Tompkinsville. 2. David C., born February 12, 1900, married Rosa Fox of Manhattan and they have three children, Rosana, Kathaline and David. 3. Frank P., born October 6, 1904, married Elizabeth La Chire of Manhattan. 4. Bertrand J., born June 22, 1906, married Pauline Brochchild of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they have a son and daughter, Bertrand and Mary Jane. 5. Both Margaret R., born January 21, 1910, and 6. Veronica L., born June 9, 1911, are single and reside at home. The former is employed by a Wall Street firm; the latter holds a secretarial position.

William J. Barry's death occurred October 15, 1913, interment taking place in St. Peter's Cemetery, West New Brighton. It is through Mrs. Margaret L. Barry that the foregoing review and portrait of her husband are inserted in this work. Mrs. Barry resides at No. 98 Locust Avenue, New Dorp.

REVEREND RICHARD O. SIGMOND—Staten Island has been blessed almost from time immemorial with clergymen of intellect and tolerant aspect who have not only established themselves as true leaders of a denomination and church, but have been men of civic devotion and public pride. Their inspiration has never failed to instill in others a spirit of goodwill and kindness. As pastor of Our Savior Lutheran Church at Port Richmond, the Rev. Richard O. Sigmond is a well-known individual in ecclesiastical circles of our Island.

Of Norwegian descent and a son of Ole and Anna (Bergeland) Sigmond, he was born April 29, 1875. His father was known in his native land as a teacher, farmer and a person well-informed and eminent in the field of politics. He is the third eldest of a family of twelve children, five of whom came to America: Rev. Sven Sigmond, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; Rev. Thor Sigmond, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Kinsett, Iowa; Richard, of whom further; Sigurd Sigmond, assistant with the American Can Company of Jersey City in the art department, and Anna Sigmond, a dental hygienist of Manhattan.

It was in 1892 that the younger Sigmond sailed to the United States with three brothers, all of whom journeyed across the plains to Minnesota and found work there. For several years he engaged in farm labor in that State and attended public school there. This educational foundation was soon supplemented by his attendance at a well-known academy after which he entered the University of Minnesota. He remained at this institution for two years. From 1901 to 1904 he taught at the Pleasant View Lutheran College in Illinois, his subject being history, and at that time he was also financial secretary of the college and was instrumental in paying off the debt of the institution.

Being deeply interested in the study of theology Richard O. Sigmond then entered the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary from which he graduated in 1907. During his residence at this seminary he aided a little mission in Chicago which was unable to secure a minister and after his ordination he remained at this mission until 1915. Before he left, however, a splendid brick church had been erected and the church itself, St. Timothy's Lutheran Church, had a large membership of adults and a Sunday school of some four hundred children.

Pastor Sigmond came to Staten Island in 1915

where he took charge of the Avenue B Church, now the Zion Lutheran Church. He remained until 1924 and the church developed remarkably. Agitation for a new building finally resulted in the erection of the handsome Gothic structure on Bennett Street at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. During these years Pastor Sigmond also organized the Eltingville Lutheran Church with the help of friends from the Zion Lutheran Church.

However, the Rev. Sigmond left the Port Richmond parish to become professor of history in the Icelandic College in Winnipeg, Canada, where he stayed for one year. He then went to Paris for further study for a time. In the meantime he had been asked to become president of a Lutheran college in New Jersey. Remaining two years in Paris he completed a course of study, after which he accepted a call from Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Port Richmond.

The history of this parish is a record of the undiminished energy and resourcefulness of its founders and those who have aided in its development. Its organization happened thus: Several Staten Island people favoring the high church element appealed to the Norwegian Synod, the high church branch of the Lutheran Church, for a pastor. In the spring of 1893 the synod called the Rev. O. S. Rygg from Clay County, Minnesota. A congregation was organized June 6, 1893, in the home of Alfred Olson, at which meeting it was decided to name the church the Zion Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in New Brighton and Port Richmond.

A similar move was being taken by the low church element on Staten Island at about the same time, and in October, 1893, the first pastor was sent to this group by the mission board of the United Norwegian Church, thus bringing about the formation of the Avenue B, or present Zion Lutheran Church.

At a congregation meeting held October 31, 1893, it was decided to buy lots on Harrison Avenue, Port Richmond, but on the 13th of December there came an offer of three lots on Nicholas Avenue which was accepted. Services were at first held in private homes, but soon permission was given to use St. John's German Lutheran Church on Jewett Avenue. Other services were held in New Brighton.

During this latter period Pastor Rygg continued to officiate both at Port Richmond and in New Brighton, his services not terminating until the year 1889. Some time previous to this event the name of "Zion Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church in New Brighton and Port Richmond" was dropped, owing to its having been adopted in part by another church party made up of Norwegian and Swedish people, and the present name, "Our Saviour's Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Port Richmond" adopted.

The new church edifice on Nicholas Avenue was dedicated on the 23d of April, 1889, by the Rev. O. Juul, chairman of the Eastern District. The dedication services were the final acts of the pastorate of the Rev. Rygg, for the following Sunday he preached his farewell address and installed his successor, Rev. I. L. P. Dietricksen. The latter also served as pastor of the Norwegian Church in Jersey City in conjunction with the Staten Island Church.

On June 5, 1910, Our Saviour's Church again received its own pastor when Rev. Jens Nygaard was installed. He, in turn, gave place to the Rev. Dietricksen again in 1911, and in the fall of that year there succeeded to the pastorate Rev. S. R. Christensen, who came to Staten Island from Port

Arthur, Canada. Pastor Christensen served the longest pastorate in the history of the church, twelve years, and he resigned in July, 1927.

There were those who were endeavoring to bring about the amalgamation of the Our Saviour Lutheran Church with the Zion Church at Port Richmond during the year, 1927. Following the resignation of Pastor Christensen, an invitation was extended by the congregation to the Rev. Sigmond, who was then studying in Paris, to assume charge of Our Saviour's Church. He accepted the pulpit offered him with hopes of a greater unity, and was duly installed in the new parish, September 5, 1927.

Under the splendid guidance of Pastor Sigmond Our Saviour's Lutheran Church is a growing institution with a bright prospect for the future. The point of amalgamation with the sister church in Port Richmond did not materialize and Our Saviour's Church is now considering the problem of its own greater destiny and enlargement. At the present writing the first story of the new edifice, located at Forest and Bard avenues, is erected.

Energy and enterprise abound in Our Saviour's parish. Several societies flourish, their activities are many, and their membership ever increasing. Among these organizations of note are the Sunday school, the choir under the direction of A. Emile, organist of the Sunset Park Methodist Church of Brooklyn, the Luther League, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Men's Brotherhood and the Boy Scouts.

Without doubt the Rev. Sigmond is a man who is most worthily equipped to lead his congregation. Under his direction a fine organization is being built up in the church, the element of hearty coöperation being outstanding in the parish. His life has been devoted to study and he has been an educator at all times; a teacher while preaching and a preacher while teaching. His intellectual powers are keen and polished, and he revels in the philosophical and delights greatly in theological discussions. Facing an ever-growing congregation he looks enthusiastically to the future to solve the problems of his energetic parish.

ARTHUR FRANKLIN O'LEARY—Engaged during the larger part of his career in activities requiring a considerable executive ability and industry, Mr. O'Leary, whose death occurred in 1919, was well known in his native district of Clifton as an exemplary citizen. Having lived on Staten Island during his entire lifetime, he accorded generous support to public activities and to the church of which he was a member.

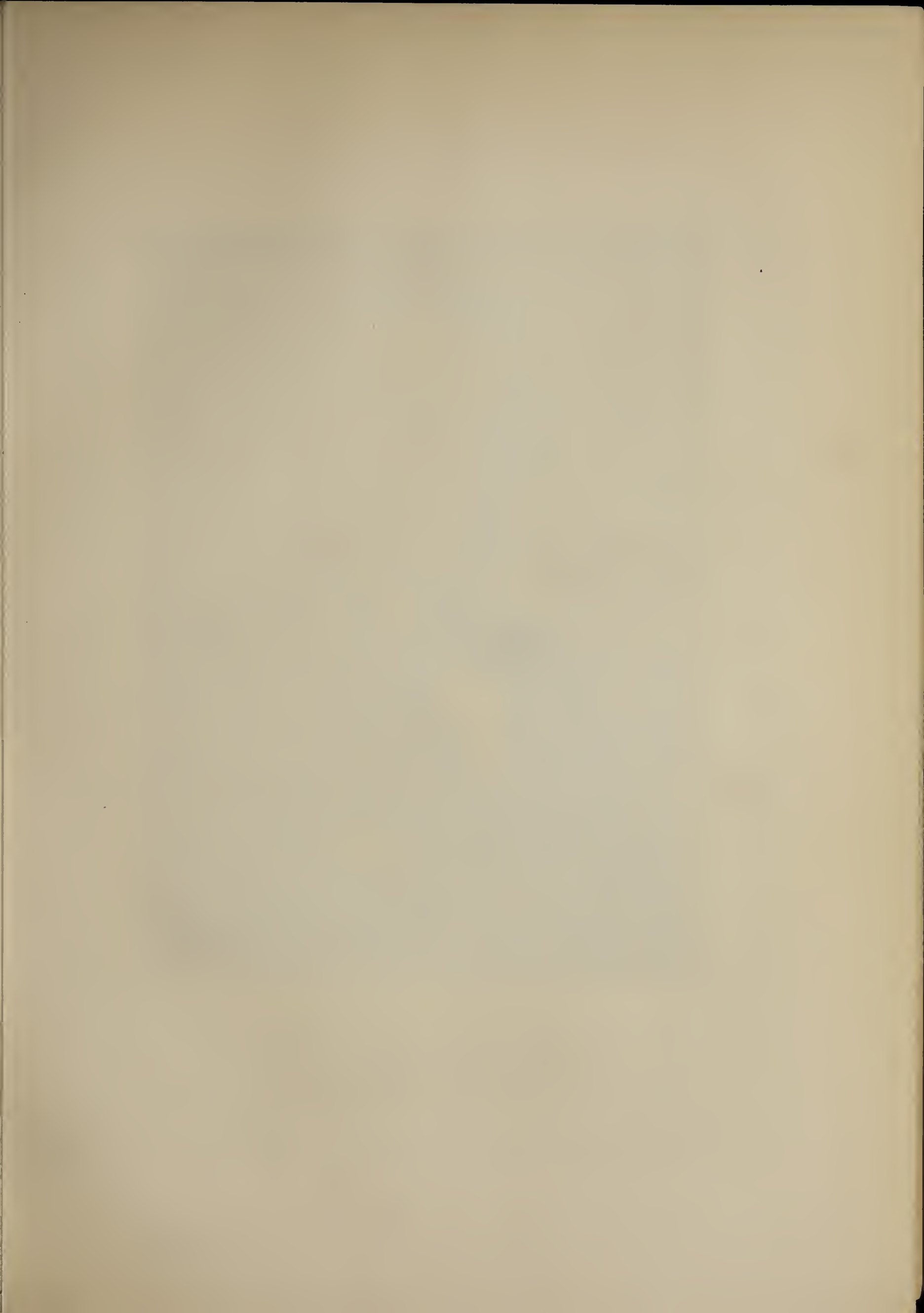
Mr. O'Leary is of a family of Irish extraction, his forebears having resided largely in County Cork, Ireland. In their native land members of the family were active in civil life as befitted persons of their bearing and served to exemplify the essentials of true citizenship. Keady O'Leary, father of our Mr. O'Leary, was born in Ireland, pursued his studies in the schools of his native district and then engaged in such labor as could be had in those times. He resolved, however, to some day travel to America, where so many of his countrymen were sailing, intent upon improving their economic standing and at the same time furnishing homes for themselves and their families.

After reaching the age of maturity, Keady O'Leary was able to transform his hopes into actualities. He sailed with his wife to the United States and a short time after arriving in New York, came to Staten Island where the remainder of his life was destined to

and subsequently located in Annadale, Staten Island. He spent. He settled in the old village of Clifton and according to the Directory of 1882, was engaged as a painter, his business and residence both being located on Smith Street, at the corner of St. Mary's Avenue. He not only accomplished such work but occupied himself in other vocations. Through according generous assistance to various community programs and lending support to St. Mary's Church with which he was a long identified, Mr. O'Leary was regarded as a splendid citizen, well-liked and respected. He had married Mary Murphy, also of Ireland, who proved a loyal helpmate and mother. They had ten children among whom of record are: Cornelius, Dennis, Florence, Jeremiah, Mary, Ellen, Keady, and Arthur F., of this review. Both Keady O'Leary and his wife have long since passed away and are buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Clifton.

Arthur F. O'Leary, eighth of the family, was born March 23, 1865, in Clifton. After finishing his early studies at the parochial school attached to St. Mary's Church, he completed his education in Manhattan. Then, in association with his brother, Jeremiah, he opened a small restaurant and inn just opposite to the old Clifton Ferry Landing. During this period in our Island's history the Clifton Ferry enjoyed a wide reputation, being one of the pivotal points of our East Shore ferry service. Thus Mr. O'Leary and his brother were soon able to establish their inn on a firm and remunerative basis and they remained in business for close to a quarter century. In the meantime Mr. O'Leary had accumulated a number of desirable land holdings, primarily in the district about Clifton and Stapleton. These occupied almost all of his time, for their management and operation required considerable effort and care. He had also begun to evince an interest in public matters and in movements directly related to the benefit of his home vicinity. He became a member of the Clifton Board of Trade, was subsequently elected secretary and treasurer of this body and held this post for several years. He was also affiliated for a long period with the South Shore Civic League and active in its support. His association with club and social bodies, however, was slight, due no doubt to inclination toward works of a more beneficent character. Like his father, he was identified with the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Stapleton and volunteered willing assistance in its behalf. His attachment to his home and family was a close and stimulating one.

Arthur F. O'Leary married, on September 25, 1888, Maria E. Daniels, daughter of Captain James R. and Mary Ann (Connors) Daniels, of a family which had dwelled on Staten Island for years. Captain Daniels was born in Cornwall, England, and after coming to the United States located on Staten Island where the latter part of his life was spent. At the time of his death on December 11, 1897, he was recognized as one of the oldest ship masters engaged in piloting steamers along the Atlantic Coast, though for two years prior to his passing he had been confined to his bed. His last command was the "Colorado" in 1886. On Staten Island his interest in church and civil affairs was sustained and he held membership in Edgewater Council, C. B. L. His demise came at the age of seventy-four years, funeral services taking place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception and burial in St. Peter's Cemetery. His wife, Mary Ann Connors, had been a schoolmate in England though her place of birth was Galway, Ireland. She was the eighth child of a large family. Early in life she came to the United States.





Patrick G. Smith

After spending thirty years in this district where she was a devoted communicant of the Rossville Church, she came to Stapleton and spent the remainder of her life in this village. Her death occurred on December 22, 1897, a few days after the death of her husband. A local newspaper paying tribute to her memory is hereby quoted in part: "Mrs. Daniels was sixty-two years of age at the time of her death, and she was universally respected and beloved on account of her noble traits of character. She was a kind and loving woman, and her death is sincerely mourned by four sons and four daughters, who survive her. They are Messrs. James, William, Richard and Anthony Daniels, and Mrs. Annie J. Simonson, Mrs. Sarah Olsen, Mrs. Mary Thomas and Mrs. Maria E. O'Leary." Mrs. Daniels was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Arthur F. and Maria E. (Daniels) O'Leary became the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy. Franklin E. was born December 26, 1903, at Clifton and obtained his schooling at Public School No. 14 and at Curtis High School, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1924. He then obtained a position with Ernest Flagg, the noted architect, and learned the essentials of the draughtsman's calling so thoroughly that by virtue of his own plans and calculations he built the splendid new residence in which he lives with his mother and sister. In September, 1929, he became associated with the Tenement House Department as a building inspector and is now attached to the Richmond Borough branch of this division. His sister, Mary E., was born June 4, 1907, and was likewise educated at Public School No. 14 and at Curtis High School, being a graduate of the class of 1925. She was formerly associated with an insurance firm in Manhattan.

Arthur F. O'Leary's death occurred on February 3, 1919. Following funeral services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, burial took place in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The O'Leary residence is situated at No. 200 St. John's Avenue, in Clifton.

PATRICK G. SMITH—As one whose participation in local activities of a civic and political character has been prompted by a deep, personal attachment to his native borough, Patrick G. Smith of New Brighton is recognized as an exemplary citizen. Mr. Smith, who acts in the capacity of secretary to our city court justice, was the founder of the Pat Smith Association. The local Democratic party numbers him among its staunchest workers.

Mr. Smith is of Irish ancestry, being a descendant of a family represented in that country for generations. His father, Philip Smith, was a native of County Meade, and his mother, Bridget (Earl) Smith, was born in County Wexford, Ireland. They were married in Dublin and in 1867 sailed to the United States seeking to found a home of their own and to attain economic betterment. After arriving at Old Castle Garden, New York, they crossed the bay to Staten Island, took up their residence in New Brighton and dwelt there the remainder of their lives. Philip Smith, who was a general contractor by occupation, also became interested in the field of politics and soon associated himself with Patrick Hart, a well-known leader in Democratic party ranks. He was recognized as a considerate man, highly regarded in his community and deeply devoted to his home and family. Both he and his wife were devout church-goers, being members of St.

Peter's Roman Catholic Church and active in support of the parish.

They were parents of the following six children: Catherine, residing in the old Smith homestead at No. 217 York Avenue, New Brighton; John H., associated with a brokerage house in Manhattan; Philip, a contracting plumber, also of Manhattan; Patrick G., to whom this review particularly relates; Robert, likewise in the plumbing business in Manhattan, but a resident of Staten Island; and Thomas, deceased.

Patrick G. Smith was born in 1874 in the family home, No. 65 Prospect Avenue, New Brighton, where he still resides. After attending Public School No. 3 and St. Peter's Parochial School and graduating from the latter school, he obtained employment in the banking offices of J. P. Morgan and Company in Wall Street, New York. It can thus be seen that the youth had every intention of pursuing such a career in finance as would be contingent upon his abilities in this direction. After being associated with this firm for six years, however, he was forced to forego this work on account of ill health. Sent to Seabright, to recuperate, he realized the advisability of undertaking a new occupation. He therefore began a study of agricultural problems, particularly flower nurture and soon became expert in the cultivation of roses, gladioli and petunias.

Returning to Staten Island, Mr. Smith turned to landscape gardening in order to earn his livelihood. He began work on the estate of S. T. Jones, where he remained for a number of years. It was not long before his ability was publicly recognized, for when the late Thomas R. McGinley became commissioner of parks for the borough, he sought Mr. Smith's assistance as general foreman in the park department. This association was maintained for five years.

Mr. Smith was appointed inspector of highways for the borough by Commissioner David S. Rendt, an office he held for two years. The next three years were marked by his tenancy of an assistant engineer's post in the Bureau of Engineering, until on January 1, 1926, he was designated clerk of the City Court. His present position, that of secretary to the local City Court justice, which post he has held some months past, is another step forward in his career in public officialdom.

Like his father before him, Mr. Smith has always evinced a strong interest in local political affairs. His affiliation with the Democratic party has been characterized by exceptional loyalty and active service. He was the organizer of the First Ward Democratic Club which flourishes in the district about New Brighton and during 1925-26 was president of this body. From 1900 to the present time he has been a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Mr. Smith is probably best known for the association which bears his name, the Pat Smith Association, with headquarters at Allen Place, New Brighton. He founded this club in 1927, has acted as its president since that time and has succeeded in obtaining a large and representative membership. The club is composed of men and women alike and is social as well as political in nature. It is worthy of note that under Mr. Smith's capable guidance, the association is one of the strongest on the Island and is a factor in civic betterment programs. Its founder is truly one who is greatly respected for his affiliation with the public life of our borough and his exemplary home life. Mr. Smith is also a member of the following societies: the Knights of Columbus; St. Peter's Benevolent Society, of which he is

secretary; the Royal Arcanum; the Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Veteran Firemen's Association. He is a past foreman of the Alert Hose Company, on Jersey Street, New Brighton.

Patrick G. Smith's marriage took place in January of 1908 at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church to Catherine Hemsworth of New Brighton, daughter of John and Ella Hemsworth. Mrs. Hemsworth is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of seventeen children, sixteen of whom are living. The majority of them have attended or are attending St. Peter's Parochial School, New Brighton. St. Peter's High School has furnished an education to the oldest children. Their names follow: Regina, Rita, George, Catherine, Philip (deceased), Charles, William, Elizabeth, Cyril, Raymond, Ann, Alfred E. (named for former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York), David S., Maurice, Paul, James W. and Jerome. These children have been born during a period of less than a quarter of a century, which suffice to say, is a rather splendid contribution to Staten Island, highly complementary to their parents and a typical example of the old-fashioned family that existed in older times.

W. C. HAUSHEER, M. D.—More than eleven years of fruitful research work in behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, following life as a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, have sufficed to equip Dr. W. C. Hausheer of New Brighton with a specialized knowledge of his profession. As a result he has had published in book and manuscript form detailed accounts of his findings. He is now engaged in private medical practice.

The birth of Dr. Hausheer occurred on March 17, 1894, in Dixon, Illinois, a town situated approximately one hundred miles from Chicago. Removing to New York State with his family he obtained his early education at upstate schools. He then became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, thus gratifying a desire to further his education and obtain a medical degree in 1918.

He enlisted in the United States Navy during the latter part of the World War. Diplomas entitling him to recognition as a Doctor of Public Health were granted him in 1927 from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

During the period from 1919 to 1928 Dr. Hausheer was associated with the Rockefeller Foundation and in this capacity he traveled to South America to undertake important research work. For six months he was associated with the famous yellow fever authority, Dr. Hideio N. Noguchi, a Japanese scientist. As a result of this long study and the findings he discovered, he is internationally known today as the author of many articles and books dealing with public health work in many of its most intricate problems. Since 1928, however, he has confined his activities to private practice of his calling on Staten Island. He is a specialist in tropical medicine and blood diseases.

Dr. Hausheer is a member of the Richmond County Medical Society as well as both the New York State and national associations. He is also identified with numerous medical and scientific societies throughout both this country and in foreign territory. Civic and charitable enterprises of both a local and outside character number him among their sponsors.

The marriage of Dr. Hausheer took place May 29, 1920, to Helen M. Tyler, daughter of William and Frances (Slater) Tyler, of Brooklyn. They

have four sons: 1. Walter T., born in Dutch Guiana, February 22, 1922. 2. Richard C., born in Trinidad, British West Indies, July 26, 1925. 3. Bernhardt W., born August 16, 1927, in Baltimore, Maryland. 4. Carl W., born September 10, 1931, on Staten Island. The Hausheer home is located at No. 311 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton.

HENRY BURKE VITT—In 1921, Mr. Vitt established a paint business on Bay Street, Stapleton. Widely experienced in the paint and varnish trade and a business man of proven ability, he has, in a relatively short time, built up one of the most successful businesses of its kind on Staten Island. Mr. Vitt is vitally interested in civic progress and growth, and he can always be counted upon to give his enthusiastic support to any movement designed to promote the welfare of the community.

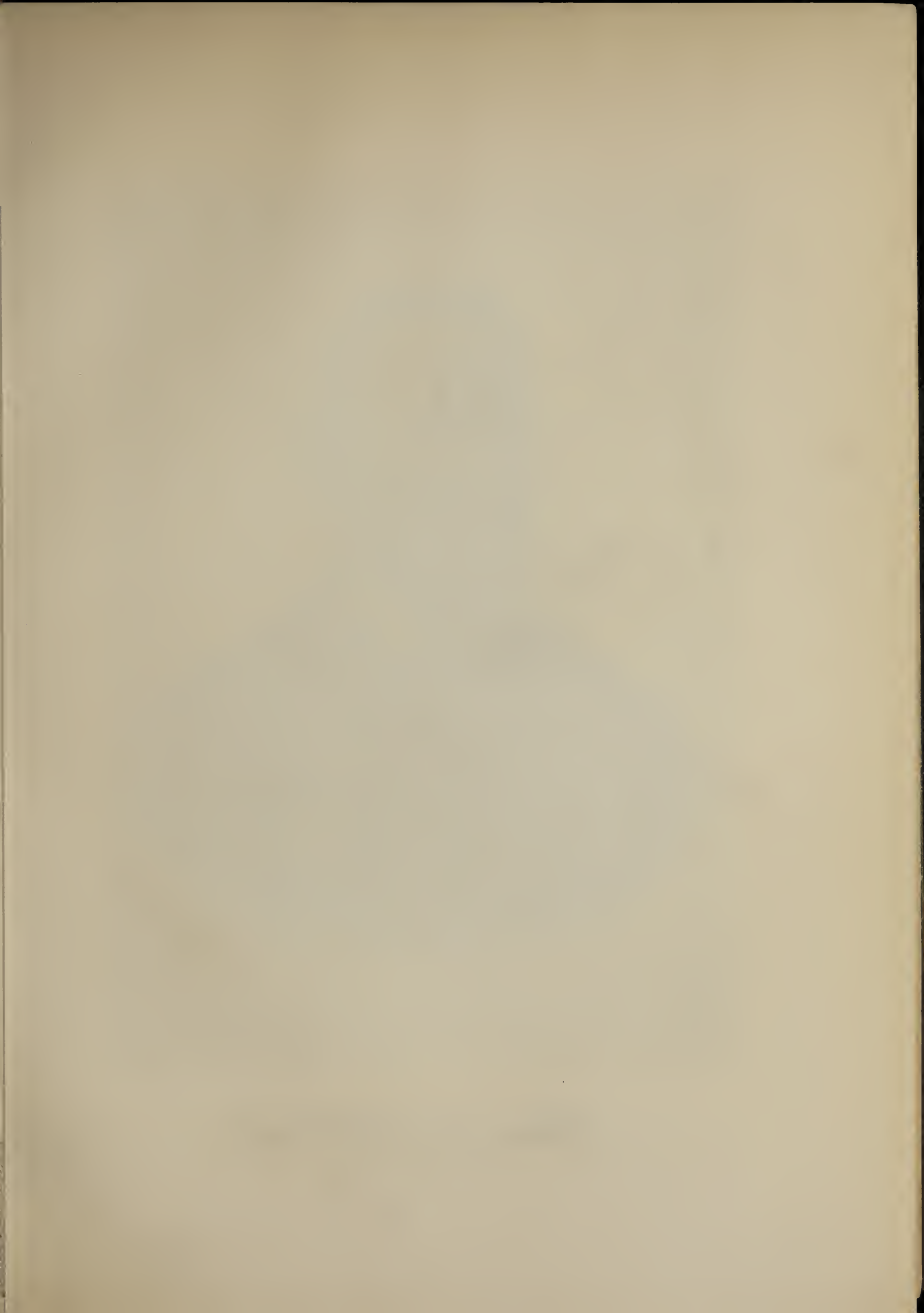
He was born in Stapleton, September 27, 1878, a son of Edward F. and Catherine E. (Burke) Vitt, of that place. The Vitt family is of German origin. His maternal grandfather, Henry Burke, came to the United States from England while still a young man, bringing with him his infant daughter, Catherine E. The latter was prominent in the life of Stapleton, where he settled, and served for many years as chairman of the Democratic Committee there. He was an enthusiastic collector of books, aiming to acquire a large library, and when he died at the age of ninety-eight, he actually possessed some four thousand volumes.

Mr. Vitt attended the old Stapleton public school, and when he was sixteen years old he began work with the firm of the United States Rolling Stock Company of Manhattan. He developed a taste for salesmanship, and in that capacity was employed by several companies. For a time he was a member of the sales department of the Muralo Company of New Brighton, covering a territory which included the United States and most of Canada. Afterward he became connected with the Benjamin Moore Company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes, and for this company he was the salesman for the eastern territory. Finally, in 1921, he opened his own paint business at No. 560 Bay Street, Stapleton, later moving to larger quarters at No. 684 Bay Street, where he has since remained.

Mr. Vitt's capacity for vigorous and effective leadership was never better illustrated than during his presidency of the Stapleton Board of Trade, when he led the business men of the section in a struggle for progress as a community center. He is a member of the local Rotary Club, the Stapleton Chamber of Commerce, and of the Coöperative Merchants of Stapleton. He and his family now live at No. 179 Utter Avenue, West New Brighton, and both there and in Stapleton, he has many friends.

He married in July, 1920, Corinne Hurlbut, of Philadelphia, at Buffalo, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Jean E., Sarah Hurlbut, Edward F., and Corrine E. Vitt.

DAVID NEILSON MELVIN—For one whose accomplishments in the field of science and invention were of wide utility, the late David N. Melvin was preëminently a Staten Island citizen, having resided here the greater part of his lifetime. For nearly four decades he served as superintendent of The Linoleum Factory at Linoleumville (now Travis) and was esteemed alike for his technical skill and for the commendable traits of character he possessed.





David N. Melvin



Annie Melvin Martin

Mr. Melvin, on his paternal side, was descended from forebears distinguished in the annals of Scotland. From authentic sources ably supported by family records, one finds that an earlier ancestor of his, Sir James Melvin, served as Page to Mary, Queen of Scots. For generations representative of the family were active, not only in professional, business and manufacturing circles in their native land but were also recognized as exemplary citizens assisting in the promotion of public works and in support of religious institutions.

Mr. Melvin's father, David Melvin, was a native of Paisley, Scotland. After completing his early academic training, he attended the University of Glasgow. Following his graduation he went to England, entered the card manufacturing business and in a subsequent year organized an establishment of his own. Though he was highly successful in this enterprise, yet undoubtedly he is remembered more distinctly for his affiliation with the temperance movement throughout Great Britain. He was among those instrumental in founding the Paisley Youth's Total Abstinence Society in 1832, the very first organization of total abstainers from alcoholic beverages in the United Kingdom. His devotion to the cause was a long and enduring one and during the years just previous to his demise, he was known as the only surviving member among the original founders of the movement. The fields of politics and religion were also benefited by his earnest participation. In the former he was an avowed radical and free thinker, having firm, progressive convictions; in the latter, he was united with the Congregational Church of Glasgow.

David Melvin married Mary Anderson of Scotch descent, and among their children was David Neilson. The elder Melvin's death came about 1890 and he is buried in Paisley.

The birth of David Neilson Melvin, his son, occurred July 21, 1840, in Glasgow. He acquired his preliminary education at private schools and was summarily enrolled as a student at the Andersonian University at Glasgow. He pursued a scientific course at this seat of learning and following his graduation entered the employ of Crawhall and Campbell, widely known engineers and tool makers. While in the service of this concern the young man worked with remarkable loyalty and aptitude and soon was recognized as one of the firm's best draughtsmen and engineers. This work, while often laborious and exacting, did not deter him from experimenting on designs of his own creation.

After his association with this company was terminated, Mr. Melvin executed plans through which numerous fire-proof buildings for large sugar refineries in Scotland were built. At the same time he designed machinery parts to be utilized for the sugar business in Cuba and the West Indies. It became his good fortune to purchase an interest in paper mills situated near Oxford, England. For some years he operated these successfully, but later when the abolition of the British tariff on paper was responsible for the influx of foreign paper and the consequent lessening of his own business, he abandoned this undertaking. The remainder of his career in England was spent in pursuit of his profession in the cities of Manchester and Buckingham.

Forseeing that he would be given even fuller opportunity to utilize his technical training in the United States and likewise be enabled to work on mechanical designs of his own, he sailed to that

country in 1867. A short time after arriving here he became connected with T. A. Weston, inventor of the differential chain-pulley, and thus opened an engineering office in Buffalo. As a result of his labors he soon obtained a patent for an improved steam boiler. During the next few years he gained wide recognition as an inventor and a mechanical and civil engineer and subsequently took out other patents, including those allied with the manufacture of linoleum.

After severing his connections with T. A. Weston, Mr. Melvin journeyed westward to the lumber district of Michigan where he erected several large mills. In 1873 he became associated with Frederick Walton, the inventor of linoleum. This year thus marked the beginning of his residence on Staten Island, for he built the extensive linoleum manufacturing plant at Linoleumville. Upon the completion of this work, he succeeded Mr. Walton as superintendent of the factory and supervised the business for virtually the remainder of his lifetime.

Mr. Melvin's inventions did not cease after he had undertaken the superintendency of the linoleum factory. In 1888, following the expiration of the Walton patents he brought forth "inlaid linoleum," his greatest and most valuable invention. Before the end of his career he had not only placed the so-called "battleship gray" linoleum in common usage but had also created linoleum in various other colors. Within his special field he was allied with the American Society of Civil Engineers and was an organizer as well as a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

For a number of years Mr. Melvin's place of residence was on the old Stone Road, south of New Springville. According to the late Ira K. Morris, local historian, his home was garnished with refinement and culture as befitted a man of his tastes.

He married (first) Elizabeth Watson, the daughter of James and Alice (Towel) Watson and the sister of Samuel (Towel) Watson, who was associated for some years with The Linoleum Company and was prominent on Staten Island. Samuel T. Watson passed away in 1917 and is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this biographical work. After the death of Mrs. Elizabeth (Watson) Melvin, Mr. Melvin married (second) Annie Bryan.

The second Mrs. Melvin, who was a native of Shropshire, Scotland, came to Staten Island about 1870. Her parents were Peter and Anna (Thompson) Bryan. The former, who also recognized Scotland as the home of his birth, once served as assistant manager of the Caledonian Railroad in that country. After coming to the United States he spent some years in the lumber business in Michigan. The year 1875 marked the beginning of his service as a printer with The Linoleum Company on Staten Island and he remained thus engaged until his death in the early 1880's. His fraternal affiliation was with the Foresters in Scotland. In addition to Mrs. Melvin, he was the father of two daughters and two sons, all deceased except one sister of Mrs. Melvin.

During the very latter portion of his life, David Neilson Melvin made his home in the South, illness necessitating his removal there. After a lingering illness he departed this life on January 27, 1914. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery.

Direct manifestation of the esteem in which Mr. Melvin was held on Staten Island was evinced in an article that appeared in "The Staten Island World." After paying tribute to his attainments as

an inventor and his work as president of the Linoleum Company, the article further related that:

Mr. Melvin was a valuable citizen. In every movement for the uplift of Staten Island he was a prominent leader. He was a clean man with noble aspirations and was a quiet, effective friend to those in need. Free from the slightest ostentation and pretense, he performed his mission in the business and social world, day by day made himself felt for good and has left an honorable impress upon his surroundings. The community can ill afford his passing, and among the prominent men of Staten Island there is none whose memory will be more treasured than that of David Neilson Melvin. In personal contact, in both a business and social manner, he was found a sterling friend.

Such praise, coming from a contemporary, transcends any expression of esteem and respect that might be elicited from present-day residents not entirely familiar with Mr. Melvin's life and career.

His widow, Annie (Bryan) Melvin, married (second) William H. Martin and lives in Port Richmond. It is through her interest and generous assistance that the foregoing review and accompanying portraits are found in this work.

MANNING DECKER—Attached to the New York Police Department for the past quarter century and to the detective division of that department for the last ten years, Mr. Decker has attained the rank of detective. He is now connected with Ninth Detective District, Eighteenth Division, at St. George under the command of Inspector Ernest L. Van Wagner, and in this capacity has received commendations for meritorious work during the past few years. Mr. Decker has resided on Staten Island during his entire lifetime to date.

As previously related in this biographical work, the Decker family was represented very early on Staten Island. It is written that one, Johannes Decker, of Dutch descent, was a prominent resident of Manhattan, along about 1650. He had a son, Johannes, baptized there in 1658. Though he held a Dutch grant on Staten Island, there is no evidence of his settlement here.

First definite record of the Deckers on Staten Island comes in 1704, the year in which the cattlemark of Matthew Decker was recorded. According to Clute's "History of Staten Island," it is probable that he had resided here for some years previous to that date, for his son, John, was baptized about 1698. The census of 1706 reveals his age as thirty-six. His sons, Peter, John, Charles, Matthew, Segar and Abraham, were the forebears of virtually every branch of present-day Deckers. The family, undoubtedly, is the most numerously represented of pioneer groups on the Island today.

Noah Selleck Decker, grandfather of Manning Decker, was born in the old family homestead. He attended school nearby his home and then found suitable employment. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he quickly enlisted in the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, but was then assigned to a New York Infantry Regiment. As a member of that unit it was his good fortune to be present with General Grant at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. At the close of the war he returned to Staten Island, and on November 22, 1884, when Richmond Post No. 524, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized, he joined that organization and soon was recognized as one of its leading members. His place of residence was the old Decker homestead on Victory Boulevard (then Richmond Turnpike), Travisville,

near the spot where the Oceanic Volunteer Fire Engine House stands. It was said of Noah S. Decker that at the time of the war he had acquired the nickname, "Bones," due to his thin but strong and wiry appearance, and that his hair was thick and black.

Noah S. Decker married Catharine Braisted, descendant of a family located on the Island at least as early as 1715. In that year, according to Staten Island annals, a son, John, was born to William and Christina (Bauwman) Braisted. John married Trintje Haughwout, of another family long seated in these parts. John Braisted, well known local attorney, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, comes of this family.

Noah S. Decker's death occurred in his eighty-sixth year, about 1914, burial taking place in the old Merrell Cemetery, near Bulls Head, where a war department commemorative marble stone marks his grave. The dates of his birth and death are not inscribed thereon. His wife, however, according to the volume, "Gravestone Inscriptions," was born on July 22, 1833, died November 26, 1907, and was likewise buried there.

They were the parents of seven children: Aranah, married Alice Brown, native to the district about Patchogue, Long Island, and they had a daughter; Peter B., father of Manning Decker, is mentioned later; Ann, became the wife of George Kress and they resided on Manor Road, West New Brighton. Four children were born to that union; B. Willis, married Catherine Blaine of West New Brighton and they had ten children, one of whom B. Willis, Jr., was killed in France during the war; Noah Selleck, 2d, took as his wife, Mary Chapelle, and their children were four in number; Catherine, married (first) Michael Flannery, deceased, (second) William Jarvis, of Florida, also deceased; and one daughter was born to first marriage and three children to the second; Jane, who married Monthey Eadie, a school teacher, and they had three children.

Peter B. Decker's birth occurred in the family residence and his education was acquired in the district school, in his neighborhood. During his early career he was engaged as an oysterman, but later in life became a foreman in the Highway Department, Staten Island, under the Cromwell government. In fact, a large portion of his service in this department was served during the lengthy administration of Borough President George Cromwell. In subsequent years, however, up to the time of his demise, he was employed as a ticket agent for the Elizabethport and Staten Island Ferry Company. His death came in 1922 at the age of sixty-seven.

Peter B. Decker had married Mary M. Lewis, and among their children was Manning Decker. The latter was born at Bloomfield, September 27, 1885, and obtained his education at public school there. At the age of thirteen he became employed at the Consolidated Fireworks plant at Graniteville, holding a shipping clerk's post. Later, however, he was associated with the Merchants' Express Company.

Mr. Decker entered the New York Police Department on December 18, 1907, and was first assigned to duty as a patrolman at the Eighty-first Precinct Station, in West New Brighton. Following this service, he was delegated to the training school for mounted policemen and then designated to a Bronx precinct. Later, he returned to Staten Island and was attached briefly to the Eighty-ninth Precinct at New Dorp, before being transferred to

the Sixth Precinct, Manhattan, in the Chinatown section around Chatham Square and the Bowery.

In 1914 Mr. Decker was detailed to the bicycle squad attached to the Sixty-fifth Precinct, Staten Island, where he remained for five years. Ultimately, he was appointed as chauffeur at St. George precinct headquarters and on March 15, 1922 came his designation as a detective to the Ninth Detective District at St. George. Since that time he has continued in such service and has twice received special commendations. The first occurred at the time of the Harry Hoffman investigation and the second resulted from meritorious work connected with the Vincent Rice case in 1928.

Manning Decker married in October, 1902, Helen Decker, the daughter of Sylvanus and Margaret (Dixon) Decker, of a family long seated on Long Island. To this union a daughter, Edna Margaret, was born. She became the wife of Alexander Allen, of Pennsylvania, in September, 1928, and resides in the Bronx, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning Decker live at No. 194 Decker Avenue, in Port Richmond.

RANDOLPH K. M. VAN HOYSER, a resident of New Brighton, is a descendant of two early and distinguished Virginia families, the Van Hoyser or Huygen and Randolph family groups, and through his marriage is connected with a number of pioneer Staten Island families of prominence and achievement. A native of Virginia, he received a splendid education specializing in a study of architecture at the best schools in the United States, Canada and France and became by occupation an interior designer and an authority in the United States on antique furniture.

The birth of Randolph K. M. Van Hoyser occurred in Charlottesville, Virginia, September 9, 1887, his parents being John Randolph Van Hoyser and Catherine Folger Miller, of that place. Our subject is both of southern and northern aristocracy and is a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson and of the sister of John Randolph of Virginia. John Randolph was prominent in colonial and Revolutionary War affairs in a nationwide sense and was most active in the governing of his home State.

The first ancestor of the Van Huysen line was Matthius Van Huysen, who married a cousin of Mary Ball's mother of Virginia, of Huguenot descent, and thus brought about the union of these two families. Their descendant, Jan Van Huysen, married Jane Randolph, sister of John Randolph of Roanoke, who was the ancestor of our subject, and this representative of the Randolph line had a son likewise named John Randolph. He married a Jane Randolph of another old Virginia family, who was a daughter of George Carter Randolph of Curle's Neck, and Mary Randolph of Edgehill.

The father of our present Staten Island citizen, Randolph K. M. Van Hoyser, was John Randolph Van Hoyser, 3d. Though ordained for the clergy he joined the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War and fought throughout this conflict. He was an authority on scientific horticulture; and married Catherine Folger Miller, daughter of Frederick Randolph and Mary Julia (Randolph) Miller. They became the parents of eight children, including our subject.

The education of the younger Randolph was a most thorough and extensive one and of an archi-

tectural nature. He studied at the University of Syracuse and earlier at Hillcroft Academy at Kingston in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Journeying across the seas to France he continued his education at the Ecole de Valois in Paris.

After returning to the United States he subsequently settled on Staten Island and has made his home here since that time. He is recognized as one of the foremost interior designers and authorities on antique furniture and silverware in the country. In his home at No. 1116 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, one may observe several massive solid silver dining sets and heirlooms of immense value which in bygone days were the property of ancestors and historical figures who helped to mold our country's destiny.

The Van Hoyser home is more than one hundred and eighty years old and was built by John Randolph, a forebear of Mr. Van Hoyser and of an allied Randolph family. An art salon graces one portion of the residence.

During the war Mr. Van Hoyser was a captain in the Intelligence Corps in this country. Both he and his wife are members of social and patriotic organizations of Staten Island and New York and of the South.

Mr. Van Hoyser married Gladys L. Vanderbilt Wardlaw, daughter of James Robert and Mary (Post) Wardlaw. She is of the ninth generation of the Post family in America and every member of her mother's family (the Bodines) was born in the old Dongan mansion in this borough with the exception of herself. She is a lineal descendant of Adrian Post, John Bodine and the first American Crocheron, thus being linked with three other famous Staten Island families who were early settlers here. Chevalier Bodine was of the French Legion, while John Bodine married Esther Vreedon.

As for the Post family, Adrian Post was without doubt the progenitor of the family on Staten Island and was a commander of a Dutch West India ship which brought emigrants to the colony before 1650. He was subsequently the superintendent of Baron Van de Cappelans' plantation on the Island. The Indian massacre of 1655 drove him temporarily from the Island but he soon returned and resumed his residence here. His family consisted of his wife, five children and two servants. John, who was probably a grandson of Adrian, married Johanne Housman and they had the following children baptized: Abraham, April 19, 1743 and Adrian, April 26, 1748. Of the Bodine family one finds that the earliest representative settled on Staten Island in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was John Bodine who is recorded as having purchased land in 1701 and living here in 1744.

The Wardlaw family is one of aristocratic bearing on Staten Island. The father of Mrs. Van Hoyser was James Robert Wardlaw and her grandfather was James R. Wardlaw who came from Scotland in 1847.

Before her marriage Mrs. Van Hoyser maintained a position as confidential secretary to the presiding Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and she still continues in that capacity at the present time. Like her husband, she is an admirer of antique collections and valuable heirlooms such as are found in their home. A portion of the collection is her own, having been handed down from past generations of the Bodine and other affiliated families.

HENRY B. STILLWELL—This review recounts the life of the late Henry B. Stillwell of Tompkinsville, a life Staten Island resident, who rendered gallant service to the Northern cause during the Civil War. Mr. Stillwell was a carpenter by trade though a large portion of his peacetime activities was spent in the United States Custom Service. A descendant of pioneer ancestors on Staten Island, he was an estimable citizen and a splendid husband.

According to genealogical record, the Stillwells were of Welsh descent, though seated for quite some years in Surrey County, England, and prominent in civil affairs there. First mention of individual members of the family bears information of three brothers: Nicholas, Richard and Thomas, surnamed Coke, and all of whom, according to tradition, were staunch in their loyalty to the English throne. One of their number, probably Nicholas, served as Lord Chamberlain to King Charles, the First, and one (possibly the same brother) married the daughter of Bishop Still of Wales.

In swearing their fealty to their king they must necessarily have proved themselves able and fearless adherents, because England, during the period, 1625-1649, was in constant upheaval from internal warfare. The King and his Cavalier adherents, fighting valiantly, were sorely beset by the insurgent Roundheads under Oliver Cromwell who steadily gained the upper hand.

In 1648, upon perceiving that the King's cause was virtually hopeless, it is traditionally reported that the Coke brothers left England, sojourned briefly in Holland and then sailed to America. Upon their arrival they adopted the *nom de plume*, "Still Well," using it as a countersign in communicating with their native land. The death, in 1649, of King Charles, the First, signalized the victory of Cromwell's legions and therefore, the postponement of the Stuart reign for a twenty-year period.

From these three political refugees, more especially Nicholas, the descent of the Stillwell families in America has sprung. They are most numerous represented on Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey, but the name is likewise found in practically every State from Maine to California. In Ross' "History of Long Island," the author states: "The Stillwells are an old and honorable family both in this country and in England." Certain it is that they were represented among the pioneer settlers of Staten Island. For the most part, they followed agricultural pursuits and their association with religious, patriotic and civil affairs was long sustained. The Stillwell-Perine house situated on Richmond Road in Dongan Hills, was built by Captain Thomas Stillwell, son of the first Nicholas and its history has been both colorful and interesting.

Charles Gilbert Hine, in his account of that famous house, gives account of the coat-of-arms belonging to the Stillwell clan. The crest is a mailed face turned to the left, thus supposedly away from his King, this indicative, according to heraldic annals, of independence on the part of the owner. (A copy of the family crest is a cherished possession of Mrs. D. D. Crocheron, daughter of the late John Hiram Stillwell). Underneath the crest, a motto, "*Quasi Stellae Super Herbam*," may quite conceivably mean, "Just as the light of a star shines over the earth."

Much has been written in this history of Nicholas Stillwell, the progenitor of the Staten Island Stillwells. Briefly, he left England, went to Holland for a short period and then sailed to Virginia. After

aiding in the suppressing of Indian riots there and earning the cognomen of "Valiant Stillwell," he came northward to New York (then New Amsterdam) removed to Long Island, married Martha Balieu and made his home in Gravesend. His son, Thomas B. Stillwell, was born in Gravesend, July 9, 1651, and came to Staten Island before 1680. In that year, as previously mentioned, he built the famous Stillwell-Perine homestead.

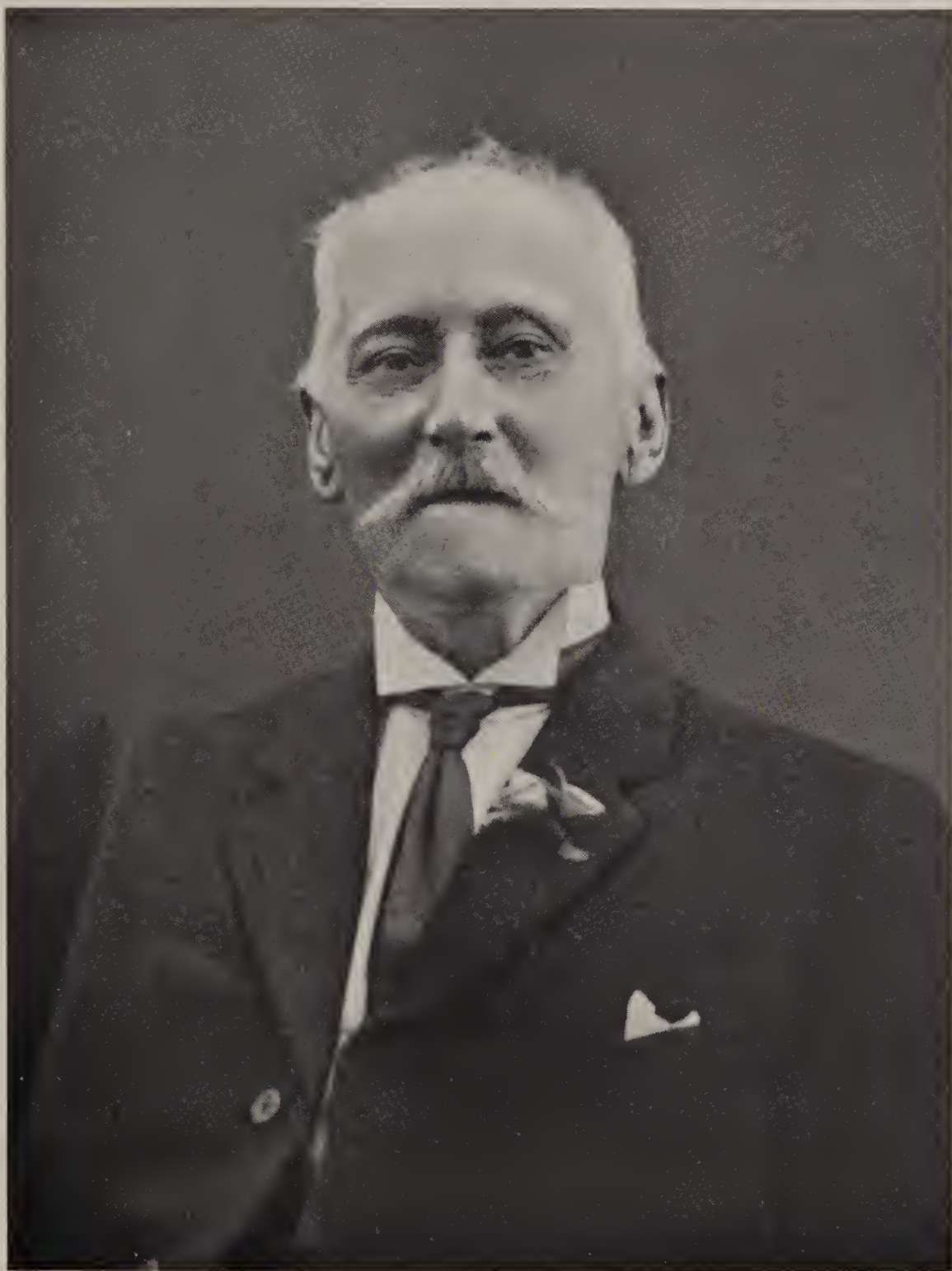
Coming down to a consideration of the family in the early part of the nineteenth century, one comes upon William Ward Stillwell, descended from the line of Thomas, and father of Henry B. Stillwell. He lived at Giffords, now Great Kills, fought in the War of 1812, and then returned to his farm. It is recorded that he was the owner of considerable acreage, part of which was purchased by the Staten Island Railway for its right-of-way. Family tradition has it that when Mr. Stillwell saw the first train pass through his land not far from his home, he exclaimed, "I will never ride in one of those Devil's coaches." It was several years before members of his family could persuade him to forsake his horse and carriage to ride on the steam cars.

William Ward Stillwell married Lavinia Simonson, daughter of Silas Simonson, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and of a family likewise long identified with Staten Island. The original name of the family was La Blant, Le Blant or Le Blanc. Aert Blank was the signer of a petition to King William, the Third, on December 30, 1701. Following the Dutch custom he signed as "Simon's Son," whence finally came the name on Staten Island. From early times the Simonsons have been the owners of considerable woodland and farmland acreage here.

William Ward and Lavinia (Simonson) Stillwell were the parents of six sons and four daughters, all now deceased as follow: William Ward, who died in infancy; Emmeline, became Mrs. James Baldwin; Susan, married Robert Summers; Mary, was the wife of John Henry Van Clief; Margaret, was united in marriage with Anderson Woglom; Reuben Decker; John Hiram; William Ward, Jr. (named for his infant brother who had passed away), served in the Civil War and paid the supreme sacrifice in 1863 at New Bern, North Carolina; Stephen and Henry B., the two youngest brothers served in the 145th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Company G, during that war.

The youngest, Henry B. Stillwell's birth occurred at Oakwood, January 24, 1838. He attended a private school near the village of Richmond, at the same time assisting his father in the management of his farm. The severe winters that Staten Islanders of those days were forced to endure often made it necessary for the youth to skate to school on the ice-encrusted snow that covered the tops of fences. After being graduated from school at the age of sixteen, he in 1857, entered a butcher shop owned by John Guyon of Westfield. Finding that he was not particularly adapted to that trade and that his preference lay in carpenter's work, he took employment, as an apprentice, with Ezra LaForge. After gaining further experience from an association with Israel Butler of Richmond Valley, he founded a modest business of his own, remaining thus engaged until August 11, 1862.

That date marked Mr. Stillwell's enlistment in Company G., 145th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War. Being thus affiliated with the Army of the East, he fought in



Henry B. Stillwell

the important battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and in several skirmishes. Fortunately, he emerged with no serious injuries (except for one illness of serious nature) though he suffered from slight leg wounds caused by gunshot and shrapnel. The resultant scars he carried for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Stillwell received his honorable discharge at Stafford Court House, Virginia, June 9, 1863, by virtue of his promotion to second lieutenant in the same regiment. Secretary of War Stanton, meantime, had issued a general order prohibiting the mustering in of any new officers in old companies unless they numbered at least sixty-three men. Mr. Stillwell's company having but fifty-nine members, he was rendered ineligible to be mustered in as second lieutenant of his existing company. He remained with his company for nineteen days following his promotion, in the hope that his company might be increased to the required number, performing the duties his new commission called for. No new members were added to his company, however, and he was honorably mustered out and given transportation to his home in Great Kills, Staten Island. Having undergone serious illness at Aquia Creek, Virginia, during the winter of 1862-63, he did not reënter the service but remained at home with his parents, until May 15, 1865. On that date his designation to the metropolitan police force in New York City took place.

Mr. Stillwell served but one year in the police department resigning in order to return to Staten Island and take up his carpentering trade anew. The year 1889, however, marked his appointment to a clerical post with the United States Customs Service, Port of New York. After continuing that work until 1893, he again felt inclined to pursue his old trade and as a consequence resigned to take charge of the carpenter shop attached to the old Staten Island Dyeing works in West New Brighton. In August, 1898, he was reinstated to his former position with the Appraiser's Department, United States Customs Service, where he served until reaching the age of seventy-nine. He then retired to spend the remainder of his lifetime at home with his family.

Henry B. Stillwell's marriage had taken place on September 11, 1865 to Emma Isabel Hamilton, daughter of Robert H. and Emma (Hillyer) Hamilton of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George A. Hubbell at the Forsyth Street Methodist Church, New York City. Mrs. Stillwell's death came on April 27, 1921. By that union there were five sons and two daughters, of whom but four are living: 1. Walter Simonson, is an electrician by occupation. He married Helen Schellenberger and they reside at No. 1516 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton. His two sons, Harry and Charles, are married and live in New Jersey; and a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude V. Slater resides at home. 2. John William and his wife, the former Jane Slaven, live at No. 320 Forest Avenue, West New Brighton, and have a daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Rieb. 3. Anna May Stillwell, through whose interest this review and the accompanying photograph of her father is presented in this work is associated with the Staten Island Edison Company and resides at No. 398 Castleton Avenue, Tompkinsville. 4. Mrs. Sadie Stillwell Lusich, lives with her sister at same address.

Henry B. Stillwell passed away on August 17, 1927, at the above address, being in his ninetieth year. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, with full military honors.

JOHN WILLIAM MERRELL; THEODORE TRAVIS MERRELL—Two well-known residents of Port Richmond who are among the representatives of one of Staten Island's oldest families which settled here during the middle part of the seventeenth century, are John W. and Theodore T. Merrell. They are in the electrical contracting business together, with offices at No. 118 Decker Avenue, Port Richmond.

The name of the Merrell family was originally De Merel and a number of the early members of this group went from France to England with the coming of the Norman invasion of the latter country. The Merrell family is of the thirteenth generation of King William, the Fourth, of Holland. First to appear on Staten Island was Richard Merrell, who received a grant of land embracing a considerable portion of the Island and land in Manhattan where Trinity Church now stands and Broadway and Wall streets are joined. Hundreds of nearby acres in that vicinity were also included in the royal disposition. The Merrell family has not yet abandoned hope of having much of the latter property restored to them, and from time to time members of the family have received cash settlements from the trustees of Trinity Church in order to avoid litigation proceedings.

The particular branch of the Merrell family with which the Merrell brothers are connected continues to hold large tracts of land in the Bloomfield and Bullshead sections of this borough. The wide bridge plaza that is being planned will lie slightly north of Graniteville and new arteries of traffic will run through Bullshead and Graniteville.

The father of John W. Merrell and Theodore T. Merrell was Isaiah Mason Merrell, who was born in Bloomfield. He received his schooling there and married Irene Decker, who is of the branch of that family which was represented in Staten Island as early as 1630. Isaiah Mason Merrell is living at the present time in California.

The lives of the Merrell brothers, John W., born March 10, 1899, and Theodore T., born May 6, 1892, to the present time closely parallel each other. They were both born in Bloomfield and were educated in the public school of Staten Island. John W. attended Curtis High School and also took an electrical engineering course through the Chicago Engineering School.

Both are members of the Graniteville Methodist Episcopal Church and organizations of this place of worship, the Sunday school and the Epworth League. They are identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Shepherds and other fraternal organizations, and the Staten Island Electrical Contractors' Association. They have prospered in the electrical contracting business as their trade has gradually become enlarged. Both have been identified with civic movement that have taken place in their home community and both are greatly interested in the history of the Island in the settlement of which their forebears played a prominent part. Merrell Avenue is named for the family and Merrell Cemetery in the Bullshead section is the family private burial ground. John W. Merrell is also interested in other matters as is indicated by his membership in the Huguenot Memorial Association.

John W. Merrell is unmarried. Theodore T. Merrell married, December 25, 1917, Alice Bertha Wilton, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Deering) Wilton, of an old Staten Island family. Mrs. Merrell

is secretary of the Parent Teachers' Association, is a Sunday school teacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Graniteville and a member of the Ladies Aid Society of the same institution. She is also identified with the Shepherds of Bethlehem.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Travis Merrell are the parents of two children: Theodore Travis, Jr., and Evelyn.

ISAAC H. WINANT—A descendant of one of Staten Island's earliest families, Isaac H. Winant, whose ancestry is connected with several other groups long seated in Richmond County, including notably the Woglom and Vroom families, is a resident of Port Richmond where he has lived during practically his entire life.

A son of Isaac and Sarah C. (Vroom) Winant, the birth of Isaac H. Winant occurred in this borough March 2, 1870. The history of this family is one fraught with historic significance both in Holland, whence the origin of the family is traced, and later in the United States and in Staten Island particularly.

The name Winant, which is Dutch, has been recorded many ways: Weigants, Wynantse, Winantse, Wynants, Winants, Winans and lastly Winant, which now stands, as only a few descending branches retain the name of Winans which is rare in Staten Island.

The first Winant in America was Wynant Pieterse, born in 1632, who emigrated from Holland about 1655-60. Tradition has it that he was either a famous Dutch musician himself or descended from one who had attained this prominence. Wynant Pieterse, the emigrant, settled in Breuckelen, marrying on December 4, 1661, Annelsen Aukes (now Van Nyse).

Among Wynant Pieterse's children was Pieter Winantse, born 1653 or 1654. He is the Peter Winants who settled on Staten Island. He married Anna Marie Van Nyse, moving to Staten Island and to the Rossville district, where he is buried. He had several children who, through marriage with representatives of other early Staten Island families, gave rise to present day generations within these several groups. According to Mrs. Bleeker Bangs in a publication called, "Our Ancestors," the first Pieter Wynant on Staten Island who was mentioned, was the ancestor of Peter Wynant, blacksmith, who with his wife, Mary, lived in a house opposite the Woodrow Methodist Episcopal Church. Moses Winant, born in 1798, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was possibly their son.

Moses Winant was for long years a member of the Woodrow Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield. He lived during his entire life in the house in Westfield in which he was born and was for thirty-five years the faithful sexton of the Woodrow church. He was spoken of as a conscientious, Christian man whose deeds of good-will have long survived him. His death occurred at Westfield, September 9, 1887, when he had attained the age of eighty-four. Funeral services were held from the Woodrow church with interment following in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Moses Winant married Rachel Ann Woglum of another old Staten Island family which was of Dutch origin. The name of Woglum was identified with the history of Holland to a large extent, descending from the Baron Van Woggellum, of Woggelum, Netherlands. From the market town of Woggelum, Jan Van Woggellum emigrated in 1643. He came in

a vessel called the "Spotted Cow," which, it is believed, landed at Perth Amboy. Many of its passengers settled on Staten Island. Jan Woggellum's removal to Staten Island was about 1696. He sold land on Staten Island in 1696 and thereafter his family is identified with the history of this district. The Woglums married and intermarried with several of the old Staten Island families, the Coles, the Cropseys, the Denyses and the Winants.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Vroom, also of a family whose early appearance in the history of this borough was responsible in part for the settling of more than one town in the whole Island. The marriage of Isaac Winant, our present citizen's father, to Sarah C. Vroom took place in 1861. The former was born in Woodrow and his wife in the old Vroom homestead, located on Victory Boulevard. All of the family are buried in Woodrow Cemetery. The elder Winant was a butcher, a landscape gardener and a farmer. The present Isaac H. Winant was one of three children born to Isaac Winant and Sarah C. (Vroom) Winant some years after the close of the Civil War, in which the elder Winant fought. A sister, Ada, married Dr. Robert Halliday of Bayonne, New Jersey, and a brother, Howard, who died in 1920, married Susie Snyder, of Catskill. Two daughters were born to the latter marriage.

Isaac H. Winant, the younger, married Minnie Martin of Jersey City, daughter of Adam and Christine (Schott) Martin of that city. Her parents were both natives of Germany. Her father saw service in France during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

Mrs. Winant, like her husband, is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Ladies Aid Society and the Epworth Society of the church to which she belongs and in which she sings in the choir. From time to time she also attends services at the Asbury Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Winant are the parents of two children: Chester, unmarried, and Dorothy, who married Frederick Elliott Allen of Connecticut. The Winant family residence is situated at No. 17 Homestead Avenue, Port Richmond.

ANNA COLE VAN NAME—Staten Island is justly proud of her old family names, calling to mind as they do, the worthy deeds of the pioneer ancestors of so many of our present residents. Of these representatives, one of the most prominent is Miss Anna Cole Van Name, who has the distinguished honor to be a direct descendant of four of the earliest-settled families of this Island. In addition, Miss Van Name has by her own activities continued the splendid traditions of her progenitors, while at the same time adding prestige to their names by her accomplishments in the civic, social and historical interests of this community. She has assisted extensively in Staten Island's cultural and intellectual achievements and is recognized throughout the entire borough as a public-spirited citizen, ready and willing at all times to aid every cause for the general good of this Island.

Miss Van Name was born in Brooklyn, the daughter of Paul Mersereau and Susan A. (Cole) Van Name. Both the Mersereau and Van Name families are among the oldest on our Island. The Van Names are of Dutch descent, the first bearing that name to come to America being Jachem Engelbert Van Name who sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1662. He married and gave rise to various branches, res-

ident at first in Brooklyn and Kingston in Ulster County and later on Staten Island.

Paul Mersereau Van Name, born January 18, 1838, was connected for more than a quarter of a century with the North River Bank of New York City and was subsequently associated for a similar period with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of New York City. He married Susan Ann Cole, of the eighth generation of Coles in America. Her genealogy, in brief, is given herewith.

Early members of the Cole family, it is related, fled from England to Holland during the Reformation period, for they were subject to constant abuse and persecution. Cornelius Lambertse Cool of Holland was the first to come to the United States, arriving in New Amsterdam about 1639, according to Stiles' "History of Brooklyn." He married Altie Brackhonge and of their three children, the youngest was Lambert Cornelisse Cole.

The latter married and had a son, Abraham, who in 1695 took for his wife, Rebecca Britten, of New Utrecht, born in 1668. It is recorded that he purchased a large acreage on Staten Island in 1664, and sold at least part of it in 1695. On March 4, 1712, he was appointed court juror and served as a judge in 1739. His children were Rebecca, Cornelius, Abraham and Isaac.

Of these, Isaac married and had two sons, Isaac and Abraham. The latter born December 25, 1736, died April 23, 1815, having inherited a parcel of his father's extensive farm at Princes Bay, followed farming. He married Abigail Johnson, born November 22, 1744, died November 22, 1831. Abraham was a Revolutionary soldier, serving as a private in the 3d New Jersey Regiment, according to Stryker's "New Jersey Revolutionary Archives." His children were: the Rev. William, Isaac, Abraham, Lydia, Ann, Esther, and Phebe.

Abraham, third of the family, was born November 19, 1778, died October 18, 1833. By occupation a sea captain, he undertook voyages chiefly to southern ports, and was engaged in trade for many years. His wife was Ann (Johnson) Cole, born October 8, 1782 or 1783, died April 11, 1863. They had several children, one of whom was Abraham, born September 23, 1810, died September 14, 1876.

The last-named Abraham, of the seventh generation, resided in the family homestead adjacent to the old church at Woodrow. He acquired a common schooling and then became interested in his father's pursuit. At the age of twenty-one he took command of packet schooners sailing for southern ports, and at length gained a large interest and thereby a considerable fortune in numerous vessels. In 1856 he retired from marine life and established near Tottenville a coal and lumber business, which was later to be conducted by his sons. His marriage took place on September 30, 1840, to Anna M., Dissosway, daughter of Cornelius Dissosway, likewise of pioneer forebears on Staten Island. They had four sons and a daughter: Cornelius D., Jacob W., James T., Abram and Susan Ann. Susan Ann, as previously mentioned, became the wife of Paul Mersereau Van Name, and their children were: 1. George Edwards, deceased. 2. Warren Mersereau, principal of Bay Ridge High School, married Kathryn Bornmann. 3. Anna Cole, of further mention. 4. Della La Grange, deceased. 5. Herbert Paul, married Stella Buscher.

Miss Anna C. Van Name was educated in the private schools of Perth Amboy, New Jersey and of Staten Island, and has maintained her residence in the latter place during her entire lifetime to date.

She served as regent of the Mersereau Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for three years, then merging into the Staten Island Chapter. She is still one of its most active members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As a member of the Philemon Literary Society, she has held every office with resultant success attending each.

Miss Van Name is also identified with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Conference House Association, the Visiting Nurses Association and the League of Women Voters. Her religious adherence is given to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, as was that of her family before her. Her residence is at No. 121 Main Street, Tottenville.

GEOFFREY BAYARD ST. LEGER—A fruitful career as a member of the civil engineering profession wherein he has spent a vast amount of time and energy in aiding in the construction of statewide engineering projects is one which Geoffrey B. St. Leger of the Seaboard Construction Company carved for himself not long after completing his educational activities. Mr. St. Leger served formerly as engineer in charge of the Construction Department of the Assessment Bureau and also acted in an advisory capacity to the borough president of Richmond.

He was born in Tottenville on January 13, 1892, his parents having been Reginald Warhan Anthony and Amy E. (Sloan) St. Leger, both natives of England, now residing in New Dorp. Altogether, their children are five in number; Gaspard, Geoffrey B., Roderic C., Victor R., and Evangeline. Of these, in addition to Geoffrey, two others are also following successfully the profession of civil engineering. They are: Gaspard Douglas Anthony, assistant engineer with the Board of Water Supply of New York City; and Roderic Crawford, whose review appears elsewhere in this biographical work.

Geoffrey St. Leger attended Public School Nos. 13, 30, and 34 and later studied at Curtis High School. He began his career in association with the Board of Water Supply, City of New York, and worked first on the Croton Lake Syphon, a tunnel that was built under Croton Lake. This body of water provides New York City with its principal source of water supply. Upon the completion of this task he became identified with an engineering corps maintained by the New York Central Railroad, which was engaged in improvement work on the Grand Central Railroad Terminal. For five years thereafter, he served with the State Highway Department.

The John L. Hayes Construction Company then designated Mr. St. Leger engineer in charge of the building of the Storm King Highway, along the west side of the Hudson River. In 1917, however, with the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted in Company I, 23rd Regiment, United States Engineers. Within this unit he experienced seventeen months of service overseas, most of which was spent in the St. Mihiel sector of the western battlefront. Some months after the Armistice was declared his regiment returned to the United States and he was officially mustered out of service in June of 1919. His immediate attention (and that of his associates) was again given to the Storm King Highway project, which had been partially abandoned during the latter part of the war.

Mr. St. Leger's next post, which incidentally proved a definite advancement in his career, was that of road engineer for the Federal Government in charge of road building for the West Point Military Acad-

emy. When this work was consummated he returned to the Board of Water Supply, City of New York, being one of a group of engineers employed on the Catskill Aqueduct, on the Sprout Brook Syphon at Peekskill. Subsequent years found him successively engaged as engineer in charge of the Construction Department of the Assessment Bureau, Borough of Richmond, and with the Seaboard Construction Company, with offices at No. 206 Bay Street, Tompkinsville. He joined the latter concern in March, 1930, and now acts as its secretary and treasurer. Its other officers are William E. Cook, president, and Nicola D'Aquila, vice-president.

Mr. St. Leger is a member of Jerusalem Temple of Cornwall, New York, Free and Accepted Masons and in his religious persuasion is a member of the Moravian Church. Cherishing a liking for travel he has had occasion to visit Europe several times.

Mr. St. Leger's marriage took place in West New Brighton on November 11, 1919, to Grace Elizabeth Baylor, a daughter of the late Robert and Mary (Burnett) Baylor. Two children, Jean Mary and Claire Amy, were born to this marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Leger and family reside in the old family home located at No. 57 Todt Hill Road, Four Corners, which was built originally by members of the Vroom family.

GEORGE W. HAUGHWOUT—In local history and in the development of the North Shore district, particularly in Mariners Harbor, one comes prominently upon the name of Haughwout. George W. Haughwout, a present-day boat builder, is one of the representatives of this family group in Staten Island. He is of the seventh generation of the family to reside on the Island.

George William Haughwout is a lineal descendant of Pieter Pieterse Hagawout, who was born in Holland, through Egbert, son of Pieter II. An account of the origin of the family will be found elsewhere in this work. The line of descent is as follows:

(I) Pieter Pieterse Hagawout was born at Dykhuizen, Province of Overijssel, Holland, and settled on Staten Island about the year, 1677. He married Dirckje Egberts, November 4, 1683, and had the following children: Egbert, Altie, Peter, John, Geertje, Hermettie, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Leffert and Leah.

(II) Peter Hagawout, son of the foregoing, married Neeltje Bakker and resided at Northfield. Will dated November 27, 1745; probated April 8, 1746. Children: Peter, Nicholas, Egbert, Jacob, Catherine, Dirkje, Neeltje, Gurtruyd and Margaret.

(III) Egbert Haughwout, of Northfield, son of the foregoing, was baptized in the Dutch Church, October 16, 1726, and married Eleanor Garrebrants, will dated January 28, 1773; probated March 23, 1773. His children were: Peter, Francis, Egbert, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Ann.

(IV) Francis Haughwout, son of the foregoing, was born in 1765, and died May 19, 1841, aged seventy-six years. He and his wife, Esther Decker, are buried in the Port Richmond Dutch Cemetery. Their children were: Francis, Peter, Egbert, Matthias, Garrett, John William Henry, of further mention; Daniel, Ellen and Jacob.

(V) John W. H. Haughwout was born February 15, 1813, and resided near Mariners Harbor. He served in the Civil War throughout the conflict in the Northern cause with a Staten Island contingent and later was assistant chief of North Shore Volun-

teer Fire Department. He married, May 4, 1834, Mary A. Wood, and died February 21, 1892. His children were: Charles C., Martin-Zeluff (who married Isora L. Cannon); Malinda, Harriet C., and William Meyers.

(VI) William Meyers Haughwout, son of the foregoing, was born February 21, 1856, and died January 12, 1894. He married Marietta Decker, daughter of Moses and Catherine (Gillon) Decker; by whom he had two children: George William, the subject of this sketch, and Mary M., who married William Marrin, grandson of Captain Hawes, who for a long time was head of the old Linseed Oil Mills located on Richmond Terrace, near Port Richmond. No children were born of the Marrin union. Mrs. Marrin passed away May 18, 1911.

(VII) George W. Haughwout was born November 25, 1888, and obtained his education in Public School No. 23, Mariners Harbor, in Public School No. 20, Port Richmond and later in Curtis High School, New Brighton. Upon leaving school he became identified with the boat building business which his father had maintained for many years. The elder Haughwout at this time began to fail in health, becoming an invalid and thus making it incumbent upon his son to manage the business, which he has controlled since that time.

Previous to his sickness William Meyers Haughwout was known principally along the Mariners Harbor section of the North Shore for the splendid workmanship of his boats. The establishment lost no part of its excellent reputation under the management of his son, who in a measure modernized the forty-year old plant which had been located at the foot of South Avenue near the Kill van Kull. The elder Haughwout was a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association in that district for years. He was an invalid for twenty years before his death; his wife died April 21, 1927. Both are buried in Fairview Cemetery.

George W. Haughwout married Alice Eleanor Maguire, formerly of New York, and a daughter of Andrew J. and Mary L. (Traynor) Maguire. The marriage took place July 28, 1915. They are the parents of two children: George William, Jr., and Alice Eleanor.

The former, who was born July 18, 1916, was graduated from Public School No. 44, and is a member of a Boy Scout Troop No. 22 in his hometown. He now attends Curtis High School. Alice Eleanor, born October 14, 1921, is a pupil at Public School No. 23. Both they and their parents attend the Summerfield Methodist Church. Mrs. Haughwout, who like her husband, aids movements identified with civic betterment, has been president of the Mothers Club of Public School No. 23 for the past five years.

Mr. Haughwout is justifiably proud of his boat building business which through its long history has catered to the wants and desires of numerous Staten Island families whose own family records date back to the early settlement of this Island. Earlier records indicate that boat sales to people from the Manhattan mainland embraced a considerable portion of the business at one time.

The Haughwout home is situated at No. 80 Arlington Avenue, Mariners Harbor.

ROBERT NELSON HOUSMAN—For the past several years Robert N. Housman has been active in the local automobile business, at first as a machin-



John E. Lake

ist and latterly as the owner of an establishment of his own in Westerleigh.

Mr. Housman is descended from a family first represented on Staten Island during the early part of the eighteenth century. It is recorded that on September 4, 1726, a daughter of John and Wynje (Symons) Housman was baptized. From that year to 1748 three other sons, Aart, Dirk and Abraham, and several daughters were baptized. Descendants of these children have been identified with civil, legislative and communal affairs on Staten Island since that time. It is written that John Housman was a member of the Assembly in 1804, a surrogate in 1809 and also a judge and supervisor. He owned part of the Sailors Snug Harbor property. A prominent member of the family was Captain Jacob I. Housman, known as "Capt. Jake," who during the latter 1800's was an oyster fisherman along the Port Richmond-Mariners Harbor shore. Becoming highly successful he subsequently became active in financial affairs, being a director in local banks and having several real estate interests. For the most part the Housmans on Staten Island have dwelt along the North Shore, principally in Mariners Harbor. During the Revolutionary War many of their number remained loyal to the Motherland, serving in the British Army. Others, however, were active in the cause of liberty for the American colonies.

Robert N. Housman's grandfather was John W. Housman, who was born on Staten Island and spent his entire life here. He was a carpenter and general contractor and passed away at the age of eighty-three. His wife was Mary (Peterson) Housman and their children were: James, who fought with the Union Army in the Civil War; Albert, who was engaged in business in New York; John Wesley, of further mention; George W.; Willard; Isabella; Ida; Alice and Mary.

John W. Housman was born in the family homestead in Graniteville on March 31, 1852. Following in the footsteps of his father he became a carpenter and likewise did painting. For many years he was active in the Independent Order of Foresters and his death came nearly forty-five years ago as the result of an accident. He married Josephine Cochran, born in New York City on October 27, 1851, and they were the parents of three children: 1. James Nelson, married Mary C. Lucas and they have three children. 2. John William, took for his wife Grace Van Buskirk of West New Brighton and their children were four in number. 3. Robert Nelson, of further mention.

Robert N. Housman was born March 9, 1877, in Graniteville and attended school in both Graniteville and West Brighton public schools. For several years thereafter he studied the trade of a machinist at the C. W. Hunt Company at West New Brighton. Later, however, he entered the automobile business at a time when the automobile was becoming recognized as an accepted mode of transportation, and after working in a shop for a few years eventually built up a business of his own. This establishment, located in West New Brighton, became enlarged as time went on. At present he is thus engaged.

Robert N. Housman's marriage took place on April 16, 1901, to Emma Augusta Smith, daughter of Theodore Heal and Matilda (Young) Smith. They are the parents of five children: 1. Charles Wilmot, born December 17, 1902, is unmarried. 2. Theodore Smith, was born January 18, 1904. He married, December 31, 1929, Emily Bachmann, of Brooklyn, New York. 3. Frederick Lawson, born

September 16, 1906, is employed by the Bell Telephone Company. 4. Helen Louise, born December 14, 1907, residing at home. 5. Robert Thurlow, born February 20, 1911. He is now attending Curtis High Night School.

Both Mr. Housman and his wife have numerous relatives residing on Staten Island. The former has three cousins: Walter, Albert and George Housman who live at Huguenot and are employed by the S. S. White Dental Company. The Housman residence is situated at No. 390 Jewett Avenue, West New Brighton.

JOHN EDWARD LAKE—This biographical review deals with one of Staten Island's pioneer families, first resident here before the close of the seventeenth century. More particular emphasis is given to the career of John E. Lake of Graniteville, representative of the eighth generation of his family in America and the seventh on Staten Island. For approximately four decades, Mr. Lake, whose death occurred in 1924, conducted a photographic studio near Port Richmond Square, and was highly successful in this undertaking.

The Lake family is of English descent. According to historic records which have been inculcated into "Genealogy of the Lake Family," by Arthur Adams and Sarah A. Risley, the majority of its members in England were prominent in governmental, professional and mercantile activities. They were warmly devoted to their country and several of their number were appointed to high positions in the administration of affairs of church and state in England. For instance, Sir Edward Lake, Oxford College graduate, became an eminent barrister. He fought valiantly in defense of King Charles, the First, and several years later received significant military citations from King Charles, the Second. Another Edward Lake, who attained eminence, was probably a cousin. Early in life he was a tutor to the princesses Mary and Anne, daughters of James, Duke of York. Later, after receiving his Doctor of Divinity degree from Cambridge University, he became a well-known writer of religious and devotional books. A John Lake was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge and later held many important church offices, among them being Bishop of Chichester. General Sir Gerard Lake served under Cornwallis in America in 1781 and later was sent to command British forces in India.

The Lake coat-of-arms, which indicates that the family was of considerable antiquity, is sable, a bend between six crosses-crosslet fitchy argent, having as a crest a sea horse's head argent.

John Lake, who settled in Gravesend, Brooklyn, was the progenitor of the present Staten Island family in America. It is not certain whether he came to Gravesend directly from New England where many Lakes had settled, or whether he tarried in New Amsterdam for a short period before going to Gravesend. Definite records state, however, that the first town patent for Gravesend was granted by Governor Kieft on December 19, 1645 to Lady Moody, Sir Henry Moody who was her son, John Tilton and thirty-nine associates, one of whom was John Lake.

John Lake married Anne Spicer. She was the daughter of Thomas Spicer, who had come to Gravesend from Newport, Rhode Island, and is mentioned in Manhattan records as early as 1643. He likewise was associated in the settlement of Gravesend and

the surrounding district, was for some time a magistrate there and his will is dated September 30, 1658.

John and Anne (Spicer) Lake were the parents of the following children: John, who became a captain of militia and lived in Gravesend; Daniel, the Staten Island progenitor; Margaret, who married William Goulding of Gravesend; Elizabeth, who married Hendrick Janse, of Holland-Dutch ancestry; Michal, who became the wife of Nicholas Stilwell, son of Captain Nicholas Stilwell; William, first of the Great Egg Harbor branch of the Lake family.

Daniel Lake's name appeared on the Gravesend assessment roll in 1683. He is recorded as having purchased land there, was in 1689 appointed a lieutenant and about 1695 removed to Staten Island. The year following he conveyed his meadow land in Gravesend to Reinier Van Sicklen. It is written that his second marriage had taken place in 1683 to Alce or Abigail Stillwell, daughter of Nicholas the first. She likewise had been married before, (first) to Samuel Holmes and (second) to William Osborne. According to Stillwell's genealogical miscellany, Daniel and Abigail (Stillwell) Lake had the following children: John, Abraham, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Ann.

Thomas, representing the third generation in this country and the second on Staten Island, appears as a witness on Staten Island on August 6, 1725. He married Jannetie Stryker, baptized December 26, 1679, the daughter of Garret and Wyntje Cornelise (Boomgard) Stryker, and their children were four in number: Thomas, Sarah, Elce and Daniel.

Daniel, youngest of the family, married Sarah Connors and by that union there were five children: Patience, Rebecca, Daniel, Joseph, and William.

William Lake, it is recorded, was the executor of the will of Mary Tyson, proved January 22, 1781, according to Richmond County records. She was his wife, having been the eldest daughter of Barent and Mary Tyson. Their marriage had been consummated in 1769. Their children were eight in number: William, born November 16, 1769; Bornt, of further mention; Joseph; born November 25, 1772, married on April 11, 1842, Sarah Hicks, a widow; Mary, born March 13, 1775; Daniel; John, born September 28, 1780; Susan; Sarah, born March 16, 1782.

Bornt Lake, the grandfather of John E. Lake, our subject, was born March 25, 1771, and was killed on October 25, 1815. According to St. Andrew's Church records on Staten Island, his wife was Catharine Decker. They had three sons and one daughter: Joseph; Daniel; Mary Ann, who married William Egbert; and John.

John, the youngest of the family, was born August 22, 1814, in New Dorp. After acquiring a district school education common to that day and age, he became a maker of shoes and at length established a bootery of his own in Graniteville. He was also active in real estate dealings, was prominent in the life of the community about him and lived to the ripe age of eighty-two. By 1882 it is certain that his retirement from active business pursuits had taken place, as his name does not appear in the Staten Island Directory published in that year.

John Lake took as his wife, Ann Post, of another pioneer Staten Island family, their marriage having occurred on February 2, 1837, in the Port Richmond Dutch Reformed Church. Ann (Post) Lake's death occurred many years before her husband. They had two daughters and a son: 1. Sarah, the eldest, married Simon Howard and they had four children:

Anna, who married William Bailey; William; Richard and Jesse. 2. Jane M., now deceased, married Malcolm Marsh and had the following children: Jennie, married Robert Hill and to them a daughter, Bertha, was born; Georgie, married William Wilson; Katherine, married Howard Francis and they have two daughters, Hazel and Ethel.

John E. Lake was born in Graniteville on November 7, 1840 and his education was received in the old grade school in that district. On completion of this training he studied photography in New York and subsequently founded a studio of his own located on Richmond Terrace, near the square, Port Richmond. At that time the district about Port Richmond was comparatively well-developed in an industrial, mercantile and agricultural sense, for shipbuilding, oyster planting, farming and the operation of several business establishments comprised the greater part of the activities engaged in thereabouts. Mr. Lake's studio, as indicated by the Staten Island Directory of 1882, was at No. 79 Shore Road (Richmond Terrace) while he dwelt at that time in the old homestead on Willowbrook Road. He prospered during the years that followed and altogether, was in business for nearly forty years. He not only became recognized as one of the leading men within his profession on Staten Island but was highly esteemed as a citizen.

His marriage took place on June 14, 1872, in Graniteville, to Mary L. Gledhill of Halifax, England, born April 3, 1849, and by that union four children were born: 1. Eliza, the eldest, resides in the family homestead at No. 200 Willowbrook Road, Graniteville, and it is through her interest and appreciation that this biographical review is inserted in this work. Miss Lake is greatly interested in the history of Staten Island. She contributed three valuable and historic volumes to the Staten Island Historical Society, all dealing in some measure with the history of the Dutch Reformed Church of Port Richmond. 2. Ann Elizabeth, now deceased, was a graduate of the Sloan Maternity Hospital, New York, and St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers. She became the wife of Albert Covert and the mother of three children: Albert Lake, Mary Ellen and Clara Elizabeth. 3. John H., attended public school and became a participant in bicycle contests. He succeeded in winning the championship of Staten Island and was awarded seven medals in honor of his attainments in this line. Representing the United States, he journeyed to Europe, and won second place in an amateur bicycle riding championship in which riders from every country were entered. Upon his return to Staten Island he was tendered a reception. A testimonial bicycle meet was held in his honor. Even before the United States entered the World War he went to Europe, joined a French military regiment and served under fire during the siege of Verdun. He received from the French Government two citations for gallantry under fire. Since the war he has traveled extensively, visiting European countries primarily. Mr. Lake resides in the family homestead on Willowbrook Road. 4. Sidney, youngest of the family, passed away at the age of three years.

The death of John E. Lake, father of these children, came April 17, 1924, at the age of eighty-three. His wife had passed away on April 7, 1921, at the age of seventy-two. Both were buried in Moravian Cemetery.

MELVILLE E. CORSON—CARRIE T. (CORSON) VREELAND—The Corsons, long settled on Staten Island, have been represented in local annals since pioneer times. Through marriages with members of other time-honored families of this county, they have come to be recognized as among those closely identified with our growth and development, both territorially and in a civic measure. Mrs. Carrie T. (Corson) Vreeland, of Mariners' Harbor, and her brother, Melville E. Corson, of Rosebank, are two of its present day representatives.

They were born in Mariners' Harbor, their parents having been Captain Joshua D. and Ellen E. (Gosline) Corson. On their paternal side they are descended from a family established in America generations ago, through the progenitor, Cornelius Corson, of Dutch origin. From this Cornelius the line of descent runs to Daniel, thence to Richard Corson, who resided on a farm at Butcherville, in the district of Meiers Corners. The Corsons became associated with the Van Buskirk, Bogart, Egbert, Drake and other families of historic significance in the settling and early progress of Staten Island. Those of our readers in quest of history will find the pages of this work literally filled with references to the families of which Melville E. Corson and Mrs. Carrie T. (Corson) Vreeland are descendants.

The early youth of Richard Corson was spent in Bayonne, New Jersey, and later he came to Staten Island. He married Margaret Elizabeth Egbert and they had the following children: Gertrude, Eliza, Richard, Sarah, George, Katie, Abraham, Ann, Joseph, David, and Daniel. Both Richard Corson and his wife were buried here on the Island in the family burial plot.

Abraham Corson, son of Richard, was born on Staten Island November 20, 1803. After following the sea for the larger part of his lifetime he permanently settled on Staten Island and engaged in the business of a general contractor until his death. He married Rebecca Drake, of Mariners' Harbor, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Van Name) Drake, of that village. Abraham Corson and his wife had thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: Hannah, Mary, John, Ann, Margaret, Joshua D., Sarah, John, Moses, Katie and Deborah.

Joshua D. Corson was born at Mariners' Harbor, April 16, 1837. After obtaining his education at the district schools there he began a seafaring life at the age of fifteen. He had several exciting and hazardous adventures while at sea, among them being a shipwreck near the West Indies when the vessel on which he sailed capsized and thus forced him to maintain a position on the bottom of the ship for five days and nights without food or water. The vessel was finally picked up by the ship "May Queen," which was bound for Liverpool and he was landed in safety there. He was also shipwrecked on the Jersey coast and rescued by the schooner "Belle." However, all sufferings and hardships as a sailor could not force him to give up the rigorous life he had chosen.

Joshua D. Corson married, April 21, 1861, Ellen E. Gosline, born December 11, 1842, in New York, a daughter of William Lawrence and Mathilda Eliza (Johnson) Gosline. Mr. Gosline, grandfather of Mrs. Vreeland and Melville E. Corson, was born in New York, educated there and became a carpenter

by trade. His wife was of an old Staten Island family and they had four other children: William, Jemima J., Tabitha M., and Eleanora E. Gosline.

Nine children were born to Joshua D. Corson and his wife: 1. Ella M., the eldest, was born May 11, 1862. She married William H. Decker and they became the parents of five children: i. Mary Louise, widow of Aubrey H. Moore, who has one daughter, Audrey M. ii. Emma Bernice who, with her husband, Samuel E. Taylor, are the parents of five children: Bernice E., Edward S., Alfred E., Arnin W., and LeRoy P. iii. Alfred C., who resides in the West, married Margaret Corbett, and they have three children: Margaret C., Kenneth J., and Vivian E. iv. Harry A., deceased, unmarried. v. Eleanor Patricia, who married Milton Spindler, of Brooklyn. 2. Kohler Corson, unmarried, resides at the Corson home, 81 South Avenue. 3. Edmund H., born January 22, 1868, died in infancy. 4. William Lawrence, born June 14, 1870, married Mary Robb of West New Brighton, who died in 1910. He was in the employ of the city for many years before his death in 1909. They were the parents of three children, William E., George L., and Rebecca M. 5. Abraham Egbert, born February 11, 1873, married Rose Smith and they had two children, Abram E. and Eleanore. Their mother died in 1913. 6. Bertram C., born August 24, 1875, died May 8, 1931; married Alice Wilson, who died in 1928. They had two children, Bertram C. and Alice M. 7. Joshua D., Jr., born November 20, 1877; married Mathilda Chandler, now deceased. He has retired from business and resides at home. 8. Carrie T., of whom this sketch is written, received a thorough education, being graduated from Public School No. 5, also Bakers' Business School. She was married in the Church of The Ascension, by Canon Pascal Harrower, on June 1, 1904, to Wilbur H. Vreeland, son of Cornelius Simonson and Gertrude (Mersereau) Vreeland. Their daughter, Marguerite Emily, was born April 14, 1906. She was graduated from Public School No. 23, attended Curtis High School and was also graduated from Pickney Business College of Port Richmond. She holds a secretarial position with the Mack Truck Corporation in New York and is a teacher in the Sunday School of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Vreeland is active in Beacon Light Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Amaranth and White Shrine and is a Past Matron of this society. She is especially active in civic organizations and patriotic work in Staten Island circles and resides at No. 81 South Avenue, Mariners' Harbor. Her husband passed away March 14, 1914. 9. Melville E. Corson's birth occurred at Mariners' Harbor February 29, 1884. After being educated in the public schools of that village he entered the fireworks manufacturing business in Staten Island when he was but fourteen years of age. Later he became employed by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad and succeeded in working his way from a humble position to one of responsibility, which he holds at the present time.

Mr. Corson is identified with a number of railroad organizations and is an officer in some of them. Removing from the Mariners' Harbor district, he now resides at 28 Wyman Place, Rosebank. His wife's father was a large property holder in this section. In this connection the Corson family has always been prominent as for several generations their members

have controlled large land holdings in Staten Island. As their property has increased in value during past years and will continue to do so because of the growth of building operations here and the influx of new residents, they have retained the greater part of the holdings. The old Corson homestead was located on Richmond Terrace in Mariners' Harbor and it is in this vicinity that most of the Corson property is situated, though a part remains in the Port Richmond district.

The marriage of Melville E. Corson took place June 16, 1910, to Florence C. Pecoraro of Rosebank, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Sheehan) Pecoraro. Nine children were born to the Melville E. Corsons: 1. Ella May, eldest of the family, was born June 5, 1911. She was educated at the local grammar schools and Curtis High School and now resides at home. 2. Florence Ruth, born July 18, 1912, received her educational training at Baker's Business College before obtaining a position with a New York business house. 3. Carrie Vreeland, born October 30, 1913, graduated from Curtis High School. 4. Melville Earl, Jr., was born February 5, 1915, and graduated from public school. 5. Henry Carlton was born September 7, 1916. 6. Lorraine, born December 27, 1918, died September 25, 1922. 7. Robert, born September 13, 1920. 8. Evangeline, born October 20, 1922. 9. Kenneth Joseph, born December 25, 1924.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KERR, JR.—One of the most exacting of professions in the matter of adequate preparation and ethical conduct is that of medicine, which, on Staten Island, is ably represented by men of learning and of ability. Their lot has always been one of intensive work and sacrifice in order that mankind may benefit. In this respect the physicians located in this borough have closely followed the precepts laid down in the strict code of their calling. One of their number, of a prominent family of Port Richmond, is Frederick William Kerr, Jr., son of a well-known druggist whose name also appears in this work.

Dr. Frederick W. Kerr was born August 29, 1900, in the same house at 1916 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, where the birth of his father, Frederick W. Kerr, Sr., took place. His mother was Madeline Bailey, whose marriage to the elder Kerr took place in 1897 on Staten Island by Canon Pascal Harrower.

Besides Dr. Kerr, a daughter and three brothers were born to this union: 1. Constance, married Remington Andrew Scott, of a Stapleton family long seated in Staten Island and prominent in East Shore civic and social activities. They reside in Colonial Court, West New Brighton. 2. Kenneth is an interne at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York. 3. Norman, after being graduated from the School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, now practices the calling for which he prepared. 4. Kingdon, following an ample secondary school education at Staten Island Academy, attended school in Goshen, New York, and is now engaged in the real estate business in Staten Island.

Dr. Kerr received his preliminary schooling in Public School No. 20, Port Richmond, after which he entered Stuyvesant High School in New York. Following his graduation from this institution in February, 1918, he spent the next six months in the fulfilling of wartime duty at Shooter's Island in the shipyards. In the fall of that year he entered The College of Columbia University and at the same time joined the Student Army Training Corps, a unit

which functioned during war days at all of the larger colleges in the country. His graduation from the Medical School at Columbia came in 1926, four years after he had received his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

One of Dr. Kerr's fondest avocations was athletics, and tennis in particular. At Stuyvesant High School he was a member of the tennis team but during his preparation at Columbia University he found little time for this pleasant and stimulating game.

Since his graduation from Medical School he has practiced medicine in Richmond Borough. He is a member of the Richmond County Medical Society and of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He is also associated with the American Medical Association. His scholastic memberships include the Omega Club of Columbia University and the Pi Phi National High School Fraternity.

On July 18, 1931, in New York City, Dr. Kerr married Dorothy Faunce, daughter of Dr. Mathew D. and Anna Faunce of Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

JOAQUIN V. TORRAS—One of the many examples of the transferring to this country of an ancient occupation known to the Old World for centuries and particularly in southern Europe, is recounted in the life of Joaquin V. Torras. He was born in Spain but became, at the age of twenty-one, an inhabitant of the United States. Living on Staten Island as a resident of Clifton, he pursued life here as a manufacturer of cork, holding for long years a high executive position in the Consolidated Cork Corporation, New York City.

The birth of Joaquin V. Torras occurred January 28, 1868, in Spain. He was a son of Peter and Rose (Carbo) Torras, both of whom were of old Spanish stock and whose forefathers were mountaineers living for the most part in the Gerona section of their country. Besides our subject, three brothers and three sisters originally completed the Torras family. All but one brother, whose death occurred in 1931, have long since died.

As a boy, Joaquin V. Torras attended private school of his home town. After deciding to engage in the cork manufacturing business he crossed the Atlantic Ocean to arrive in America in 1889. After first settling in Manhattan, two years later, while in the midst of his business endeavors, he removed to Richmond Borough and has remained here since that time. Spending the larger amount of his time in improving his economic welfare in the occupation long ago chosen by him, he gradually arose to a position of influence in the cork manufacturing industry, becoming ultimately vice-president and treasurer of the Consolidated Cork Corporation, a post he now holds.

Mr. Torras aids such movements as are of civic betterment to this community. His home is located at No. 15 Grymes Hill Road, Grymes Hill.

His marriage took place November 10, 1895, to Aurora E. Boera. Four children were born to this union: Aurora R., died in infancy; Raymond V., was born July 13, 1900; Alma C., born January 22, 1903; and Alvaro G., born September 7, 1907.

Each of the sons received his education at Mrs. Daniel's Private School, Public School No. 14, Curtis High School, and at Manlius. Alvaro G. now attends Dartmouth College, while Alma C. is a graduate of Notre Dame Convent and Scudders College, New York.

JOSEPH HAGGERTY—As a representative of the third generation of his family to reside on Staten Island, Joseph Haggerty of West New Brighton has managed a contracting business there for more than a decade and a half. Mr. Haggerty experienced a sound, practical training for his profession and has assisted in the creation of new residential districts on the Island.

Mr. Haggerty came of ancestors of Irish persuasion, long seated in County Clare, Ireland. As a rule they followed careers that other residents of the community pursued such as farming, small mercantile endeavors and professional work. Mr. Haggerty's grandparents on his paternal side, were Cornelius and Margaret (Callahan) Haggerty, both natives of Ireland, who later came to America.

Cornelius Haggerty, the father of Joseph Haggerty, was born in County Clare in Ireland and received a small part of his education there before voyaging to the United States with his parents as a lad. He was the elder of two children, having a sister, Annie, whose birth occurred in a subsequent year after the family had settled in West New Brighton, Staten Island. She married Henry Johnson of that place and both she and her husband have passed away. They are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery, West New Brighton.

After arriving in New York, Cornelius Haggerty, Jr., came to Staten Island with his parents, acquired the remainder of his education here and then entered the employ of Major Clarence Barrett, renowned as a landscape architect and for his part in local civil and religious affairs. For the rest of his lifetime, apart from his service during the Civil War, Mr. Haggerty took charge of the development and beautifying of the extensive Barrett estate in West New Brighton and others owned by the family in this county. Much of his work, especially in later years, was concerned with the planning of garden improvements and new horticultural ideas. According to the Staten Island Directory of 1882 he dwelt on Burgher Avenue at the corner of Henderson Avenue, West New Brighton, while in 1897 he resided on the same thoroughfare at the intersection of Castleton Avenue.

When the call to arms was issued for the Civil War, Mr. Haggerty enlisted for service. He was assigned to the regiment in which Major Barrett served as a commanding officer. An intensive campaign aimed at the capture of Mobile, Alabama, in the so-called Department of the Gulf, ended in a smashing success for the northern troops in this division of the army, and the termination of the conflict witnessed the safe return of Major Barrett and Cornelius Haggerty to their homes. It is worthy of mention, however, that an "Edward Haggerty of Northfield, Staten Island, served with Company I, 156th New York Volunteers and was killed in action before Port Hudson." (Information gleaned from Morris' "History of Staten Island," Volume II, page 399).

Cornelius Haggerty cared little for the holding of public office but was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. His aid in local civic and charitable programs was generous, though unostentatious and his principal attachment was to his home and family.

Mr. Haggerty married Margaret Haggerty (of a family of the same surname as his and likewise of Irish lineage). Their children were four in number: 1. Daniel, is a resident of West New Brighton. 2. Cornelius is deceased. 3. Mamie, also deceased, was the wife of Patrick Donovan and the mother of

four children: Margaret, Helen, James, Cornelius, all of Staten Island. 4. Joseph's biography follows. The elder Cornelius Haggerty passed away on February 16, 1920.

Joseph Haggerty was born in West New Brighton, March 19, 1882, and was educated at Public School No. 18 in West New Brighton. He then entered the employ of Joseph Johnson's Sons, one of the pioneer contracting firms in this county, where he remained until 1916. During this time he gained considerable insight into the contracting and building business and at the termination of that period resolved to found a company of his own. He therefore opened an office on Forest and Oakwood avenues, West New Brighton, which has continued to be his headquarters up to the present day and has enjoyed a steadily increasing success in this undertaking. Various residential streets such as Oakwood Avenue, Hart Boulevard and Sharon Avenue, together with attractive Port Richmond sections, have owed their development largely to his efforts, and thus he has participated in the general transformation of waste and wooded lands into the thoroughfares and avenues of the present. Though for the most part his building operations have been given to the erection of private residences, yet he has also built commercial establishments in this borough. He is now recognized as a leading member of his calling and one whose success has been coincident with his knowledge and experience.

Mr. Haggerty is identified with associations within his profession and those of a local civic and charitable character. His concern for the advancement of Staten Island and his interest in its history have been long sustained.

His marriage took place in West New Brighton, on June 22, 1901, to Margaret Hopey, of an old-established French-Canadian family of Montreal. The suburb of Hopeyville on the outskirts of that city is named for early members of that family who were numbered among the earliest settlers of that region. Mrs. Haggerty's parents were Austin and Margaret (Esseno) Hopey, the former a shipbuilding contractor at Mariners Harbor in years past but now a resident of Dover, New Hampshire. His residence on Staten Island was of thirty years standing. Mrs. Haggerty was brought here in early childhood by her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty are the parents of five children: 1. Cornelius, is employed as a mail carrier in this borough. 2. Austin, who is engaged as an electrician, married Jewell Orton of an old Staten Island family. 3. Joseph, who is associated in the business of his father, married Alice Matthews. They have one child, Joseph, 3d. 4. Virginia, remains at home with her parents. 5. Walter, is also connected with his father in the latter's business.

The Haggerty home is situated at No. 131 Hart Boulevard, West New Brighton.

HENRY E. HOUSMAN—For more than six decades Mr. Housman, a member of a Staten Island pioneer family, was associated with the National Lead Works in Port Richmond. Very few Staten Islanders of today can recall the early history of that firm, known as one of our prominent industrial plants and few, outside of Mr. Housman, can realize the vast difference between past and present day industry on Staten Island. The service which he rendered that plant was of the highest calibre, borne of a determination to serve the company well and ably and to remain a steadfast citizen.

Earliest mention of the Housman family in America comes from the assessment roll of Bushwick, Long Island, where the name of Charles Housman appeared in 1675 and 1676. By 1726 the family had located on Staten Island, for in that year John and Wynje (Simonson) Housman had a daughter baptized. Various records show that the Housmans lived for the most part in and about Port Richmond and Mariners' Harbor, that they attended the Port Richmond Dutch Reformed Church and that they intermarried with other old Staten Island families of English, Dutch, and Huguenot lineage and that their members held numerous civil posts in Richmond County. It is written that John Housman was a judge of the Common Pleas Court; member of the Assembly, 1804; surrogate, 1809; and supervisor several years. Notices of the family, however, are very meager in local records.

Henry E. Housman's grandfather was John Housman and his father was David J. Housman. The latter was prominent in the oyster industry during the middle part of the nineteenth century.

Henry E. Housman was born November 7, 1843, at Mariners' Harbor, but his education was received in the district schools of Four Corners, West New Brighton. He lived during the earlier part of his life in the old Vanderbilt residence in Westerleigh. His recollection of boyhood days and of events at Four Corners which took place long ago is keen and vigorous. Prohibition Park, as Westerleigh was then called, was a mecca for visiting evangelists and a center of temperance advocates. Mr. Housman remembers distinctly the famous Sam Jones and other Gospel preachers of nation-wide distinction who spoke there. He likewise recollects the Staten Island of that day, a countrified, sparsely-settled community inhabited chiefly by oyster planters and farmers. At that time the oyster industry was developing rapidly along the Mariners' Harbor shore front and hundreds were busily engaged in exploiting its possibilities.

With the advent of the Civil War in 1861 young Housman hoped to join the Federal forces. But his father had need of his services, with the result that he was not included in the draft. In March, 1868, the youth entered the employ of the Jewett White Lead Works, now the National Lead Works, on Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. The history of the lead plant, as given in full elsewhere in these volumes, is repeated briefly. The first factory was built in 1842 on the site of an old oil factory operated formerly by the Staten Island Whaling Company. The firm name became that of John Jewett and Sons. In 1862, a few years before Mr. Housman entered its employ, the company built a new building and in 1882 the Jewett White Lead Company was incorporated. The officers follow: Benjamin C. Webster, president; James W. Sellick, secretary; Charles H. Jewett, treasurer. For years James B. Pollack was superintendent of the plant. In a subsequent year the firm became the National Lead Company, 2015 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, and is conducted as such at present. The Dean Linseed Oil Mill, established in 1869, was another firm which had a direct connection with the Lead Works, in that its founders were virtually the same men.

During the sixty-four years of continuous service that Henry Housman rendered the lead works, he witnessed numerous changes, both in the company's personnel and in its industrial development. Begin-

ning work in the machine shop he labored there until the past few years and twice aided in the building of two additional plants which were erected there. He saw man labor surrender to the machine age and, almost needless to relate, his sympathy went to the laboring man. The current industrial depression, which he declares has been the worst the country has ever suffered, has also levied a terrific handicap on the working man, so that his future status is in doubt. During the last few years of his active career Mr. Housman was placed in charge of the company's storeroom and maintained that post at the time of his retirement.

On the occasion of his eighty-eighth birthday, officials of the National Lead Works tendered him a dinner at the Lawyers' Club. E. J. Cornish, president of the concern, who attended the affair, congratulated him and spoke feelingly of his long service and unflagging loyalty. This service was seldom interrupted by illness as Mr. Housman has always enjoyed the best of health, engendered undoubtedly by hard work and good care.

His interests on Staten Island outside of those affiliated with business activities, have been many. He is probably the oldest veteran fireman on the Island, having been a member of old Engine Company No. 1 at Port Richmond. For several years he was associated with the old American Mechanics Fraternal and Benevolent Order, the forerunner of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Years ago it was his custom to enjoy frequent buggy rides, but his avocation at present is automobile riding. In the summer time he often visits the seashore and spends much time with friends in Pennsylvania. A conscientious follower of political and economic happenings of both a national and local character, he has been up to this time a staunch Republican.

His marriage took place in 1865 to Catherine Hawes, the daughter of Washington Hawes and the granddaughter of Samuel Hawes. The latter ran a Hudson River day line boat and was the operator of an amusement resort at Fort Lee, New Jersey. Captain Hawes controlled an excursion boat that plied between Fort Lee and Manhattan. The development of Coney Island, however, put an end to the resort business in New Jersey. Charles H. Jewett, of the lead works on Staten Island, hoped to start ferry service from Port Richmond to Manhattan and thus compete with the old ferryboat service then in operation. For this purpose he purchased the Hawes ferry and secured the services of Captain Washington Hawes, who like his father, was a seafaring man. He was pilot of the steamboat "Flora." The new ferry, strongly supported by numerous Staten Island people living all the way from New Brighton to Mariners' Harbor, was successful. The younger Hawes, who began his association with Staten Island in 1860, later became an officer of Port Richmond village and active in civil affairs throughout the Island.

He had six children: 1. Catherine, wife of Henry E. Housman. 2. Flora, deceased, married James Wheeler, likewise deceased. 3. Maria, married William J. Scott, now deceased, and resides in Cranford, New Jersey. 4. Elizabeth, became the wife of Owen Mar-rin and both are deceased. 5. May F., married Peter Burbank, whose biography appears elsewhere in this history. 6. Helen A., wife of Clarence Francis of Port Richmond. The first Mrs. Housman died in 1890 and she was buried in Moravian Cemetery. Mr.



Cornelius B Egbert Jr

Housman married (second), December 5, 1892, Mary Thompson, of an old local family, and they reside at No. 72 Harrison Avenue, Port Richmond.

GEORGE W. DeHART—Included in the group of early Staten Island families, the DeHarts had their origin in Holland centuries ago. As a descendant of one of these sturdy old settlers who came to this country from the Netherlands about two and one-half centuries ago and in time located on the North Shore of Staten Island, George W. DeHart continues to reside in Mariners' Harbor, the early seat of his ancestors.

It is related in local annals that several branches of the early DeHart family moved across to Staten Island from Elizabeth, New Jersey, and followed occupations of a mercantile or marine character. Many of their number were engaged as oystermen, particularly in the waters about Mariners' Harbor, where during the period immediately preceding the Civil War, the war period itself, and for more than twenty years afterward, this industry flourished. The DeHarts were also known as substantial farmers and land-holders, having possessed at one time considerable North Shore acreage. Civic activities and those relating to the advancement of local government in old townships before the consolidation in 1898 absorbed their attention.

Henry DeHart, father of George W. DeHart, obtained his education in the district schools of Mariners' Harbor, and became an oysterman by calling. According to the Directory of 1897, he was located at Richmond Terrace and Arlington Avenue, Mariners' Harbor. He was endowed with unusual resourcefulness and business ability, necessary to carry on an extensive and successful trade, and was acknowledged as an outstanding citizen. He married Gertrude Jones, of another well-known Mariners' Harbor family, and among their children were several brothers and sisters. Henry DeHart and his wife have passed away, and are buried in Lake Cemetery.

George W. DeHart received his early education in the public schools of his native village, after which he took a course at the Institute of Pharmacy. Following his graduation from this institution on November 16, 1904, he became associated as a druggist with his cousin, Eugene Jones, and continued to remain in this establishment after the latter's death. Finally, after Mr. DeHart had obtained added experience by aiding his cousin's successor in the management of the store, he determined to organize a business of his own. Thus in 1905 he founded his own enterprise at 2922 Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor, its present location, and has attained considerable success as its owner and manager.

The keen interest that his parents had taken in affairs of local importance was transmitted to Mr. DeHart, who during the greater part of his lifetime to date, has been active in movements of a business, civic, fraternal and religious character. He is a member of the Mariners' Harbor Board of Trade, the Port Richmond Board of Trade, the Staten Island Civic League, and the Port Richmond Lodge, No. 338, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation and that of his family is with the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. DeHart married, on March 19, 1902,

Mabel S. Rittenhouse, a native of New Jersey, who had resided for several years on Staten Island. She is a descendant of David Rittenhouse, of Dutch ancestry, and of the third generation of the family in America. Famous as a scholar and astronomer, he was born in 1732 in Roxboro Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and received a splendid education and served from 1792 to 1795 as first director of the first United States Mint at Philadelphia. In 1799 his appointment came as Professor of Astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania, thus being the first to teach this subject at this learned institution. He was also the inventor of the first planetarium showing the movements of the planets and satellites, and built the famous Rittenhouse Clock, regarded as one of the foremost creations of its day, and now reposing in the Museum at Drexel Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. DeHart became parents of four children, all of whom were born on Staten Island: 1. Dorothy, is now a registered dietitian at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, Manhattan. She had been graduated from the Columbia Dietetic School and took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. 2. Eleanor, married Carl Kriedler, a marine engineer of New York City. 3. Kenneth, who after undertaking work as a student of medical surgery at Columbia University, entered the School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester. 4. Eileen, was graduated from Port Richmond High School, and married Raymond Caddell.

CORNELIUS BIRD EGBERT—Mr. Egbert's career, both in brokerage and mercantile fields, encompassed the latter part of the nineteenth century. He now resides, retired, at his home in the Four Corners district of West New Brighton. His principal interests are those of a community and family nature.

The Egbert family is believed to be of old English descent. Early members are said to have removed to Holland, remained there for some years and finally voyaged to the United States. Govert Egbert was the progenitor in America, arriving here in 1660 on the caravel, "Spotted Cow." A descendant of his, probably a son or grandson, Teunis Egbert, was the founder of the family on Staten Island. He came here in 1698, married and was the father of seven sons, who in turn gave rise to some of the local family branches. As time went on representatives bearing the surname of Egbert intermarried with other pioneer groups here, notably the Tysens, Vreelands, Simonsons, Strykers, Stillwells, Seguines and Wandels.

Abraham Seguine Egbert, a descendant from this ancient family and father of Cornelius B. Egbert, was prominent in local business, civil and fraternal circles, and was one of the highly regarded men of his day. According to record he was on July 2, 1849, appointed night inspector of customs in the district of New York. During the period of the Civil War he conducted a hotel at Vanderbilt's Landing, foot of Vanderbilt Avenue at Bay Street, Clifton, which was later razed by fire. By regular calling, however, he was a carpenter and builder, having learned such a trade under the direction of his uncle, Teunis Egbert. His assistance in public affairs was a diversified one, given as freely to Staten Island at large as it was to his home community. He served at one time as collector of taxes for the town of

Middletown and held membership in the old militia (1st Regiment, commanded by Captain Hagedorn) an organization which held its meetings in old Tompkins Hall. In politics he was a Republican and a zealous worker; fraternally, his affiliation was with Neptune Lodge, International Order of Odd Fellows.

Abraham S. Egbert married Mary Eliza Bird, of a family of English lineage, believed to have been then seated on Staten Island for a brief period, though there are records bearing the surname, Bird, in much earlier times. Abraham Egbert's passing came about 1871.

Abraham Seguine and Mary Eliza (Bird) Egbert were the parents of four children, three of whom have passed away: 1. Henrietta, was the wife of Dr. Oscar T. Sherman and the mother of two daughters, Charlotte and Bessie. 2. Medora. 3. William, whose death occurred at the age of twenty-one. 4. Cornelius B., to whom this review refers particularly.

Cornelius B. Egbert was born in Tompkinsville, May 29, 1852. He received his schooling in the public schools of Stapleton and during the latter part of that period was also employed by A. E. Egbert and Company, coal merchants of that village. After completing his education he entered the service of John Tenbrook in the latter's brokerage business on Broad Street, Manhattan. Following that association he was connected for a year and a half with Adriance Robbins and Company, wholesale dry goods dealers, as a clerk. In January, 1874, he resigned to become a general inventory man with Auchincloss Brothers, remaining there for fifteen years and spending eight years with their successors, the Coats Thread Company of Paisley, Scotland, Auchencloss Brothers, of Manhattan, for a time, were agents for the latter firm.

From 1897 on, with the exception of eighteen months' service with the C. W. Hunt Company, West New Brighton, Mr. Egbert has lived retired. Since 1912, however, he has served as sexton of the Moravian Church of which he is a member. He has never become interested in political questions to the extent of running for public office, though his allegiance is given to the Republican party. Matters of civic interest, however, have found him a hearty supporter. He is widely known on the Island and held in high regard by his fellow-citizens.

Cornelius B. Egbert's marriage took place at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on January 27, 1887, to Sarah Josephine Leonori, born in New York City, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Susan (Hatfield) Leonori. Robert Leonori was an artist; his wife was of a family represented in Elizabeth for nearly three centuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert became the parents of a son and a daughter: 1. Cornelius, Jr., is associated with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York. He married Elmira T. Barwick, of Bradley Avenue, Four Corners, daughter of Arthur and Dora Barwick. By the latter union three sons were born: Elmer, Arthur and Richard. 2. Margaret, died at the age of five.

The Egbert family home is situated at No. 1841 Victory Boulevard, Four Corners.

WILLIAM JOSEPH DEMPSEY—In the commercial development of Staten Island, William J. Dempsey has taken an active and constructive part as president of the Tottenville Coal and Lumber Company, Inc., Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville. He has also been a prime factor in adding to the general prosperity of the community by his planning and

completing various real estate and housing operations. Mr. Dempsey has developed the residential facilities of this vicinity by his inauguration of a building program whereby he has already erected many substantial houses during the past eight years to 1932.

He was born in Brooklyn, January 11, 1888, son of Martin and Julia (Kelly) Dempsey, of substantial Irish lineage. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, School No. 16, and Commercial High School, and was graduated from the latter. His parents are both deceased. The elder Dempsey was an engineer by occupation.

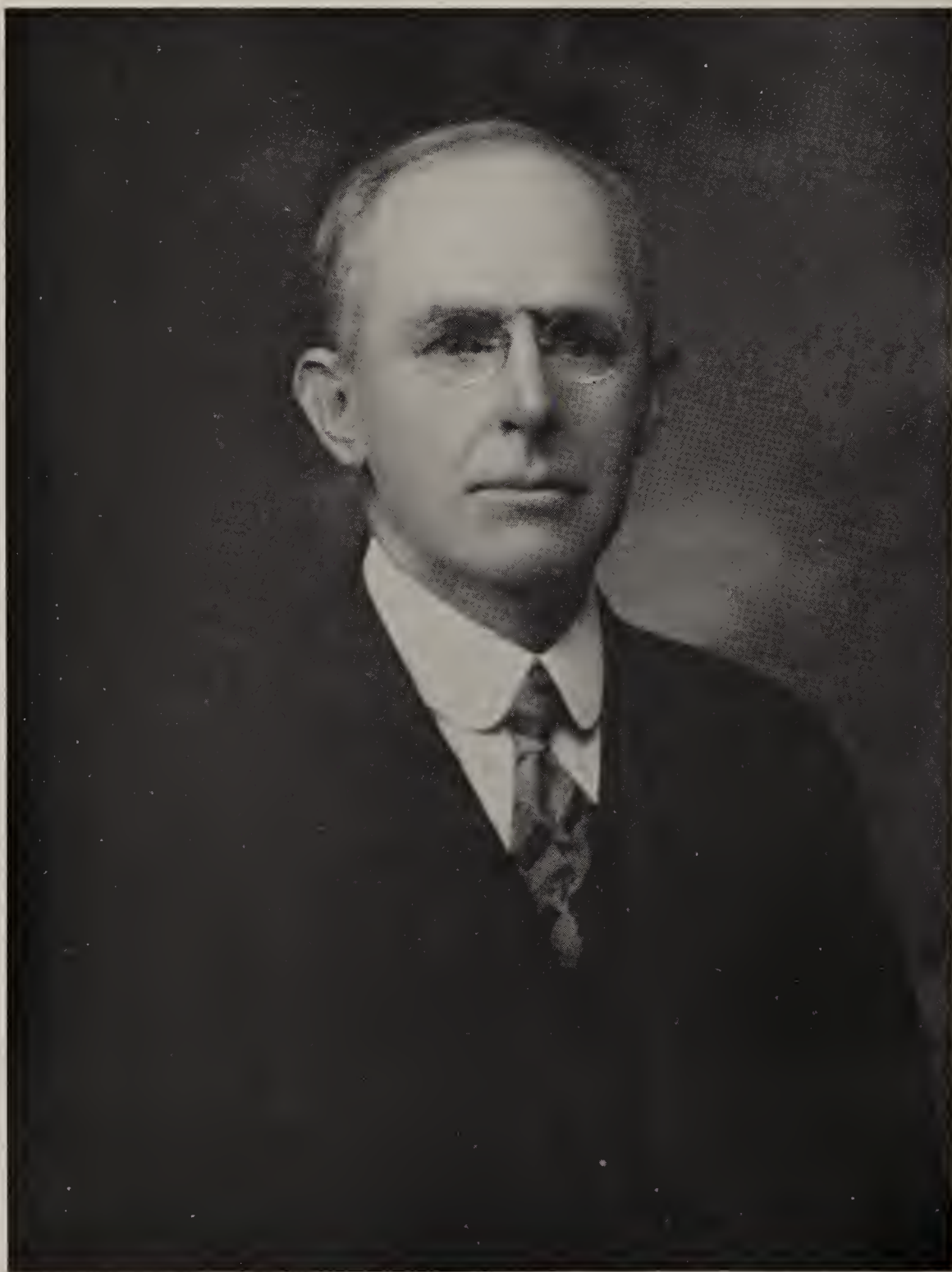
William J. Dempsey started on his business career at the youthful age of sixteen, being first employed as a bookkeeper. In February, 1910, he came to Staten Island and accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper in a local corporation, and taking a deep interest in his work, was advanced until he became office manager of the organization. In 1920 he entered the field of commerce independently, opening a modern coal and lumber business which he continued successfully until 1927, when the enterprise was incorporated, Mr. Dempsey being elected president, and Arthur Weiss, secretary and treasurer. The concern is known as the Tottenville Coal and Lumber Company, and extends its trade over the entire island. It has a reputation for dependable products and is known far and wide for efficient, prompt service. Its modern offices, store and storage plant are well situated and arranged for service to the general public. In the real estate development of the island, Mr. Dempsey is an enthusiastic worker, believing confidently in the future greatness of this Island. His aid to the civic progress of his community and its people has been generously extended. He has various connections, among them being membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 841.

William J. Dempsey married, in 1909, Theresa E. Donlon, of Brooklyn, and to this union have been born three children: Helen; Alice, who died February 18, 1925; and Margaret.

RODERIC CRAUFURD ST. LEGER—A well-known representative of the engineering profession on Staten Island is Roderic C. St. Leger of West New Brighton. For some time he was connected with several large construction jobs both of State-wide importance and of note locally, and is now associated with the Board of Water Supply, city of New York.

Mr. St. Leger was born January 1, 1894, in Tottenville, a son of Reginald Warham Anthony St. Leger, a native of Yorkshire, England, who married Amy E. Sloan in that country. The elder St. Leger was a son of Colonel John St. Leger and was one of seven children, three boys and four girls. A brother, Henry B. St. Leger, was once chief of police in the India Civil Service at Calcutta, India, while his other brother, Arthur B., was a major in the British Army.

Reginald W. A. St. Leger and his wife were the parents of six other children in addition to their son, Roderic C., five of whom are mentioned as follows: Gaspard Douglas Anthony, who is employed as a civil engineer, resides in Mariners Harbor; Geoffrey Bayard, is associated with the Seaboard Construction Company and resides on Todt Hill Road; Victor Robert, who is a contractor and resides with his mother at the Britton Cottage; Philippa, now deceased; Evan-



Frank W. Eybert

geline, who married Myron Tong and lives in Quincy, Massachusetts.

The education of Roderic C. St. Leger was acquired in the public schools of Rosebank and Westerleigh and at Curtis High School.

After first becoming connected with the State Highway Department for six years he was successively associated with large contracting firms as an engineer. One large construction job upon which he worked was at Procter and Gamble's plant at Port Ivory, where he was employed as a foreman.

In 1923 Mr. St. Leger entered the service of the Board of Water Supply of New York City, and is now engaged in the building of a twenty-mile rock tunnel from Yonkers to Brooklyn as an additional source of water supply for the city of New York.

Within his profession Mr. St. Leger is a member of the Association of Engineers of New York. In his religious association he attends the Moravian Church.

The marriage of Roderic C. St. Leger took place on June 3, 1916, to Cora Irene Gass, a daughter of Giles Curtis and Jennie Lind (DeForest) Gass. Her father died when she was young and her mother's death occurred when she was but eleven years of age. The elder Gass was said to have been born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and his wife in Poughkeepsie, New York. Mrs. St. Leger, who died March 14, 1932, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery, had two brothers, Waldo M. and Roland G., also a sister, Maud V. Gass.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Leger became the parents of two children, Beverly Cora, who was born May 20, 1917, in Allentown, and Roderic Harry, born in West Brighton September 26, 1919.

FRANK W. EGBERT—For close to a half century Frank W. Egbert of Westerleigh has devoted his attention to the electrical supply business, first in Manhattan and for the past twenty-five years on Staten Island. A native of Richmond County, he has resided here during his entire lifetime and is affiliated with local organizations of a professional and political character.

The history of the Egbert family on Staten Island is a long and serviceable one, beginning with the purchase of land in 1698 by Teunis Egbert. Through Teunis and his sons, branches of the family originated here and their present-day descendants are active in professional, mercantile and civic circles.

Frank W. Egbert's grandfather was William Egbert, a farmer and weaver by occupation. He married on November 29, 1828, Mary Ann Lake of a pioneer Island family. His death occurred in 1883, his wife surviving him for six years. They were the parents of several children: Wesley, Joseph, John W., Elizabeth, Catharine, Henry, and Sarah.

Of these, John W. Egbert was born August 12, 1831, in Graniteville and after obtaining his schooling in his native district, he followed farming as a career. He married on December 31, 1855, Sarah Anne Wandel, of local pioneer ancestry. There was a Thomas Wandel or Wandell, who is mentioned in the records of 1680; surveys being made by him on the north side of the Island in 1676, and he had a land grant near Lawrence Creek. He was described in English Manuscripts on April 2, 1680, as "late Constable." Coming to the latter part of the eighteenth century one finds John Wandel and his wife, Letitia, who were named in real estate transactions in 1767, and had a son, Peter, born January 10, 1776.

He married Sarah Van Clief in 1789 and had five sons, one of whom became county treasurer.

John William and Sarah Anne (Wandel) Egbert were the parents of nine children, of whom three, William, Alfred and Ella, are deceased. The remaining six are: John, Mary, George, Frank W., of further mention; Annie and Ida.

Frank W. Egbert was born in Stapleton on June 2, 1864, and acquired his education both through attendance at public school in Clifton and Concord and by means of private tutelage. At an early age he became associated as a clerk in the ship chandlery business maintained by John Johnson of Port Richmond. During the next few years, until 1885, he was variously employed and in that year decided to learn the electrical business. Thus for the next seven years he was associated with firms engaged in this line of work, first for a short time with the Richmond Light Heat and Power Company (now the Staten Island Edison Company) then with the Edison General Electric Company in their New York office. It was while thus associated that he during the Columbian Exposition, installed the lighting system for the illumination of the Tiffany Building, New York City. This building won the first prize in business house decoration. Later he was sent to Cuba to wire a Spanish merchant ship for the Spanish Government. In 1891 he was transferred to the Boston office of the Edison General Electric Company where he was in charge of all marine construction work. Returning to New York he became associated with Joseph Barr and Company, a steamship lighting supply house. In November, 1893, he entered business for himself and shortly afterward opened his offices in the Bennett building on Nassau and Fulton streets, Manhattan. Here he specialized in marine electrical construction work, having as customers the owners of many fine yachts and commercial craft. In 1905 he removed his establishment to Staten Island and its headquarters were at No. 50 Corson Avenue, New Brighton, where he also maintained his residence. He engaged in a general business and until recently was consultant for many of the larger industrial plants of our borough. In August, 1931 he removed to No. 60 Kingsley Avenue, and at this address he and his son, Arthur C. Egbert, are conducting the affairs of the concern.

Mr. Egbert is identified with a number of organizations within his profession, among them the Master Electricians Association of Staten Island, of which he is treasurer. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and for many years he served as a Republican county committeeman. The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences at St. George formerly numbered him among its members. His interest in the history of Richmond County and in the part the Egbert family has taken in its development for more than two and one-quarter centuries has been keen and appreciative.

Frank W. Egbert married at Clifton, Kate Etta Brindley of Mariners Harbor, whose death came in February, 1906. Her father was Alexander Brindley, who for many years was engaged in marine activities. Mr. and Mrs. Egbert became the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: 1. Frank Lloyd, married Della Eadie, of Port Richmond and they reside in Westerleigh. They have four children: Robert, Betty, Richard and Lois. 2. Mary, became the wife of Frank Schnebly, prominent resident of New Rochelle, New York, where he is assistant to the district manager of the Metropolitan Life In-

insurance Company. Their children were Frank and Virginia. 3. Florence W., married James Cashel Brown, an insurance broker, and their residence is in Four Corners. They have two sons: James and Owen. 4. Arthur Carey, formerly associated as chief electrician with Richards and Company, manufacturers, of Stamford, Connecticut, is now in business with his father as mentioned previously. He married Daisy Griffiths of Stamford and they have a son, Kenneth. 5. Dorothy, is now Mrs. Philip Everts and resides on Staten Island. Her husband, originally of Connecticut, is now secretary and director of the Edgewater Building and Loan Association. They have a daughter, Lois. 6. Jane, is the wife of Jules Schaetzel, traffic manager of the Durex Abrasives Corporation of New York. They reside in Randall Manor and have one son, J. Gordon.

EDWARD J. DANDIGNAC—A resident of Castleton Corners who has lived on Staten Island during his entire life time to date, and through his energy has built up a prosperous local trucking business is Edward J. Dandignac, of a family whose forebears played an important part in the War of the American Revolution. Marcus Dandignac, an ancestor, fought with General Lafayette when the latter came to America to give aid to the Colonists. After the war Marcus Dandignac settled in Augusta, Georgia.

Mr. Dandignac's grandfather was Victor Dandignac who was a manufacturer of theatrical wigs in Manhattan. His wife was a second cousin of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, pioneer ferry boat operator on Staten Island and founder of the family fortune in America. Their son, Alexander Victor Dandignac, was born on November 22, 1827, in the family home in Broome Street, Manhattan. He was one of three children, having a brother who passed away in his youth and a sister, Esther, who married Allie Wandel, representative of one of Staten Island's pioneer Dutch families. There were no children by that union.

In childhood Alexander V. Dandignac was taken to Staten Island by his parents who took up residence in the old Post homestead on Post Avenue, West New Brighton. They were not destined to live long after their arrival here, however, with the result that their son went to live with his grandmother, the wife of Thomas Payne. The latter served in the Revolutionary War as an aide to General Washington and experienced the many momentous events that encompassed the lives of military men of that day.

After acquiring his education in the local district schools, Alexander V. Dandignac embarked upon a varied career that included farming and shipbuilding operations and other enterprises kindred to the community. For several years he was connected with the Staten Island Dye Works, the oldest concern of that character in Richmond County. He was also identified with the J. B. Starin Shipyard (now out of existence) which during the latter portions of the nineteenth century was a leading shipbuilding firm. Later, according to the Staten Island Directory of 1882, Mr. Dandignac was an oysterman, residing on Egbert Avenue, West New Brighton. By 1897, as related in the same source, he was a farmer by calling, his place of residence being unchanged.

His wife was Catharine McDonnell, and their children were five in number: Edward J., of further mention; Charles D., deceased; Arthur J.; Robert J., and Clarence V., engaged in the trucking and rigging business. Alexander V. Dandignac, the father, passed

away on May 31, 1912, at his home, then on Crafton Avenue, Port Richmond. Funeral services were held from his late residence with the Rev. Canon Pascal Harrower officiating, interment following in Fairview Cemetery. His widow survived until April, 1928, and is buried beside her husband.

Edward J. Dandignac received his education in the grammar schools of the surrounding district, after which he worked for nearly two years in the Staten Island Dyeing and Cleaning factory in Cherry Lane. His next association was with a New York printing and stationery firm owned by U. T. Unz, and situated at No. 1 Broadway. After a short service with this establishment he learned the carpenter's trade, but never had occasion to practice it as an occupation. The next few years found him variously engaged.

The year 1925 marked Mr. Dandignac's entrance into an undertaking that suited him admirably and which he has since followed with increasing success. It had been his determination, since reaching the age of nineteen, to some day manage a trucking business of his own, but it took several years of hard work before he was enabled to obtain sufficient capital for such a venture. He specializes in local trucking, being affiliated with the Mutual Trucking organization, of Richmond County, of which Harry J. Jones is president and Andrew Brown, secretary.

From time to time Mr. Dandignac has aided charitable and civic enterprises, both as worth while local community projects and as developments tending toward the advancement of Richmond Borough in general. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and his religious association is with St. Theresa, Church of the Little Flower, Victory Boulevard, Four Corners. He and his family are keenly interested in the history of Staten Island since earliest times and view a period of prosperity for tradesmen and merchants of this county that will far surpass past achievements. The building of the new bridges to New Jersey and the work that is being undergone on the vehicular tunnel to Brooklyn are developments in the right direction, according to their belief. The trucking business and all forms of automobile transportation are being benefited to a vast extent by the progressive accomplishments of the leaders of the borough and city governments, asserts our subject.

Mr. Dandignac's marriage took place on April 12, 1903, to Louise Washeim, of New York City, who died on May 17, 1906. They were the parents of two children: Edward C., who married and is the father of two sons, one daughter, and Charles Alex, who is unmarried. The Dandignac home and express trucking business is located at No. 70 Windsor Road, Castleton Corners.

ROBERT J. DANDIGNAC—During the decade, 1920-30, Staten Island's growth as a residential community was rapid. One of the more prominent developments which was effected in the district of West New Brighton was that of the Bard Avenue section which Robert J. Dandignac was instrumental in shaping.

Mr. Dandignac was the son of Alexander V. and Catharine (McDonnell) Dandignac, both deceased, who resided in West New Brighton. Their biographies, together with some mention of the Dandignac family in America is given in the preceding review, that of Edward James Dandignac, well-known resident of Castleton Corners.

Robert J. Dandignac was born in the family resi-



Myelo B. Zari

dence on Egbert Avenue, West New Brighton. He received his schooling in nearby schools, after which he attended what was then known as the Curtis High School Annex at Port Richmond but now is the Port Richmond High School.

Foreseeing the development of Staten Island into one of the most pleasant and attractive home districts which the Metropolitan area embraces, Mr. Dandignac came to realize the potential importance of the real estate calling and he determined to enter that occupation at an opportune time. So he gave up the business that had occupied most of his time since his graduation from school, in order to become a realtor. He specialized in the development of the Hart Boulevard section in West New Brighton and made of that territory a splendid district where attractive modern homes were erected.

Mr. Dandignac is a member of the Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and active in this organization. He also became identified with civic societies and is interested in all local charitable enterprises.

Robert J. Dandignac's marriage took place on September 27, 1925, to Ellen Elizabeth Marchesio, the daughter of Alex Marchesio, well known Staten Island caterer, and his wife, Elizabeth (Baker) Marchesio. The Marchesio family came from northern Italy. Mrs. Dandignac was born in Tompkinsville and received her early education at Public School 16. She afterwards attended Curtis High School. In her religious affiliation she has been a member of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Her mother passed away when Mrs. Dandignac was but seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Dandignac are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy, aged eight years. Both are greatly interested in the history of the borough and in affairs relating to the welfare of the district in which they reside.

CLIFTON B. GRIFFITH—For the past sixty years the Griffith family has been represented on Staten Island, having come here from Huntington, Long Island. Clifton B. Griffith has been associated with the firm organized by his father, Charles E. Griffith, Sr., for the past quarter century.

Mr. Griffith was born November 30, 1882, the son of Charles Edward and Emma H. (Hatfield) Griffith of Port Richmond, whose biographical reviews, together with an historical account of the firm, Charles E. Griffith's Sons, are found in Vol. IV, pages 417-18.

Mr. Griffith received his early education in the public schools of Port Richmond, following which he undertook a business training. He then became associated with his father and two brothers, Charles E., Jr., and J. Forrest Griffith, in the management of Charles E. Griffith's Sons, and is thus engaged at the present time. The establishment, founded in 1894 by the elder Griffith, is a real estate and insurance firm and is known today as one of the most active engaging in such a business on Staten Island.

Clifton B. Griffith has made a specialty of real estate work throughout the borough and is interested in several local financial institutions. His business headquarters are situated at No. 321 Richmond Avenue in Port Richmond.

ANGELO B. ZARI—A man whose contributions to architecture in the United States have been more than usual is Angelo B. Zari, a resident of Staten Island. Although he is a native of Italy, he came to America while comparatively young and for a

number of years has lived in Tompkinsville. In the course of his career he has lived throughout the South and East but regards Staten Island as his home. His work is seen in a large number of important buildings in New York City and throughout the United States and he has executed models for many more edifices.

Born in Italy, on April 30, 1873, he is one of several children of Peter and Settima (Giusti) Zari. He comes from a family of builders in his native land, an older brother having followed that profession throughout his life. As a youth, Mr. Zari attended the schools of his native district in Italy, after which he became a student at the University of Pisa. Here he studied civil and architectural engineering and was duly graduated with degrees in both subjects. In 1895 he came to America, and for a long period was associated with a number of sculptors who were doing important work in their various fields. Later, while associated with the firm of Lostis and Neuman, he supervised the modeling for the New York Public Library at Forty-second Street. After long and hard work, his talent attracted considerable notice among both his fellow-workers and the general public. At the beginning of 1917, in association with Ulysses A. Ricci, well known Italian-American sculptor of Manhattan, he established the firm of Ricci and Zari. Gradually they were given more and more important work, until they are now regarded as one of the foremost architectural modeling firms in the United States. Ricci and Zari specialize in designs for public buildings and although their efforts have been manifested principally in New York City, their work has extended to various large cities in the country. Models for the Hotel Pennsylvania, the Bowery Savings Bank on Forty-second Street; the Academy of Medicine, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and fifth Street; the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Pershing Square Building, the Graybar Building, the Olympic Hotel of Seattle, Washington, and several hotels of the Statler chain have been executed by Mr. Zari and his associate.

In addition to his affiliation with a number of technical and scientific organizations, Mr. Zari takes considerable part in the work of a number of Staten Island's organizations and holds membership in the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the Great Kills Yacht Club, the Mayflower Country Club and the Italian Rifle Club of New York. Marksmanship and hunting are undoubtedly his favorite sports. Travel, however, is probably his best-liked avocation, and to this extent he has made several long tours throughout this country and Canada.

Angelo B. Zari married in Italy, Adele Poggiali, a member of a well-known and respected family. After her death he took a second wife who is also of Italian extraction. The latter marriage occurred in Tompkinsville in 1914, to Evelyn Marchi who had resided in New York for a number of years. Mrs. Zari, although always busy with her home duties and the care of her children, finds time to be interested in local church activities and various affairs of a progressive and beneficial nature.

Mr. Zari is the father of five children. Like their father, they have undertaken frequent trips, some of which were to Europe. 1. Henry, the eldest, completed his grammar school studies, graduated from Notre Dame Academy and then became a student at Columbia University where he remained for several years. He now resides on Bayview Place, with

his wife, Nina Tornabene, and one son, Albert. His business association is with the Bowery and East River National Bank. 2. Alice, received her education at Notre Dame Convent and is a member of the Alumnae Association attached to this institution. She married on May 14, 1927, Joseph Anselmi, a business man of Stapleton and is the mother of one daughter, Mary E. 3. Elsie, who resides with her parents. 4. Ida and 5. Joan, both attending Notre Dame Convent.

THE HITCHCOCK FAMILY—For close to three centuries, embracing nine generations, the Hitchcock family has been seated in this country, where its representatives have participated freely in patriotic affairs, both of a military and civil nature. The branch to which this review refers has dwelled on Staten Island for more than a century and is related by marriage to several local long established families, among them being the Howard family, for which Howard Avenue is named.

According to family records based on English heraldic annals, the surname, Hitchcock, means "Little Richard." Hence it is a certainty that representatives resided in England for numerous generations before their arrival in America. The progenitor in our country was Matthias Hitchcock, who landed in Boston, Massachusetts, in May, 1635, being twenty-five years of age at the time. Arriving on the bark, "Susan and Ellen," he is believed to have come from his home in Wiltshire, England. Matthias first located in Watertown, Massachusetts, but later removed to East Haven, Connecticut, where he was joined by his brothers, Luke and Edward, in 1644. He was a planter and landowner near New Haven. He died November 16, 1669, and was survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and four children: Eliakim, Nathaniel, John and Elizabeth.

Eliakim married on November 4, 1666, Sarah Merrick of Springfield, Massachusetts, born in 1643. She was a daughter of Thomas Merrick, who came from Wales to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630, but afterwards settled in Springfield. Eliakim's children were John, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas, Samuel, Matthias, Eliakim, John and Joseph.

Of these, Joseph was born July 23, 1686, in East Haven. He purchased land in Norwalk as early as 1710 and continued to acquire property there until his demise. A devout churchman, he made liberal donations both to church and public causes. His first wife, Rebecca, died in 1750 and he married (second) Jane, who survived his death in 1758. Their children were: Joseph, Jr., John, Samuel and Sarah.

Joseph, Jr., representing the fourth generation, resided in Norwalk. He was prominent in church affairs there from 1738 to 1760; purchased thirty-three acres of land and married Hannah Marvin, eldest daughter of John Marvin, Sr. She was born December 4, 1722. By this union there were four children: Daniel, Amos, Stephen and Hannah.

Of these, Stephen's birth occurred October 17, 1745, and he married in 1770, Mary Mann. He served in the Revolutionary War. His will dated November 3, 1815, mentions the following children: Edward, Daniel M., William, Hannah, Martha, and Maria, all born in New York.

Daniel Marvin Hitchcock, born February 2, 1778, became an army surgeon in the War of 1812. After removing to New York, he first became a resident physician there but later was appointed to the marine hospital, Staten Island. He was successful in the treatment of yellow fever, ship fever, coast fever and

small pox. His first wife, Ann Griswold, died April 16, 1801, aged twenty-three, and he married (second), on February 26, 1836, Mrs. Sarah Van Roosevelt. Their children follow: Gannetta, who married the Rev. John Grigg, died December 15, 1857, in New York; Ann Griswold; Catherine; Sarah; Sarah V., became the wife of Peter William Roff and died September 29, 1859, aged forty-two, and Daniel Roosevelt Hitchcock.

Daniel Roosevelt Hitchcock's birth occurred August 15, 1811, in New York, where in subsequent years he entered the real estate and insurance business. His education had been acquired mainly on Long Island. He married on April 22, 1833, Mary Anne Howard, daughter of Major George Howard of Staten Island and Sarah (Trumbull) Howard, native of Windsor, Connecticut. In this connection and from the viewpoint of Staten Island history, it is well to relate briefly the importance of Major Howard, once in command of Governor's Island and one of our eminent citizens of the past.

As told in the volume, "Howard Avenue and Grymes Hill," by Gilbert S. Hine, Major Howard purchased about 1830 forty-two acres, which included all land between Eddy and Louis streets, a strip along the north side of the latter and the present Hillard, Bruinier, Martin and Stirn properties. He retained a portion of this property for a home, cutting up the remainder into small lots. Later, in 1836 he deeded to Madame Grymes, "property lying on the west side of Howard Avenue." Thus Howard Avenue, one of Staten Island's picturesque thoroughfares, became an established fact. The Howard residence was later sold to John Anthon.

According to Hitchcock family records, Daniel Roosevelt Hitchcock and his wife were received into the Reformed Dutch Church at Tompkinsville, September 2, 1832. Three years later Mr. Hitchcock became a deacon and subsequently he was appointed an elder. His wife's death came on September 2, 1875, and she is buried in Silver Mount Cemetery. He married (second), on December 27, 1886, Julia Trumbull Howard, sister of his first wife and widow of Dr. James Harcourt. She died October 18, 1889, aged seventy-eight. Her husband's passing came March 31, 1891 at Chippewa, Castleton Heights, in the old village of Edgewater, burial also taking place in Silver Mount Cemetery.

Through his first marriage, Mr. Hitchcock's children were twelve in number: Howard, died in infancy; Daniel, passed away at the age of forty-five; George Howard; James Roosevelt, who became a colonel of the 9th Regiment, New York State National Guard, died April 12, 1878, while aiding in the suppression of the railroad riots at Albany; William Boker, of further mention; John Ernest; Mary Howard, died in August, 1878, aged twenty-nine; Annie Howard, passed away September 24, 1883, aged thirty-three; Jacob Wood; Julia Adelaide, died October 6, 1918, and Eugenia Amanda.

William Boker Hitchcock, of the eighth generation, was born April 6, 1844, died February 22, 1915. After attending Miss Kellogg's private school in Tompkinsville he entered his father's insurance and real estate office situated at No. 52 Broadway, Manhattan, headquarters of the firm for many years. Ultimately he assumed control of the business, his father having died, and he managed it successfully for the remainder of his life. His marriage took place April 13, 1867, to Annie P. Valentine, born August 17, 1848, died December 17, 1918. Their children were William Valen-



Joseph J. Rossi



Helene Doleman Rossi

tine, Edward Parker and Harriet Louise. Mr. Hitchcock was essentially deeply devoted to his family and to his friends. He cared little for fraternal affiliations, though he assisted local public programs of importance. Both he and his wife are buried in Silver Mount Cemetery.

1. William Valentine Hitchcock, their eldest child, through whose interest this review is inserted in this work, was born July 23, 1870. He received his education in the local public schools and Staten Island Academy. Entering the employ of Louis De Jonge and Company in 1887, he has continued this association up to the present time. His post is that of manager of the department of leather and bookbinders' supplies. Outside of his business duties Mr. Hitchcock is perhaps most interested in outdoor sports, particularly yachting. The Staten Island Yacht Club numbers him among its members. He married, on September 1, 1920, Mary Emma Church, of Brooklyn, New York. Her passing came on October 11, 1928.

2. Edward Parker Hitchcock, who was born August 28, 1872, resides in Chicago, Illinois, is identified there with the Home Insurance Company, married Kate Cameron of Louisville, Kentucky and they have a daughter and a son: Katherine and Cameron. Katherine married Walter Jaenicke of Chicago and is the mother of a son, Edward, Jr. Cameron is a student at Northwestern University.

3. Harriet Louise Hitchcock was born August 1, 1874, now resides at St. George, Staten Island.

REV. LOUIS RICCIO—In ministering to the religious needs of Staten Island's people, particularly those of Italian nationality, the Rev. Louis Riccio, formerly of West New Brighton and now of New York, performed a noble work. He entered this field of missionary endeavor here in 1913. Father Riccio had been active on the Island since 1911, and was therefore well acquainted with his community when he set forth to establish missions and stations and engage in the many activities which such important tasks demanded of him. Under his care and direction a number of new parishes had been created and handsome church buildings were erected which are an addition to their localities. The spiritual welfare of the Italian communities of the West Shore were also attended to consequently by him.

Father Riccio was born in Italy but received his early education up to ten in the schools of the United States then of his native land, completing his elementary, grammar and collegiate courses there, after which he returned to the United States and entered Dunwoodie Seminary, New York. There he finished his preparations for holy orders, being ordained to the priesthood in 1907. He was at once appointed assistant to his first parish and later served as assistant in various parishes throughout this diocese, coming to Staten Island in 1911 as assistant to Father McClure of the Immaculate Conception Church at Stapleton, where he remained for two years. In 1913 Father Riccio was appointed by Cardinal Farley to take charge of the church work among the residents of Italian birth or parentage, and he accordingly founded his first church in that year, this being the beautiful edifice erected and known as Our Lady of Mount Carmel, from which proceeded all successive churches and parishes. The same year, Father Riccio extended his activities to Graniteville and Tompkinsville, at first having a territory about six or seven miles square. It was his practice to establish a parish and found a church and after each had grown to show sufficient

strength, he would then turn the pastorate over to the appointed rector and proceed to new fields of endeavor. In 1914 he founded St. Michael's Church at Mariners' Harbor, and next the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption at New Brighton, which later absorbed the church and parish previously organized at Tompkinsville. The Church of Our Lady of Pity still continues at Graniteville. In 1920 he founded St. Rita's Church on Bradley Avenue near Seaview Hospital, and in 1922, established the church of St. Roche on Richmond Avenue, in what was then old Quarry Hill, now Port Richmond. Continuing his work, he steadily accomplished new and admirable achievements and 1923 saw the foundation of St. Nicholas' Church at Sunnyside, West New Brighton, while in 1924 St. Benedict's Church was started on State Street, West New Brighton. His latest parish to be formed is that of Christ The King, in 1928, located on Park Avenue, Port Richmond. Throughout the entire length and breadth of the Island, Father Riccio's splendid works are known and appreciated, while in civic affairs he is esteemed for his deep and constructive interest always exercised on behalf of Staten Island welfare. He is a citizen of whom this community is proud, being respected and admired by everyone, regardless of class, creed or color.

Of recent date, Father Riccio was transferred to St. Lucy's parish on East 104th Street, New York.

JOSEPH J. PEROSI—One of the best known electrical equipment firms along the North Shore of Staten Island is that of J. J. Perosi and Brother, whose headquarters are in Port Richmond. Joseph J. Perosi, head of the firm, experienced a thorough business training before establishing his business in 1926. He is active in local civic and fraternal affairs, and was one of the founders of Slosson Post of the American Legion.

Mr. Perosi comes of a family of Italian descent, of Compagna, Italy. His father, John Perosi, who was born and reared to young manhood in that district, came to the United States in 1884 and located in New York City. In time he entered the wholesale ice business in the Yorkville section and somewhat later became the owner of apartment houses in that part of Manhattan and in the Bronx. He married Marie Mandia, of Terra Nova, Italy, and his death occurred in New York in September, 1905. Mrs. Perosi, who survives him, resides with her son, Victor, in Port Richmond.

John and Marie (Mandia) Perosi were the parents of five children, three of whom are living. They are: Victor, mentioned above, who is a general building contractor; Frank, associated in business with his brother, Joseph J., of whom this review relates.

The last-named son was born in New York on October 1, 1896, and obtained his preliminary education, first, in a Manhattan public school and later in the grammar schools of Staten Island. He then took a general business course at Brandon-Stevens Institute, which was followed by special studies in accountancy at Pace Institute, attached to New York University. Becoming connected as an office boy with Carr Brothers, an exporting firm, he soon gained a practical knowledge of that trade and in 1917 was appointed to a cashier's post.

Mr. Perosi entered the service of the United States Navy in June, 1918, during the participation of our country in the World War. He was stationed successively at Pelham, New York; Peekskill

on-the-Hudson and Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and was mustered out of the service on December 24, 1918. Upon returning to Staten Island, he became one of a group of veterans interested in the forming of an American Legion post which would embrace the entire St. George and New Brighton sections and part of Tompkinsville. Thus Slosson Post of the American Legion was organized and headquarters were found on Stuyvesant Place next to the Public Museum. Mr. Perosi served as commander of the post in 1929.

After his discharge in the spring of 1919 he became associated in the importing and exporting business with Helmuth F. Kegel and William W. Sullivan. The firm name was that of Kegel, Sullivan and Perosi, with headquarters at No. 165 Broadway, New York. Retiring as an active member of that concern in 1921, Mr. Perosi was designated eastern representative for the Welded Steel Barrel Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, his office still being maintained at 165 Broadway. For the next five years he continued in that capacity.

The year 1926 marked the founding of the firm of J. J. Perosi and Brother, electrical contractors, Mr. Perosi being joined in this enterprise by his brother, Frank. Their first shop was maintained on Morningstar Road, Elm Park, until December, 1929, when they removed to more commodious quarters at 273 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, their present location. Mr. Perosi and his brother handle virtually every kind of electrical equipment on a retail basis, and their business is now an extensive one. During the past three years the scope of their trade has been gradually enlarged, not only in a territorial sense but from the viewpoint of quantity output and good will.

Mr. Perosi is identified with a number of local societies, principally those of a business, civic and fraternal nature. He was one of the founders and first Regent of Mariners' Harbor Council, the Royal Arcanum, and is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, Assumption Council. The local Rotary Club numbers him among its staunchest members and supporters and his assistance in works of a charitable character has been of long standing.

Joseph J. Perosi's marriage took place on April 29, 1922, in New York City, to Maude Orleman, of Washington, District of Columbia, daughter of Louis H. and Jessie M. (Murphy) Orleman, both of whom are deceased.

Mrs. Perosi's grandfather, Colonel L. H. Orleman, fought in the Indian wars and in the Civil War. He was detailed to survey and declare original boundaries of Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and was a long time friend of "Buffalo Bill" Cody. For some years he served as commandant of the Raleigh North Carolina Institute and of Peekskill Military Academy. Later he became principal of the latter institution and held that post until his health failed.

His son, Louis H. Orleman, was born in Florida but received his law degree from Georgetown University at Washington, District of Columbia. He then engaged in the practice of his profession but subsequently became a major and associate principal of Peekskill Military Academy, where he remained until a few months before his death in New York City in 1905. Following his demise his daughter, Mrs. Perosi, took residence with her aunt, Dr. Daisy M. (Orleman) Robinson.

Dr. Robinson has a Master of Arts degree in ad-

dition to her medical diploma, which was granted her by Columbia University. She was decorated with the Gold Medal of Science; is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine and was one of the founders of the Dermatological Society of the Academy of Medicine. She was surgeon overseas during the World War and was made the recipient of the Gold Medal of Epidemics and palms of the Beaux Arts. She once served as secretary of the Westchester County Medical Society and is now acting surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia. Her husband, Dr. Andrew R. Robinson, was one of the founders of the Polyclinic Hospital in Manhattan. Her sister, Dr. Violette (Orleman) Smith Bergere, earned her medical degree in Montpelier, France, and her Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Munich, Germany. During the World War she was at first a surgeon with the French Army and later was associated in a medical capacity with the American Red Cross. She received many decorations, the two more important being: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and the Virtute Militari of Poland. Dr. Bergere was associate director of the Polish White Cross whose director was Helena Paderewski, wife of the celebrated pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski. She accompanied Paderewski, who at the time was Premier of Poland, on the presidential train from Paris to Warsaw. The party visited the plebescite districts, which afterward became part of Poland. Dr. Bergere was also on the armored train "Wilk" during the struggle between the Republics of Poland and the Soviet Republic.

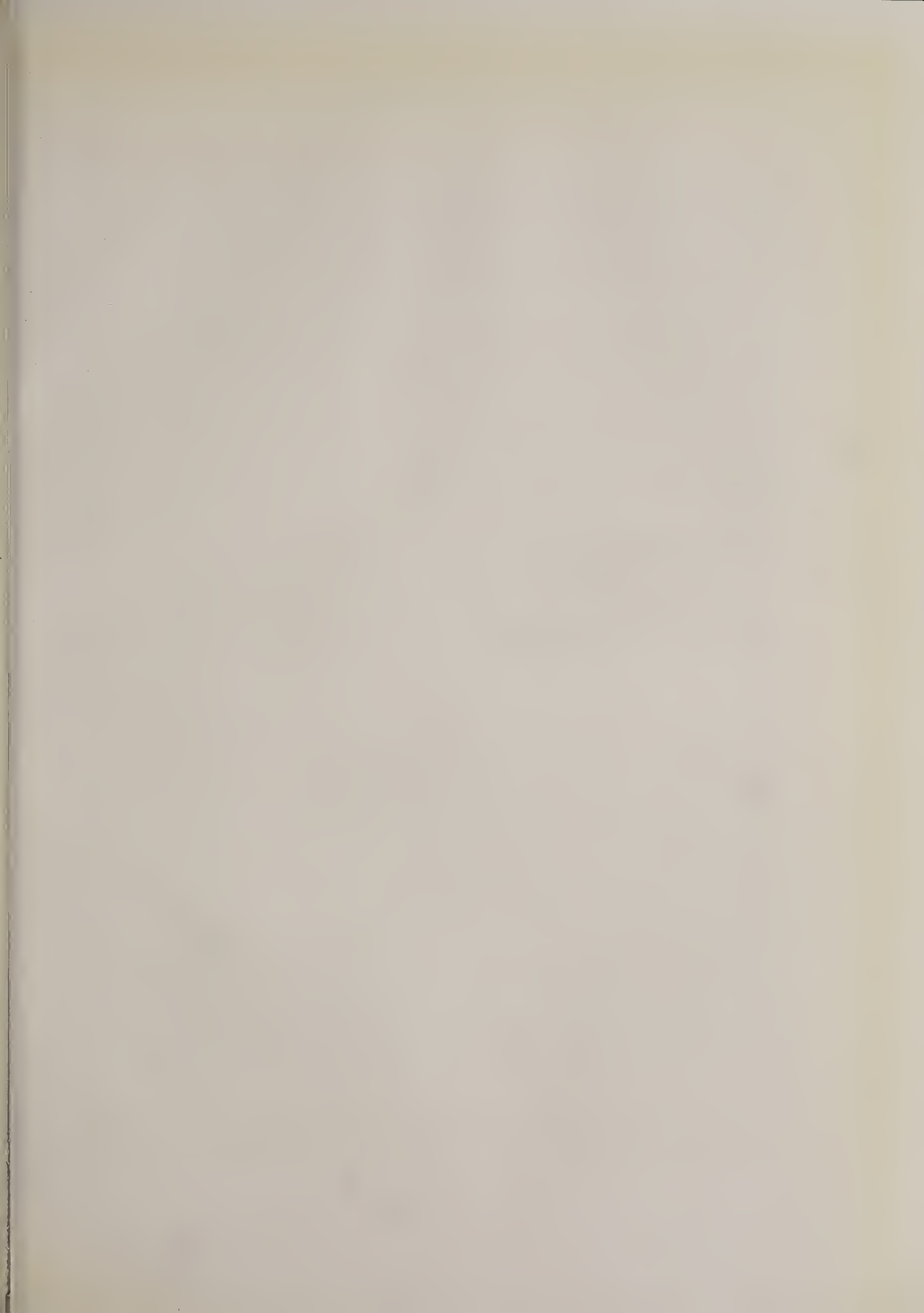
Mrs. Perosi's grandmother, Mrs. L. H. Orleman, came from Germany and settled in Louisiana.

Mrs. Perosi was born in Washington, District of Columbia, and spent her childhood days in Villa Maria, a convent situated in Montreal, Canada. Later her student activities were transferred to Notre Dame Convent on Grymes Hill, Staten Island. In 1918 she was graduated from the latter, receiving her convent diploma and likewise a diploma from the State Board of Regents in New York. She and her sister, Mrs. T. B. Nolan (*née* Mabelle Orleman), who also spent her school days in Villa Maria, Montreal, Canada, and subsequently was graduated from Notre Dame, were the first two women from Notre Dame to receive State Board Regents' diplomas. Mrs. Nolan then matriculated at Smith College, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1922 *cum laude*.

JOHN A. FESSLER—A varied experience in work of a horticultural nature on State Island and elsewhere has been gained by Mr. Fessler. He is a native of the Island, and with the exception of a brief period spent in the southern part of the country, has always resided in these parts.

Mr. Fessler was born November 4, 1893, on Evergreen Avenue, Dongan Hills, his parents being Joseph J. and Rose G. (Schuster) Fessler of that place. The elder Fessler was born in Switzerland, was educated there, and spent the early part of his life in that country before coming to the United States more than forty years ago. He engaged in the contracting business on Staten Island before his death, which occurred in November, 1923. He was buried in Moravian Cemetery. Mrs. Fessler is still living.

John A. Fessler, their son, was one of a family of





Marie Alice Bush Kennedy,

nine children. As a boy he attended Public School No. 11 in Dongan Hills and after receiving his education became employed in the sign business in New Dorp. Following a two-year period of work in which he made and painted signs used for advertising purposes, he left that job for a position as a greenskeeper at the Richmond County Country Club. While there he acquired skill as a golfer and at length was appointed assistant professional at the club.

Mr. Fessler remained in this capacity for ten years after which he served as general manager of the Staten Island Tennis and Cricket Club located at Livingston. Two years later found him removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was employed as golf professional at the Charleston Country Club. During these years he naturally learned and studied all work pertaining to landscape gardening and horticultural work. In this respect, his labor at the Richmond County Country Club was productive of unusual results in the taking care of greens, fairways, shrubs and trees. In addition to these efforts he at one time designed and constructed tennis courts and putting greens for a large number of country clubs.

Mr. Fessler next became general manager of the Dongan Hills Nurseries, Richmond Road, Dongan Hills. In that capacity he rendered architectural advice and became thoroughly qualified for the execution of several commissions assigned him.

John A. Fessler married, on April 2, 1923, Emily Landskron of this borough. Mr. and Mrs. Fessler have one child, John A., born April 21, 1924.

JOHN J. CARLIN—To the people of this community in which he spent nearly half a century, the name of John J. Carlin will evoke a very vivid memory of a truly benevolent citizen. He moved among his contemporaries with a quiet efficiency inspiring confidence, a genial simplicity and jovial presence winning affection and with an integrity and stern sense of justice meriting admiration.

His father, John Carlin, prominent as a New York contractor and pioneer of apartment house construction in the Bronx, married Mary O'Brien. Both were of substantial Irish ancestry. On May 13, 1880, they became the parents of John J. Carlin, in Manhattan. After acquiring a liberal education in the public schools of his community, the younger Carlin found a greater scope for learning in his early contact with the world and by prudently applying himself he emerged with an equipment of experience that was to prove his greatest asset in life. Following his association with various business enterprises, he became claim agent for the Richmond Light and Railroad Company and the affiliated Staten Island and New Jersey Ferry Company, which office he occupied for fifteen years. Faithfully he safeguarded the interests of his companies and, as well, rendered satisfaction to all presenting legitimate claims upon his corporations. In point of service he was the oldest claim agent on the Island and during his long and active career, brought to a close by his death, he was proffered many personal and substantial friendships. The sphere of his interests, extending into church, civic and fraternal activities, was widespread. In an executive capacity, he was a leading figure for both St. Vincent's and the Staten Island hospitals, acting as chairman of the speakers' committee which raised a large sum of money for the upkeep of the latter institution. Mr. Carlin centered great interest and enthusiasm in the affairs of St. Peter's parish, New Brighton, and was past president of St. Peter's Cath-

olic Club. He was organizer and past president of the Lions Club, also served as president of the employees organization of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company and as a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. He was actively associated with the Staten Island Lodge No. 841, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, a past Grand Knight of Richmond Council, Knights of Columbus, and a former captain of the Degree Team of Corrigan Council, Knights of Columbus. Eight years ago, Mr. Carlin extended his interests to the field of athletics, serving as manager of the St. Peter's team in the Staten Island Baseball League, a semi-professional organization, and in this capacity he was a member of the League's board of directors. Politically, Mr. Carlin was of the Democratic persuasion and he played an active part in bringing about the appointment of Hon. William T. Fetherston to the office of city magistrate.

John J. Carlin married, in New York, Helen Mae, daughter of John and Mary (Maher) Grover, of Dover, New Jersey. Their son, John J. Carlin, Jr., is associated with the Staten Island Edison Corporation.

On May 27, 1930, the passing of the senior Carlin occurred, following some months of feeble health. His funeral services were held from St. Peter's Church in New Brighton, conducted by his close friend, the late Monsignor Charles A. Cassidy. He was survived by his widow and son, a sister, Katherine, and a brother, William Carlin.

MRS. MARIE ALICE (BUSH) KENNEDY AND ALLIED FAMILIES—This review, which is of a genealogical and biographical character, is concerned with the ancestry of Mrs. Marie Alice (Bush) Kennedy of New Brighton. In it is contained an account of the following families: Bush, Van Name, Housman, Bodine, Vroome, Burbank, Holmes, Klopp and Banta, all of whom were seated in America in Colonial times.

Mrs. Marie Alice (Bush) Kennedy was born in the Bush homestead situated on the waterside of Richmond Terrace, at the foot of Water Street, West New Brighton. Her father, Captain William Bush, was also born in that house, the property having been owned by the Bush family for more than eighty years. Their boundary line ran to tide-water. After gaining their riparian rights they sold the homestead to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad which established there the West Brighton freight station.

Mrs. Kennedy was graduated from the Brockport Normal College in 1877 and then taught in the public school at Port Richmond. She resigned her position in 1880, coincident with her marriage to T. Livingstone Kennedy. Having always lived on Staten Island Mrs. Kennedy is deeply appreciative of its natural beauty and proud that she can trace back, through ten generations, to ancestors who settled here in Colonial days and have left records that should serve as an inspiration to those following them. Mrs. Kennedy enjoys the distinction of tracing every family line to Colonial forebears, as all ancestors were seated in this country before the Revolution.

For many years Mrs. Kennedy's chief solicitude was for her large family, of which there are six sons and two daughters. (For details concerning them, see pages 27 and 28, Vol. III of this history). As her family cares lessened, however, she began to participate in patriotic and civic affairs on the Island. She organized in 1910 Richmond County Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and formed a committee to go to Albany in an endeavor to pass a bill authorizing the State to purchase the old Billopp house at Tottenville and transform it into a patriotic shrine and historic museum. Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, then Governor of New York, was sympathetic toward the committee's plan but maintained that the State's finances were too scant to allow the creation of such a project at that time. The bill, however, passed the State Assembly but its failure in the Senate precluded its adoption as a law.

Mrs. Kennedy served as president of the Staten Island Diet Kitchen for ten years. During that time she reorganized the association itself, effectively cutting out all overhead expense so that every dollar contributed would purchase milk for the needy. She was twice president of the Fortnightly Club, is a member of the Citizens' Union, the Huguenot Society of America, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences; and is a director of the Staten Island Historical Society, the Conference House Association and the Huguenot Memorial Association.

(The Bush Line).

Mrs. Kennedy's direct paternal line of descent, as related previously, is traced through members of the Bush family, who were of English origin. The first to come to America was John Bush, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Kennedy. He left England with General Amherst in 1758 and on September 12, 1759, took part in the battle on the Plains of Abraham near Quebec. That conflict, which proved the decisive battle of the French and Indian War, marked the defeat of the French under Montcalm by the English under General Wolfe. The latter was killed in combat.

In August, 1761, the English troops found themselves on Staten Island. They were encamped in New Dorp for three months and while there General Amherst was invested with the Order of the Bath, the ceremony taking place on August 28th. Though nearly all the troops left Staten Island for England on November 15th, John Bush remained on Staten Island and identified himself with Staten Island colonial soldiers who had aided their mother country during the war. They were fifty-five in number. John Bush never left the country but settled here, married and undoubtedly built the little stone house on Cherry Lane (now Forest Avenue) that is still standing.

John Bush served the Colonial cause in the Revolutionary War and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was an ardent Episcopalian, having been a member of St. Andrew's Church and is buried in the churchyard there. Four of his children (there were five or six altogether) were as follows: Mary, who married a Parker; Catherine, who became the wife of Henry Drisler; Joseph and William.

William Bush married Nancy Van Name and they lived in later years in the little stone homestead. They had three children: John, Frances and Maria.

John Bush was born August 3, 1805, but at the age of five he was left an orphan. He went to live with his father's sister, Catherine Bush Drisler, who brought him up along with her two sons. While young they all attended the same school, though later the two Drisler boys, the Rev. John Drisler and Professor Henry Drisler, attended college. John Bush succeeded to the business founded by his uncle, Henry Drisler, that of the first and only bakery on the Island at that time. That establishment was sit-

uated in Tompkinsville opposite the southwest side of the present park, near the site of the old watering place.

John Bush married Mary Ann Van Name on June 27, 1828. Shortly thereafter John Bush acquired the property on Richmond Terrace (then Shore Road) at the foot of Water Street. Thereupon Mr. Bush developed a large comprehensive plant, having stables, horses, wagons and the most modern equipment for his business. Soon he established routes throughout Staten Island. Madam Grimes was a special patron and Sailors Snug Harbor a very profitable one.

Mrs. Mary Ann (Van Name) Bush was the daughter of Captain John and Johanna (Housman) Van Name, both of long-established families. The Van Names were first represented in America in 1662 by Jochem Engelbert Van Namen, who arrived that year on the ship, "Hope." He came to Staten Island about 1682.

(The Housman Family).

The Housman family was seated on Staten Island before Revolutionary days. Johanna (Housman) Van Name's father, John Housman, was a distinguished Island resident. From the close of the Revolution to his death he served in several official capacities, being for many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; was member of the Assembly in 1804; surrogate in 1809 and supervisor repeatedly (Morris "History of Staten Island"). Judge Housman's father owned a large farm in Castleton. His house, still standing, is situated near the brook which furnished household water until a well was finally dug. The well is in fine condition at present. The tea water was obtained from a boiling spring situated in what was formerly called Prohibition Park. Part of the house was demolished in 1878, but what remains is in a good state of preservation.

It was there during the Revolution that Judge Housman's father was once tortured. A band of marauders, knowing that he had sold cattle and had acquired thereby a goodly sum, presented themselves at his home and demanded the money. He refused and would not tell them where the money was hidden. They then tortured him, burning the soles of his feet, the palms of his hands and various parts of his body. This availed them nothing and they left. Despite the medical assistance of his family the old gentleman passed away a short time later, but not before he had told them where the money was hidden. They found its hiding place and after taking down a portion of the wall they placed the tin box containing the money in the wall and cemented it as before. Early in the nineteenth century, when general confidence in banks was restored, they tore down the wall and recovered the gold and silver. The amount was two to three hundred dollars short of the original amount, due to undermining of the wall by rats. The Housman estate contained practically the whole of what is now known as Westerleigh.

(The Bodine Line).

Judge Housman's wife, Anne Bodine, was a daughter of John Bodine, who owned a farm afterward purchased from the family for the city farm colony. John Bodine was a descendant of Jean Bodine, man of letters and distinguished philosopher, born in Angiers in 1530, died in 1596. According to Encyclopedia Britannica: "His learning, genial disposition and conversational powers recommended him to Henry the Third, and his brother, the Duke of Alencon. To the duke he owed several important prefer-



John Bush

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ments. In 1581 he accompanied his patron as secretary when that prince came to England to seek the hand of Queen Elizabeth. Henry the Third, appointed him to the office of king's attorney at Laon in 1576. That was the most eventful year of his life, being that in which he married, performed his most brilliant services to his country and completed his greatest literary work, "*Les Six Livres de la Republique.*"

The eldest child of John and Mary Ann (Van Name) Bush was Captain William Bush, born June 19, 1830. He took as his wife Sarah Barton Vroome.

(The Vroome Family).

Sarah Barton Vroome was the daughter of Abraham Burbank Vroome and Anna Barbara Klapp or Clapp. The Vroome family is of Dutch descent. The first bearing that name to come to this country settled in New Jersey. Former Governor Vroome of New Jersey and Christian Vroome of Staten Island sprang from the same ancestor. Abraham Burbank Vroome was the grandson of this Christian Vroome, who had settled on a plantation along Staten Island Sound nearly opposite Elizabethport, New Jersey, at a point designated as Vroome's Creek. Christian Vroome's son, Henry, married the daughter of Abraham Burbank, and their son, Abraham Burbank Vroome, was brought up by his grandfather Burbank, on his Dongan Hills estate. The estate had been left, by will, to Abraham Burbank by his grandfather, Samuel Holmes, who at the time of his death, owned the entire Dongan Hills property. This old estate of Abraham Burbank has now been purchased by the Staten Island Academy for its future home.

(The Holmes Family).

The Holmes family had come from England, being first represented in America by the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts (Holmes Genealogy).

(Klopp and Banta Families).

When Abraham Burbank Vroome married Anna Barbara Klopp, he returned to the old homestead on the Sound. His wife, Anna Barbara Klopp, was the daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Banta) Klopp, who had married at the close of the Revolution. The Banta family then resided in New York, (Banta Genealogy), Rebecca's father being a man of position and influence. He decreed in his will that both Rebecca and her sister should each be given a young colored slave girl to wait on them before the division of the property. At that time the British had possession of the city. Henry Klopp and Rebecca Banta met, fell in love and against the wishes of her father, were married at the Revolution's close.

Henry Klopp had come from Hesse Cassel, bearing the name of an honored and titled family, the Von Klopferhausens. During the Revolution, when George III was gathering an army, he called on that little country (Hesse Cassel) for a certain number of troops. As Henry Von Klopferhausen was then receiving his military training, which was compulsory he and his entire military class were dispatched to England and later sent to America to assist the British cause. Men in high military authority have criticized such ruthless and high-handed methods.

Following their marriage Henry and Rebecca Klopp settled on Staten Island. Henry was a man of fine character and unusual business ability. He established a large general merchandise store in

Graniteville and built a splendid home near it, which stands today.

Rebecca (Banta) Klopp received a goodly portion of her father's fortune. When her husband died in 1799 she was considered wealthy but a forged will took away from her and her children the whole property. Some years afterward a family purse was gotten together and one of the sons, Henry, sailed for his father's home land, to press claims upon the estate. A storm at sea resulted in his death and no further attempts to claim the estate were ever made.

Returning again to Captain William and Sarah Barton (Vroome) Bush, we find that they had six children: Fannie Maria, Anna Barbara, Marie Alice, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Everett and William, of whom only two are living. William Bush resides in Portland, Maine. Marie Alice Bush became Mrs. T. Livingstone Kennedy of New Brighton, Staten Island, the subject of this sketch.

M. H. SCOTTI—For some years, due to the development of Staten Island as a residential and industrial center, one of the Nation's largest food manufacturing concerns has regarded the Island as an important territory. At present M. H. Scotti, a native of Brooklyn, acts as local manager for the National Biscuit Company. He has acquired wide experience, having been associated with that company for several years. His residence on Staten Island has been productive of a genuine and helpful interest in local affairs.

Mr. Scotti was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 13, 1902, the son of Leonard and Theresa (Tortora) Scotti, both of whom are living. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Union City, New Jersey, and entered the public schools of that city. Upon the completion of his studies he determined, before engaging in a pursuit of a business or profession, to literally "see the country." Driving his automobile, he traveled through the majority of the states, making friends in all parts of the Union and becoming at the same time a keen judge of human nature. His desire to discover new spots of interest, to visit historic places and to study industry and commerce in our greater southern, midwestern and far western cities, was fulfilled.

After completing his tour Mr. Scotti returned to Union City and prepared to enter the business field. He investigated various manufacturing enterprises, many of them companies of nation-wide reputation, and ultimately sought employment with the National Biscuit Company. He entered the service of that company and was sent to their New York headquarters in order to become familiar with the business. In a year's time he was designated a special salesman throughout the New England section.

This experience gave him ample training and at the same time full appreciation of the tremendous volume of business done by the National Biscuit Company. He was then dispatched to the company's plant at Union City, there to act as assistant manager. Subsequent years found him in charge of the territory about Asbury Park, New Jersey, and later the district encompassing the Oranges in New Jersey. Ultimately, in view of the rapid general advancement he had made and his substantial progress as a sales manager for the company, Mr. Scotti was sent to Staten Island to develop trade in one of the fastest-growing communities in the Metropolitan section. He was given entire charge of Staten Island and offices were opened

on Lafayette Avenue, near Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.

While on Staten Island Mr. Scotti has labored long and steadfastly. He has been manifestly successful in his business endeavors here and has been aided materially by warm coöperation on the part of local merchants and residents. On the other hand Mr. Scotti has evinced a genuine friendliness, a civic understanding and a desire to render competent service, all of which have combined to make him a valued resident of Staten Island. It is his wish to remain here for a number of years, for here he has found hospitality and friendliness.

In addition to being entrusted by the National Biscuit Company with such an important territory as Staten Island, Mr. Scotti received further commendation for his work. In recognition of having produced the outstanding business gain for his company (in the United States) in 1931 he was presented with a gold watch by the vice-president of the concern. He hopes to duplicate the feat next year.

In an editorial written by Mr. Scotti for "The Staten Island Advance" he comments on Staten Island as he sees it, of its natural advantages and its hopes for the future. He says in part:

My experience in more than half the states of the Union has convinced me that enthusiasm for Richmond's future cannot overshoot the mark. The trouble in the past has been too much conservatism, which has prevented the name of Staten Island from becoming familiar throughout the country. For example, the average resident of Ohio can locate San Diego immediately, but his best guess about Staten Island would probably be that it is part of New Jersey.

The Nation's manufacturers prefer sites that mean something. A city's splendid opportunities are generally ignored unless the name is known. Quick to realize the commercial value of broadcasting a name, such cities as Baltimore, Dallas, Seattle and San Diego have spent thousands in national advertising of their advantages. The State of California has informed every literate person in the country of the magnificence of its climate and the wonders of its scenery. The result has been that hundreds of thousands have streamed into the Golden West from eastern states.

Once an important industry is brought to a town it helps to spread the news of that town's existence. Not so many years ago Niagara Falls was a waterfall; today it is a city famous as the home of a nationally-known breakfast food.

Staten Island is proud of being the garden spot of New York City. If this local pride were expanded into a national reputation, the missing link in the chain of advantages that will promote large-scale industries here would be supplied. Staten Island has everything but a well-known name. It has a railroad connection, piers, highway bridges, ferries, a population of home-owners, room for factories on the West Shore and room for homes on the South Shore and in the interior.

As the depression lifts its long siege, large manufacturing concerns will make plans for strengthening their production systems. Adversity has taught them many lessons about plant locations and distribution methods. They should be given the chance to consider Staten Island's name, along with the rest.

Mr. Scotti is a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, is identified with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and his favorite sport is golf. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM CHARLES BAKER—During his residence on Staten Island, William C. Baker, formerly of Port Richmond, was recognized as an estimable and progressive citizen. For several years he served as general manager of the Staten Island plant of the American Burtonizing Company. Mr. Baker is now a resident of Jersey City.

He was born in Port Richmond on July 31, 1892, a son of Ernest and Bianca (Hartwig) Baeucker,

both of whom are now deceased. The family name was Baeucker, but William C. had his name changed in later years to Baker. His father, Ernest Baeucker, was connected with the Lighthouse Department at St. George for many years, and was well known and liked on Staten Island. Before he came to the United States he served in the German Army, having been born in Germany. His wife was a native of New York City.

William C. Baker was early educated in the public schools and was subsequently graduated from Curtis High School in New Brighton. His first business association was with the Hanover National Bank in New York, where he remained for nearly six years. At the end of that period he went with the K. C. Manufacturing Company. During the latter part of 1917, after the United States entered the World War, he joined the United States Army, becoming a member of Company E, of the 131st Regiment, attached to the 33d Division. After first being assigned to Camp Upton he sailed overseas to France, served in the Verdun sector on the Meuse, and altogether remained there for a period of nine months.

Then, at the conclusion of the war, he first took a much-needed vacation and after a time became associated with the American Burtonizing Company and at length was designated general manager of their Staten Island plant, where he remained until 1929. Such a promotion was indicative of the splendid progress he had made.

In addition to his other activities on Staten Island, Mr. Baker took a lively interest in fraternal and social affairs in his home community. He is a member of the Masonic Order and a local post of the American Legion. Being thoroughly civic-minded he held himself ready at all times to support measures which he believed would promote improvement in conditions, business or otherwise, on Staten Island. His patriotism was attested by his loyal service to his country in the great war. Mr. Baker's favorite hobbies, in which he indulges to a considerable extent when opportunity offers, are hunting and fishing.

He married Viola Hall and they removed from their local residence at No. 125 Lake Avenue, Port Richmond, to No. 44 Neptune Avenue, Jersey City.

FRANK A. PAVIS—A resident of New Brighton, though born in Manhattan, Frank A. Pavis holds a responsible position in association with the firm of Lee, Higginson and Company at No. 37 Broad Street, Manhattan.

The birth of Mr. Pavis occurred November 30, 1898, his parents being Salvatore and Carmel (Martucci) Pavis. Of Italian descent, the elder Pavis was born in Florence, Italy, May 10, 1853, and received his early schooling in his native city. Being gifted with a love and appreciation of classical music and desirous of receiving a training in this direction he began a course of musical instruction in his homeland that extended to America in later years.

In or about the year 1861 the Pavis family left Italy for America, settling in New York City following their voyage across the ocean. After continuing his education in the public schools of the city until he was sixteen years of age, Salvatore Pavis returned to Italy and remained there for nearly ten years. He received special musical instruction and made rapid progress as a student. His marriage to Carmel Martucci also took place in that country after which, in



Frank A. Lavis

1871, he and his wife sailed to America and located in New York City.

By this time Salvatore Pavis had become so devoted to his musical study that he organized and trained a concert orchestra which traveled throughout the country for several years. After returning to New York, however, he became connected with the Department of Street Cleaning, holding the office of superintendent of this division until his retirement on a pension in 1913. His death occurred in New York in 1914; his widow now resides at the home of her son, Robert, in Great Kills.

Salvatore and Carmel (Martucci) Pavis had the following children in addition to Frank A., our subject: Robert, who engages in the insurance business in New York; John, the manager of a trucking business, who married Josephine Kenny; Victor, who is guardian clerk in the Surrogate's Court in Manhattan, married Blanche Preston and they are the parents of four children: Victor, Robert, Alice and George.

Frank A. Pavis received his early schooling in Public School 16, Manhattan. He then took a course in the High School of Commerce and after graduating from this institution entered the employ of Lee, Higginson and Company. Beginning his work as an office boy he steadily worked his way up through the accounting department to the position he now holds. He is in active charge of the accounting part of the syndicate department and also serves as assistant to the syndicate manager in connection with the offering of new issues.

In 1916 Mr. Pavis paid his first visit to Staten Island, coming here as a summer resident. He forthwith established a home here at No. 137 Nelson Avenue, Great Kills, and remained there until last year when he removed to a new residence, No. 29 Valencia Avenue, Randall Manor, New Brighton.

As a citizen of this borough Mr. Pavis is active in community affairs and in his fraternal affiliation is a member of Staten Island Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious persuasion he is of the Roman Catholic Church, has acted as chairman of the Catholic Charities Drive in Great Kills for several years and is connected with Greenwich Council, Knights of Columbus. Being fond of out-of-door recreations and athletics his other associations are with the Fox Hills Golf Club, the Downtown Athletic Club and the Richmond County Yacht Club. Within the latter organization he is one of the board of trustees and chairman of the tournament committee.

Frank A. Pavis married, on January 22, 1929, Alice Gertrude Duffy, daughter of Mrs. Margaret (Sullivan) Duffy, and they reside in New Brighton.

JAMES WILLIAM BANCKER—The history of Staten Island, together with that of its inhabitants, is not entirely a story of the permanent residence of an individual within its boundaries. But oftentimes, persons who were born here and later entered the business or professional world, which brought them into touch with an residence in, another part of the country, remember and revere the days they spent here, where they doubtless were instructed in much that was of lasting value to them. James W. Bancker, now a resident of Summit, New Jersey, spent a large portion of his earlier life on Staten Island. His review and those of his three brothers, William F., Arthur and Harry Bancker follow.

On both sides of his family, James W. Bancker is descended from a family of English extraction which

has been in America about a century. It is recorded that his grandfather, Francis Bancker, was a native of Tarrytown, New York, a man of splendid character and an influence in his community. After his marriage to Mary Johnson, which occurred sometime during the first half of the nineteenth century, they removed to West New Brighton, Staten Island, and here were born their six children: Edward, Mary, Stephen and Susan, all deceased; Jane, a resident of Long Island; and William Freeman, who now lives retired on Staten Island.

The latter, William F. Bancker was born in West New Brighton, January 29, 1850, and was educated in the local schools. Except for seven years spent in London, England, in the cooperage business, he has maintained his residence on Staten Island since the time of his birth. His activities, during his business career, were of a varied nature, as is evident from a study of our local directory. In 1882 he was described as "an operative," his residence being at No. 70 Barker Street, and in 1893 and 1897 he was listed as a "cooper."

His marriage took place in West New Brighton on October 31, 1874 to Lydia Alston, a native of England, who at the age of seven (in 1864) was brought to the United States by her parents, William and Elizabeth (Perkins) Alston.

To this union fourteen children were born: 1. Francis B. 2. James W., of this review. 3. William F. (2), whose sketch appears on the following page. 4. Robert G. 5. Alfred N. 6. Lillian, deceased wife of Charles Van Dahl, of Staten Island. 7. Frederick, deceased. 8. Edwin, whose death occurred several years ago. 9. Jessie, second wife of Charles Van Dahl. 10. Arthur, and 11. Harold (Harry), who are also mentioned at length in this work. 12. Elsie, deceased. 13. Marjorie, now Mrs. Roger Van Name. 14. Russell. The latter two are residents of Staten Island.

James W. Bancker's birth occurred on March 26, 1877, in London, England. He was brought by his parents to America when but five years of age and his early education was obtained in public schools in West New Brighton, Staten Island. He then entered the employ of the Western Electric Company. As the manufacturing part of the business appealed to him strongly, the youth soon became associated with that department, thus beginning the struggle that was destined to bring ultimate success to him. He realized at that time that only steadfast interest in his work, together with long sustained effort and application, would bring about the fulfillment of his hopes.

In 1908 Mr. Bancker was sent to Chicago by his firm and remained there until 1923. Returning eastward in the latter year he purchased for himself and his family a home in Summit, New Jersey. Gradually his work brought results, and as a consequence in 1927 he was appointed vice-president of the concern and placed in charge of all of its purchasing and traffic work. Mr. Bancker, up to the present time, has served his company for a forty year period, during which time he has compiled an admirable record for efficient and devoted service.

Mr. Bancker is also president and director of the Manufacturers Junction Railroad Company, a subsidiary freight railroad in the Chicago district and a director of the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company. His affiliation with civic and fraternal bodies are many, the Masonic Order being one of

the latter organizations of which he has long been a member. He is also identified with the Merchants' Association of New York City, the New York Board of Trade and the Railroad Club of New York City. Both he and his family are greatly interested in the history of Staten Island, Mr. Bancker having a fond regard for the place where his boyhood days were spent.

James W. Bancker's marriage took place in 1913 to Ethel Louise Kirkus, of Brooklyn, a daughter of Alfred R. and Louise Collis (Sloan) Kirkus. Mr. and Mrs. Bancker are the parents of three children: James William, Jr., Robert Kirkus, and Lydia Louise.

WILLIAM F. BANCKER—As president of the American Forest Products Company, William F. Bancker, who for several years resided on Staten Island, is a participant in work of a national scope, having to do with the conservation of the timber supply.

As recounted in the previous narrative, that of his brother, his parents are William Freeman and Lydia (Alston) Bancker. He was born in London, England, in 1879, and brought to America three years later and received his education at Public School No. 18, West New Brighton. After leaving school at the age of fourteen, he took a position as a clerk in a hay, grain and general merchandizing store on Castleton Avenue. A year or two later he entered the employ of the Royal Insurance Company in Manhattan, working as a bookkeeper and adjustor in the Loss Department of the concern.

In May, 1899, Mr. Bancker was given an opportunity to better himself. This opportunity was in the form of a position with the Western Electric Company, a firm with which his brother, James W. Bancker, was identified. He accepted and was eventually appointed purchasing agent for that concern.

In 1920, as the representative of that electrical firm, Mr. Bancker made a trip around the world, in order to make a survey of business conditions in all countries at the sources of supply for material used by the Bell Telephone System, on which to base plans for his company's purchasing policies. He likewise found opportunity to attend the Cooper Institute and Hebrew Institute Night Schools in order to acquire the essentials of a more thorough education and training than he was able to obtain in his youth.

During July, 1925, he was granted a leave of absence from the Western Electric Company to organize the American Forest Products Company, Inc., of which he is now president.

This organization, with headquarters in New York City, was created to inaugurate an economic plan of zone production and distribution of telephone poles and other timber products and the development of wood preservation to a degree which insures greater life and, hence a greater measure of forest conservation.

Some of Mr. Bancker's ideas of future forest conditions were embodied in an article appearing in an issue of "The Electrical World" of 1925. This endorsed a practical plan for salvaging the remaining chestnut trees before the ravages of the chestnut blight disease made an economic waste of the species. The author stated in part that: "One of the primary purposes in the organization of the American Forest Products Company was to effect, through greater production and marketing of poles, as complete utilization as possible before the constantly increasing

inroads of the blight. Considerable work has already been done toward perfecting the specialized organization to bring about this condition."

Through Mr. Bancker's efforts this plan was carried through in several respects, for operations under the guidance of the company were responsible for the salvage of a number of trees that ordinarily would have been ruined.

Other contributions from Mr. Bancker were printed in "The Electrical World." Many of these dealt in an accurate and experienced manner with the conservation of pole timber, economic policies of zone production and distribution and to policies of scientific buying. These writings are of importance, inasmuch as many of them contained definite plans for forest preservation, which formed the germ of ideas which were later placed in operation. Surely this work has not been in vain.

Mr. Bancker's marriage took place October 21, 1903, to Anne Edwards in Brooklyn. Of this union one son was born, William Warren Bancker. The Bancker residence is at New Rochelle, New York. Mr. Bancker's New York office is situated at No. 122 East Forty-second Street.

ARTHUR BANCKER—A native of Staten Island, having been raised in the district of West New Brighton, but now residing in Great Neck, Long Island, Mr. Bancker is engaged in the brokerage business in Manhattan. He is president of the firm, Arthur Bancker and Company. Mr. Bancker is a World War veteran, and served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

He was born on November 20, 1893, in West New Brighton, the tenth child of William Freeman and Lydia (Alston) Bancker, whose lives, in some detail, are also reviewed in this volume. After obtaining his early education at Public Schools Nos. 17 and 18 on Staten Island, he enrolled for studies at The Commercial School, New York University. His scholastic activities were brought to a conclusion, however, with the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917.

Joining the service in that year Mr. Bancker was placed in the 7th Regiment and trained at Spartanburg, in order to go overseas with the remainder of the American soldiery. In Europe he was placed with those of his regiment on the Belgian frontier for the major portion of the time that he saw service. English troops belonged to the same division in which he was enrolled. In the fierce military engagement that attended the breaking of the Hindenburg line, which had hitherto been considered impregnable, he was wounded and forced to remain in hospital for a considerable time.

Sometime following the close of the war in November of 1918, Mr. Bancker returned to the United States. In 1920, at the suggestion of an elder brother, Edwin, he entered the latter's brokerage firm in Manhattan, thereby beginning an experience that has now grown to the significance of a lifetime calling. Following the death of his brother, he undertook the executive management of the firm, which at present bears his name. His offices are at No. 50 Broadway, Manhattan.

Mr. Bancker is identified with numerous societies of a professional nature, particularly in New York. He holds membership in the Downtown Athletic Club, the Colony Club, the Greenwich Club and a local society in Stapleton. His college fraternity affiliation is with Delta Sigma Pi, New York University.



Levens Historical Pub Co

James D. Hunter



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co

Mary J. Hunter

Arthur Bancker's marriage took place in 1923 to Elsie Patricia Ferle, of Long Island, the daughter of Maximillian and Anna Louise Ferle. They have a daughter, Jean Patricia, and live at No. 11 Vista Drive, Great Neck, Long Island.

HARRY BANCKER—The fourth member of the Bancker family whose career is recounted in this biographical volume is Harry Bancker, who has resided on Staten Island during the larger portion of his lifetime, to date. After having acquired a thorough scholastic and commercial training, Mr. Bancker entered the brokerage business in Manhattan. He is a member of the firm headed by his brother, Arthur Bancker, which was originally founded by an elder brother, Edwin Bancker, now deceased.

Mr. Bancker was born July 25, 1895 in West New Brighton, the eleventh child born to William Freeman and Lydia (Alston) Bancker. His early education was received at Public Schools Nos. 18 and 17 in West New Brighton and New Brighton, respectively, after which he entered Curtis High School. He studied at the latter institution for two years and was a member of several scholastic organizations.

In 1912, after departing from Curtis High School, he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company in Manhattan, whose headquarters were then located on Dey Street. Beginning work as a clerk in the commercial engineering department of the company he also enrolled in evening classes at the School of Commerce, attached to New York University.

Mr. Bancker's activities as a student were interrupted in September, 1918, when he enlisted in the United States Army and was promptly stationed at Fort Slocum. Later he was assigned to the Ordnance Department and dispatched to Rosslyn, Virginia, where during a one-year period he conducted experiments on nitrates and other materials. Returning to New York upon conclusion of this work, he again became associated with the Bell Telephone Company, at the same time pursuing further studies at New York University. The degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science was tendered him in 1922.

While at that seat of learning he had become affiliated with Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity, the international commercial brotherhood. He had also, directed his faculties, during the larger portion of his student days, toward investigation work in finance. Just prior to the close of his college career he had written a thesis based largely on the results of his research. It was accepted as the prize composition effort of his class.

After leaving the employ of the Bell Telephone Company in 1927, Mr. Bancker became a dealer in unlisted securities in association with the brokerage firm maintained by his brother. He continues this connection to the present time.

Mr. Bancker is active in affairs of a patriotic and civic nature on Staten Island and holds membership in various organizations. He is identified with James S. Slosson Post, No. 53, of the American Legion and with the society known as the Forty and Eight.

Harry Bancker's marriage took place on September 16, 1925, at Port Richmond, to Clara Allen, daughter of the late Lester and Mary Griffin Allen,

of an old Staten Island family. The Bancker residence is located at No. 440 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond.

JAMES DUNCAN HUNTER—MARY J. DRUMMOND HUNTER—This review is concerned with the lives of James Duncan Hunter and Mary J. (Drummond) Hunter, his wife, the former a native of Manhattan, the latter of Staten Island. Both settled here permanently during the late years of the nineteenth century and both gave generously of their energies to the advancement of St. Simon's Chapel in Concord and community affairs there. They were the parents of Mrs. Lucy V. Lomax, of Stapleton.

James Duncan Hunter, son of Andrew and the late Jane (Duncan) Hunter, was born July 5, 1842, in the family residence then situated at No. 339 Washington Street, New York City. He attended grammar school No. 44 at North Moore and Varick streets on the west side. After graduation he entered the service of Turner Brothers, bankers, and continued there for some years. Having joined the old Volunteer Fire Department in 1861, he served conscientiously during the brief period remaining before its ultimate dissolution, and consequently his name was first on the roll of volunteer fighters. Thus he entered the paid department, city of New York, and retired finally on July 5, 1885, with a captain's commission. During his service Captain Hunter had organized the first engine company on Blackwell's Island (now Welfare Island) and had served in many engine companies throughout the city, notably Engine Company 18, Engine Company 33 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. A rapidly developing community such as New York was in those days, combined with the fact that dwelling places and business establishments were of the low, wooden frame type, made fire fighting a hazardous undertaking.

Captain Hunter's retirement, which occurred in the prime of life, came as the result of a fracture of the patella caused by falling on a banana peel which lay in front of the fire house. This was the second serious fracture suffered by him and it necessitated his relief from active duty.

He removed with his family to Staten Island in October, 1885, and resided here for the balance of his lifetime. Though he lived for a time at No. 16 Gordon Street, Stapleton, his residence in 1897 was at No. 1 Laurel Avenue, Stapleton, according to the Staten Island Directory of that year. His association in a business capacity was with the Crystal Water Company of Stapleton.

Always an active churchman, Captain Hunter became identified with St. Simon's Chapel in the Clove which had been opened as a mission by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston of St. John's Episcopal Church. St. Simon's Chapel had been moved to Concord by that time and was under the direct supervision of St. John's Church. Dr. Eccleston appointed Captain Hunter a vestryman at St. Simon's. The latter was joined by his wife as a worshipper there and both were buried from that mission. Captain Hunter likewise took a keen interest in community affairs. His death occurred June 15, 1922, burial taking place in Moravian Cemetery.

His wife was Mary J. (Drummond) Hunter, the daughter of John and Diana Drummond. She became the mother of Mrs. Lucy V. Lomax, William Watson Hunter, Marion D. Hunter and the late Charles

Duncan Hunter. Her birth occurred October 16, 1845, in the old Drummond homestead, 118 Gordon Street, Stapleton. Her marriage to James Duncan Hunter of New York City took place in St. Paul's Memorial Church in Tompkinsville on November 24, 1872. As part of her married life was spent in Manhattan, she became a charter member of the New York Oratorio Society and an ardent church worker there. After her husband's retirement from the New York City Fire Department and their consequent removal to Staten Island, she devoted a vast amount of time and energy to St. Paul's Church, the house of worship where she had been baptized. Her father, John Drummond, was a vestryman there for a long period. He, however, in his capacity as a builder and developer, erected St. Simon's Chapel at Concord and later a window was dedicated to his memory. His activities on Staten Island were significant during the period about 1830. It was not surprising, therefore, that his daughter should also take an interest in the advancement of St. Simon's. The chapel, which stood at Targee Street, corner of Laurel Avenue, held the interest of St. Paul's parishioners as well as those of St. John's in Rosebank. Then again, the spiritual needs of a rapidly increasing German population in the Stapleton district made it incumbent upon St. Simon's, its minister and its church folk to render support in both a religious and communal sense. Suffice to say Mary J. (Drummond) Hunter's splendid Christian loyalty and courage was of vast aid to St. Simon's and to its people, and her ministrations continued to the time of her death, January 15, 1928. Possessed of an understanding heart and kindly sympathy she was a faithful wife, a devoted mother and a staunch friend. Her loss to the community, to her church and to her family was of the utmost consequence.

The foregoing review and the two portraits appearing here are presented through the consideration of Mrs. Lucy V. Lomax of Stapleton. Further details of her life and that of her husband, Charles H. Lomax, may be found on page 575, Volume IV, of this history.

FRANK EVANS SULLIVAN was born at Port Jervis, New Jersey, on April 18, 1877, his father, of Quaker ancestry, a railroad employee for years on Long Island and Staten Island.

Frank E. Sullivan received his early education at public school and it is of interest to note in this connection, that the head of one school he attended was Patrick Gleason, said to have been one of the few persons ever to become mayor of a city who was not a native American. Later, while on Staten Island he undertook night study courses in accountancy in order to further his education.

As he was one of fourteen children, young Sullivan had to contribute to the support of his family. So, from the age of twelve until he was past seventeen he sold newspapers, working long hours to eke out an existence.

After that experience he came to Staten Island and worked, first on the rapid transit lines under the supervision then of Frank S. Gannon. A little later he became associated with the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company in Tottenville and rose steadily from minor positions to one of increased importance. Becoming foreman of the burning department he had charge of the making of the first glazed bricks ever produced. He had charge of all terra cotta work installed in the Woolworth building; the Plaza Hotel at Fifty-

ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; the Flatiron Building; Clark's famous old mansion on Fifth Avenue, and numerous other contracts of a similar nature. The Atlantic Terra Cotta Company is one of the largest in the world, with four factories.

Having worked unselfishly and unsparingly in the interests of the company, Mr. Sullivan ultimately suffered a breakdown in health. Upon recovering, after he had spent a year away from Staten Island, he took a position with the S. S. White Company at Princes Bay, manufacturers of dental equipment, entering the cost department of that establishment. After spending three years there and engaging in considerable cost production work, he resigned in order to become associated with Gilbert S. Barnes as assistant secretary of the Richmond County Mutual Building and Loan Association. He served in the accounting department and remained there until 1919.

In that year Mr. Sullivan founded the coal business which he has since operated. He purchased land for the coal yard on the old Wood estate, in Princes Bay, and began business with a trestle large enough to accommodate two cars of coal. At the present time five cars may be accommodated and the yard is located on Bayview Avenue, about two blocks off the Amboy Road, one of Staten Island's principal highways. It is adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, thus facilitating unloading.

While Mr. Sullivan's main interests have been those allied with his business and his family, yet he has found opportunity to participate in affairs of his community and Staten Island at large. He is well-respected throughout the Island and has made a number of firm and long-sustained friendships. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons.

Frank E. Sullivan married Bessie Bedell, of a pioneer Staten Island family, first represented here in 1730 or thereabouts. They were originally residents of Long Island. On Staten Island they have dwelled, for the most part, along the South Shore, principally in Tottenville. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have two sons: 1. Morton, a graduate of the local public schools and now assists his father in business. 2. Edwin. The Sullivan residence is located at No. 6089 Amboy Road, Princes Bay.

PETER TIERNAN—During the middle part of the nineteenth century Peter Tiernan, 1st, a native of Ireland, settled on Staten Island and subsequently became prominent in local civic and community affairs. He was the father of several children, including Peter, 2d, Hon. J. Harry, William P., and John P. A more detailed account of the elder Tiernan's career is mentioned in a previous volume of this work. Peter Tiernan, 2d, of this review, has practiced law on Staten Island for more than two decades since his graduation from law school.

He was born March 7, 1887, and received his earlier education at Public School No. 15 and Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, after which he attended New York University and the New York Law School. He was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree from the latter institution with the class of 1909.

After his admission to the bar, he became associated with the law firm of his brother, J. Harry Tiernan, until the latter was elevated to a judicial position. From 1913 to 1918 Peter Tiernan conducted his own business in the old Staten Island Savings Bank building at Stapleton, and next became



Kate Walker

assistant corporation counsel in charge of the title division of that financial institution. Continuing in the latter post for nine years, he produced splendid results in this branch of the organization.

Mr. Tiernan opened his present independent offices on February 1, 1927, and has since continued to operate with well-merited success. He specializes in real estate law and condemnation proceedings. His professional connections are with the Richmond County Bar Association and he is active fraternally as a member of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His hobby is the study of history, both local and general.

Peter Tiernan married Grace Schaeffer, of Stapleton, daughter of Alfred and Catherine Schaeffer and they reside at No. 1 Ward Avenue, Tompkinsville. Mr. Tiernan's offices are located at No. 25 Hyatt Street, St. George.

WILLIAM P. TIERNAN—Son of Peter 1st, described previously in this work, William P. Tiernan of Tompkinsville has been active in the real estate business on Staten Island. Mr. Tiernan is a veteran of the World War, having served as an ensign in the United States Navy.

William P. Tiernan was born in Tompkinsville and attended the local graded schools. After leaving school and his newspaper route, he became identified with the New York Telephone Company, but subsequently was employed by the Staten Island Shipyard. He was engaged in the latter capacity when the United States entered the World War. Though he had married and was the father of three children, a fact which would have rendered him exempt from active war service, he none the less was eager to join the service. Thus he first set himself to the task of special night study, which was taken as a complement to the engineering experience he had gained both with the telephone company and the shipyard.

Mr. Tiernan received an ensign's commission in the navy. He served the first period of his enlistment on board the United States ship, "Wheaton," a vessel carrying supplies to the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Afterward, he was attached to the United States ships, "Nansemond" and "Santa Ana," both in the transport service. While aboard the "Nansemond" that vessel transported some five thousand American soldiers to the war zone. At the end of eighteen months' service he was honorably discharged and placed on the reserve officers' list. The most highly prized memento of his war service is a letter signed by the commandant of the transport bureau under whose high command he fulfilled his tour of duty. In this letter the commandant expresses the bureau's thanks for the faithful and patriotic service rendered by Ensign Tiernan. The letter bears the signature of R. H. Leigh.

After returning from his war duties, Mr. Tiernan entered the real estate profession on Staten Island, wherein he has been engaged ever since. He served as president of the Lakewood Manor Corporation and the Tiernan Holding Corporation and as vice-president and secretary of the Tiernan Real Estate Corporation.

Though the larger part of his time is given to his business, yet Mr. Tiernan is active in patriotic, fraternal and sports affairs on the Island. He is identified with Slosson Post of the American Legion and Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an enthusiastic golfer and is interested in various other local sports, notably boxing, football and baseball. Mr. Tiernan's con-

cern for the welfare of Staten Island at large is a deep and helpful one. Mindful of the time when he was a newsboy he has long been interested in the Carrier Boys' League of "The Staten Island Advance." For several years he gave an annual Christmas dinner to the newsies.

William P. Tiernan married on August 10, 1912, Beatrice Flynn, daughter of Charles and Catherine Flynn. Charles Flynn is still living; his wife, however, passed away several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Tiernan have three children: Beatrice, Dorothy and Ethel. The family residence is at No. 58 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville.

JOHN P. TIERNAN was born on Tanner Street, Tompkinsville, March 17, 1890, son of Peter and Rosanne (Mullen) Tiernan, both of whom are now deceased. They were the parents of five children. John P. Tiernan was educated in the local public schools and at Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, after which he entered New York University, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1912, and in the following year, received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from that same university. He served his clerkship in the law office of Robert Wagner, now United States Senator from New York and was admitted to the bar in 1914. Accepting his position at Notre Dame University, Mr. Tiernan spent nine years there, and during that entire period was a faculty member of the Student Board of Control and he had to pass on the scholastic standing of all candidates for the various teams and athletic activities. Returning to Staten Island, Mr. Tiernan has since been one of the most active lawyers in the district. He specializes almost entirely in criminal work, both in the courts of this county and in the Federal courts, and has built up a large clientele.

While at Notre Dame and until Knute Rockne's tragic death, Mr. Tiernan was a close personal friend of the famous football coach, and he follows with greatest interest and enthusiasm the gridiron season as it concerns the spectacular Notre Dame team. Mr. Tiernan's greatest hobby aside from his interest in football is walking, and each Sunday he can be seen with some member of his family tramping up hill and down dale, keeping in excellent condition by his love for this well-nigh forgotten form of exercise. In politics, he is a staunch Democratic supporter and a member of the King's Highway Democratic Club, while his fraternal allegiance is given to the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the University Club, and while living in South Bend, Indiana, he was a member of the Round Table Club, composed of judges, lawyers and prominent civic leaders. Mr. Tiernan is a true lover of his home and finds his greatest enjoyment in his devotion to his family.

John P. Tiernan married, April 10, 1915, Augusta Jasper, of Michigan, and they have three children: Irene, Mary, and William.

THE WALKER FAMILY—In consequence of Staten Island's proximity to the sea and in particular, its relation to New York Harbor, certain of our citizens have been engaged in occupations of a marine character. One of our families whose activities centered about the waters of the local harbor was the Walker family, now resident in Tompkinsville. Captain John Walker, after pursuing a deep sea career, became keeper of the Sandy Hook Light and later of the nearby Lighthouse on Robbins'

Reef. Following his demise his widow, Katherine Walker, carried on his duties capably and devotedly for nearly a score of years.

The Walker family, through its paternal line of descent, is of Swedish lineage, Gefleborgslan County, Sweden, having been the residence of Andrew and Marie Walker, parents of Captain John Walker. The elder Walker followed a sea-faring career and was the owner of sailing vessels. His death occurred here in 1890, and his burial took place in Silvermount Cemetery.

Captain John Walker was born in Gefle, Gefleborgslan County, February 25, 1832. At the age of fourteen, after having obtained a common school education in his native land, he went to sea on his father's vessel. The youth served an apprenticeship and for several years made voyages to all parts of the earth, finally attaining a captain's rank. During this period he had visited the United States and had become well-impressed with this country, as a place of residence. Accordingly, he came here, chose Clifton, Staten Island, as a home site and became associated with the United States Customs Service. His duties embraced work on incoming steamships arriving from foreign ports. At another stage of his career during the Civil War he served as an able seaman aboard the United States steamship "Harriet Lane" under Captain Faunce, being thus engaged for six months. Some years before entering the lighthouse service Captain Walker married Mary Murtha, whose death occurred several years later. He subsequently secured an appointment as keeper of the Sandy Hook Light. While thus engaged he met Katherine (Kate) Gortler, who lived on the government reservation at Sandy Hook and they were married. Coincident with Captain Walker's transference in that year to the Robbins' Reef Lighthouse, situated in upper New York Harbor a few hundred yards off the North Shore of Staten Island, he and his wife naturally took up their abode in the small quarters provided for keepers of the light. Captain Walker, however, was not destined to maintain this post for long as his health failed rapidly following an attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Walker's assistance in time of stress was staunch and willing. During particularly the few weeks prior to his passing on February 28, 1886, this support was most capably rendered.

John Walker was survived by his widow, a daughter and a stepson, the latter two being mentioned later in this narrative. Mrs. Walker, who was born November 25, 1847 in Germany, had married (first) in that country, a Mr. Kaird, whose death came some few years after their union. In a subsequent year she voyaged to the United States and located on Sandy Hook, where for several years she conducted an inn on the government reservation. Following her marriage with Captain John Walker, their consequent removal to Staten Island and the latter's demise, Mrs. Walker assumed guardianship of the Robbins' Reef Light. She was designated to this post by Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1888 to 1892. Thus began a period of productive service that endured for twenty-nine years, coming to an end with her retirement in 1919.

Mrs. Walker's duties were of a laborious nature, involving considerable utilization of energy and patience. She was determined to fulfill them capably through a sense of loyalty and a deep devotion to her husband's memory. Just previous to his passing he had besought her to carry on his work, "to keep the light burning."

During the earlier part of Mrs. Walker's service, it was both necessary for her to spend long hours of vigil and expend a vast amount of physical exertion in attending to the large kerosene lamps then used. On foggy days an additional task, that of starting and running an engine that in turn sounded a siren, was left to her care. Oftentimes, when the engine failed, she tolled a heavy bell by hand. When her children became of school age, she rowed them daily in a small boat from their narrow Island home to St. George, that they might attend classes. Only exceptionally cloudy days and ones obscured by severe storms prevented her from making the trip to St. George, and this was because she was obliged to give her full attention to lighthouse duties. Inclement weather never hindered her from hazardizing a trip in harbor waters when the occasion demanded, however, for she was a skilled boatman. It is related that from time to time she assisted in rescuing persons on the verge of drowning and also aided in saving others who were in danger of being swept to sea by whipping gales. Her modesty and unfailing kindness were compatible with the pursuance of the tasks with which she was entrusted. While thus engaged she also was enabled to give her children care and to train them in the essentials of good citizenship.

Mrs. Walker's love of harbor lore, her knowledge of steamships and her ability to identify boats from their whistles was long maintained. Few were the whistles that she was unable to recognize, whether they represented large ocean-going liners or smaller harbor craft. On one occasion following her retirement, she chanced to be walking with a friend in a factory district in Manhattan. Close by, a noon-hour factory whistle sounded. Mrs. Walker stopped short and exclaimed: "If I hadn't known that the Richard B. Morse had been scrapped many years ago, I would have said that was the boat's whistle." Further inquiry disclosed that a manufacturing firm had purchased the whistle and installed it in their factory.

After her retirement in 1919 Mrs. Walker resided at No. 53 Brook Street, Tompkinsville, remaining there until her death on February 5, 1931. Funeral services were conducted from her late home by the Rev. Frederic Sutter of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Stapleton. Interment followed in Valhalla Cemetery.

Mrs. Walker is survived by a son, Jacob Walker (born of her first marriage, though he later took the name of Walker) and a daughter, Mary Walker. Jacob Walker was born August 15, 1875 in Bavaria, Germany, but came to America with his mother at the age of seven. Settling on Sandy Hook, he was educated there and upon completion of his studies worked for his mother until he had reached the age of twenty-four. He was next appointed assistant to his mother at the Robbins Reef Lighthouse and following her retirement, continued as keeper for two more years. After his resignation he entered business on Staten Island as a painting and decorating contractor and has since been thus engaged. He is identified with organizations of a civic and social nature and is affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Foresters. His marriage took place on December 6, 1897 to Loretta Wright, of Brooklyn, New York, and they became parents of five children: 1. Emma May, born August 30, 1898, is deceased. 2. Catherine Loretta, born December 5, 1899, is the wife of Harold Van Cott and has a son, John Roosevelt Van Cott. 3. Alberta Mar-

guerite, born October 26, 1901, married Raymond Cullinan. 4. Lucille Elizabeth was born on June 18, 1907. 5. Jacob William, on June 12, 1909.

CHARLES OTIS WINANT—Peter Winant, the progenitor of this branch of the Winant family in America, was the first to settle on the Island. Charles O. Winant of Port Richmond is a present day descendant, and prominently identified, as is his wife, Ella L. (Hunt) Winant, in religious and civic activities. He is associated with the Sawyer Biscuit Company in charge of the territory near Syracuse, New York. He is a son of Captain Alexander J. and Martha Dongan (Wood) Winant, who lived in Rossville. The elder Winant for years was the operator of an oyster boat that plied between Staten Island and Virginia. In politics he was a staunch member of the Republican party. His death occurred December 17, 1910, and he was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Castleton Corners. His wife, Martha Dongan Wood, who died about the same time as her husband, had six sisters and a brother, all of whom were descendants of Governor Thomas Dongan. Walter Dongan, a nephew of Governor Dongan and the Earl of Limerick, married Ruth Floyd and they had a son, Richard. The latter was born in 1719 and married Cornelia Shanks. They were the parents of one son, Walter. The latter married and had a daughter, Johanne, who married Charles Wood. Next in line comes Ezekiel Wood, the father of Martha Dongan (Wood) Winant. Her mother was Eliza Jones.

Besides Charles O. Winant, six other children were born to Captain Alexander J. Winant and his wife. They are mentioned elsewhere in these historical volumes.

Following his education in the local schools, Charles O. Winant was employed at first as a bookkeeper and later as a cashier by the National Biscuit Company. Some time after his appointment as a branch manager for this vast enterprise he received an offer of a position as salesman with the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company. Accepting this post and filling it capably for some years, he later became branch manager for this concern. Afterward he was successively connected with the Patent Cereal Company, the B. Westergard Company and Jersey Biscuit Company, until joining the employ of the Sawyer Biscuit Company where he has since worked as manager of a territory in New York State.

Mr. Winant is a member of Council No. 61, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and various civic associations. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and active in church work, being connected with the board of stewards and the men's Bible class of that institution.

His marriage took place on June 23, 1909, to Ella Louise Hunt, daughter of Charles and Mary (Musgrove) Hunt. Her father was born in Birmingham, England, and her mother in Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Winant had the following brothers and sisters: 1. Hannah Martha, who married Charles W. Mesier, deceased. 2. Thomas Alfred, who married Joan Winant and became the father of five children. 3. Mary. 4. William, who married Victoria O'Neil and they had one son. 5. Eliza Everett. 6. Charles Musgrove. 7. Lillian Musgrove. Their father was a prosperous farmer residing near Port Richmond and the owner of a large floral establishment. At the present time two sons, Thomas A. and William, are proprietors of the florist shops.

Mr. and Mrs. Winant reside at No. 71 New Street,

Port Richmond. Mrs. Winant, like her husband, is active as a church worker in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and is superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Winant are the parents of one son, Charles Otis H., Jr., born August 13, 1915.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL—Though Staten Island's population is yet small compared to the neighboring boroughs of Greater New York, it is not without modern hospitalization, well advanced to care for the physically afflicted. The historical chapters of these volumes contain descriptions of our various institutions in the field of medicine which justly reflect the civic progress of the Island. Despite the limited growth of our population every effort has been made during the last quarter-century to enlarge our hospitals and to have available the most skilled medical aid. Such undertakings, in general, have encountered financial and other difficulties, but the tenacity of purpose of those directing hospital work and the unselfish coöperation of our citizens have done much to make this community stand out in matters of public health. This review contains especially a description of St. Vincent's Hospital in West Brighton, and alludes to those responsible for the splendid work done toward its development.

St. Vincent's Hospital was founded in 1903. On Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1903, the institution opened its doors to the sick under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul from Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson. The site chosen for the hospital was at Castleton and Bard avenues, West New Brighton, where originally the old Garner homestead had stood. After William T. Garner, wealthy mill owner, had vacated the mansion it became the property of T. F. McCurdy and still later it was inhabited by Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death, however, the house was offered to President Ulysses S. Grant, but during the latter part of the nineteenth century it was somewhat remodeled and became St. Austin's School. This indeed was an ideal choice for the founders of St. Vincent's Hospital, for the estate consisted of a spacious building available as a headquarters, and extensive grounds, both attractive and in readiness for cultivation purposes if desired.

The new hospital, during its formative period, was under the supervision of St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, being known as a branch of the latter institution. Sister Clement Maria, a patient and efficient organizer, was appointed to the superintendency and it is not difficult to visualize the numerous obstacles that she and her small group of devoted Sisters encountered in their early work. They labored steadfastly, however, with the result that after less than three years time substantial headway had been made.

In 1906 the first extensive and costly improvements were made on the original hospital building. The basement was entirely remodeled, a modern pharmacy and a dispensary were built and a large modern kitchen included in the improvements. Two other additions, a laundry and a power house, begun in 1909, were completed in 1911 and later an elevator was built and porches were enclosed. The latter innovation gave rise to sun parlors and added much-needed space for offices, thus practically transforming an old-fashioned building into an up-to-date institution. Where formerly there had been room for but one hundred beds at the most, the number was steadily increased during the passing years, but still was not adequate for the many demands of service.

All concerned realized that the erection of a more commodious hospital was imperative.

During the very latter part of 1929 ground was broken for this larger and finer edifice. Early in 1930 the corner-stone was laid by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York. Leading churchmen throughout New York State and a large number of Staten Island residents and supporters of the hospital were in attendance. The new structure occupies land to the north of the old building and in the direction of Henderson Avenue. Its entrance, which leads from Bard Avenue, is graced by a wide, rock driveway and its general location is one of the most attractive and restful on Staten Island, surrounded as it is by well kept lawns and stately trees.

The new hospital was opened to the public early in September, 1930, at which time impressive ceremonies were conducted by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes. In attendance were noted personages representing religious, medical and civic bodies on Staten Island and elsewhere. The new building, which stands five stories high, is a brick, fireproof structure. It combines size and spaciousness with scrupulous neatness. Its equipment is of the very finest known to modern medical science. Contained in the new hospital are two hundred and fifty beds placed in general wards, private wards and both semi-private and private rooms. Operating rooms, X-ray and physiotherapy departments, emergency rooms and a newly-established clinic are available for public use. The clinic, finely equipped and supervised, has been of immeasurable value to Staten Island residents.

At the present time the original building is now used as the nurses' residence. After considerable renovation, commodious sleeping apartments, a large, cheerful dining room, demonstration and class rooms have developed quite readily on the old site. There is also a chapel for religious services.

While in the old building with its limitations, the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons. During its first year of activity in the new building, it has received due recognition from the American Medical Association, being rated as a grade A hospital, thus qualifying for membership in that association.

As befits St. Vincent's Hospital, now the largest medical institution opened to the public on Staten Island, a numerous and capable surgical and medical staff has been obtained. A number of the Island's best known resident surgeons and physicians serve as staff members.

The superintendency of the hospital is vested in Sister Laurentia, who has acted in that capacity since 1923. Everyone suffering from a physical affliction, regardless of social status, racial heritage or creed, is admitted to the best of care at St. Vincent's, now in the thirtieth year of service.

The development of the new hospital is, in a sense, a fitting tribute to the workers who have given whole-heartedly of their efforts and their time, so that St. Vincent's might take its rightful place as a most worthy and serviceable hospital. In the rise of any institution of this character, the spirit of self-sacrifice is of vital importance and must necessarily be sustained throughout its whole existence. St. Vincent's has been especially fortunate in this instance, largely through the work of its auxiliary corps.

The first hospital building was not long open to the public before a group of enthusiastic women, most of them prominent in social and philanthropic

work on the Island, saw the need of organizing an auxiliary unit. Consequently one was formed under the name of "The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital of the borough of Richmond" and its purpose was "to promote the interests of the hospital by assisting, under direction of its manager, in care of the destitute sick."

This new organization met regularly and was known principally for the vast work it accomplished and for the faithful attendance of its members. During the first year of the auxiliary's existence the annual summer lawn fete and the annual ball and reception, both of which have become features of the social season on Staten Island, were begun. The first lawn fete was held on the hospital grounds while the first ball took place at the old Castleton Hotel, St. Mark's Place, New Brighton. Both resulted in the raising of substantial funds for the hospital's needs. Monthly card parties held there are of fairly late origin, having been inaugurated at the time of the World War and have met with reassuring success.

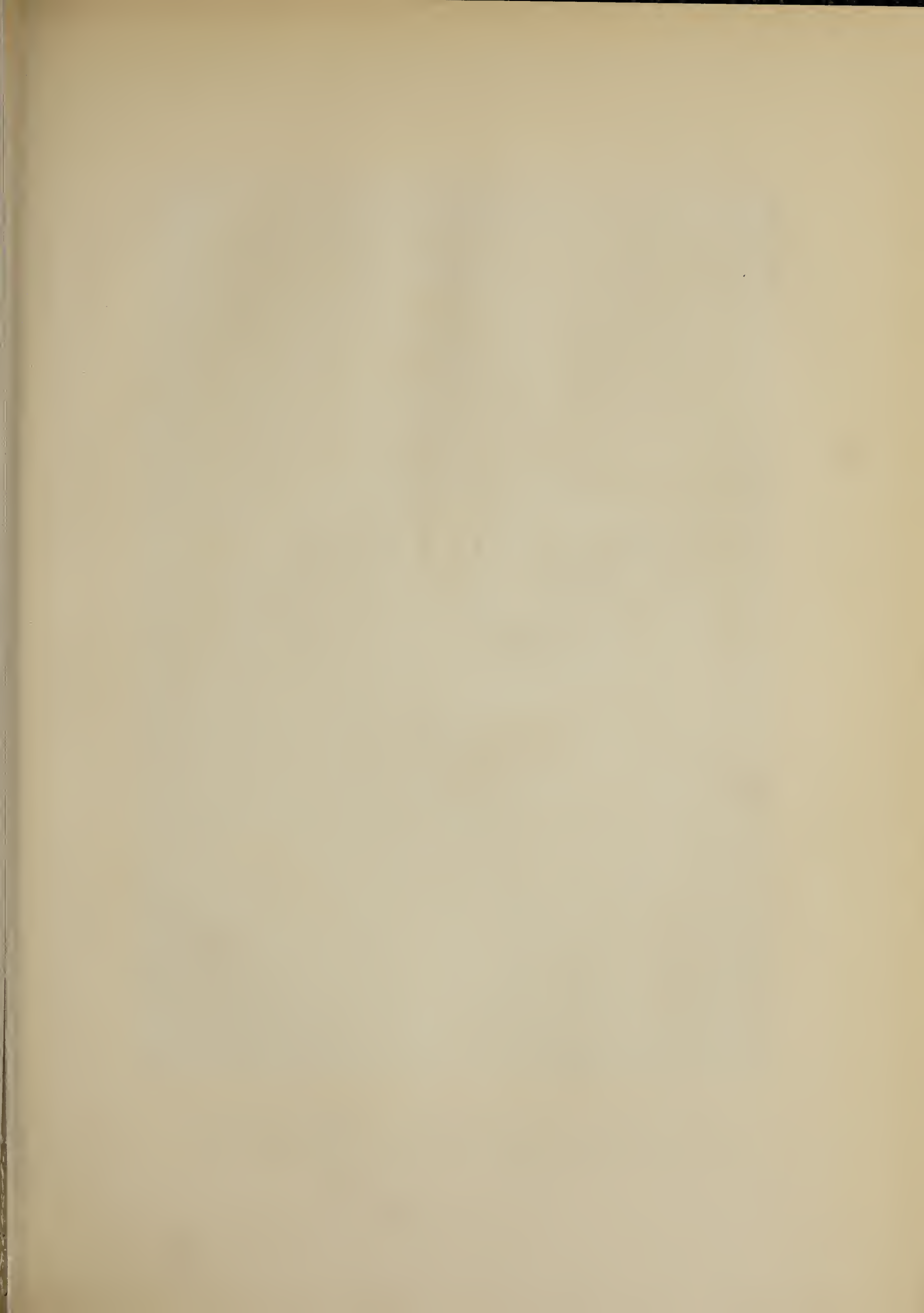
An opportunity for the ladies' auxiliary to increase the scope of its work came with the entrance of the United States into the World War. A number of service men came back from the war after having been wounded or suffering from sickness, many of them being classed as incurable. Consumptive patients composed the majority of this group, the boys being visited every day by women of the auxiliary, many of whom had sons fighting in France, or in army cantonments in this country. Having as their watchword "to give all and give again" these ladies brought books, candy and cigarettes to the boys and helped to cheer them considerably.

At the present time as never before there is most urgent need for the strong support of the auxiliary at St. Vincent's. The economic depression which has levied a vast toll on Staten Island has brought sickness and suffering to many of our residents and has taxed the facilities of our medical centers. Suffice to relate, however, the new hospital at St. Vincent's has proved adequate for the task and the work of supervision and of actual medical treatment coupled with an augmented auxiliary bids fair to take care of its full quota of patients for years to come.

THE MARTIN FAMILY—The Martins are of ancient Celtic origin and for generations the County Fermanagh, Ireland, has been the native heath of the particular family described in this review. Its members, generally, from early times to the present day, have been staunch in their religious adherence to the Roman Catholic Church and numbered among its most zealous supporters. In the duties of life and citizenship representatives of the Martins have led active careers in professional, commercial and civil spheres while others have been landowners and agriculturists.

James Martin, a native of Fermanagh and member of the family given herein, was the first to come to America. He was the father of Thomas J., and the grandfather of the Misses Anna M. and Mary L. Martin of Stapleton, the Martins having been well known and importantly identified on Staten Island for more than eighty years.

James Martin, after acquiring a sound schooling in Ireland, began an apprenticeship in the building trade and learned the rudiments of construction work. As time passed he saved enough capital to engage in his own business. He married Ann Fitzpatrick, also of Irish parentage and about 1845 they





Lewis Historical Pub Co.

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Thomas Jones Martin.



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Anna M. Martin

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sailed to the United States bringing with them Thomas J. Martin, their son. Later, after arriving in New York, they crossed to Staten Island, established their home and spent the remainder of their lives here. James Martin became well known as a successful contractor and a worthy citizen in the district about Stapleton where he had many enduring friendships. He was devout in his religious faith and worshipped at old St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, during the first years of his residence on Staten Island. At that time St. Peter's Church was the only Catholic house of worship along our north-east shore. In subsequent years, with the erection of St. Mary's Church in Rosebank, he attended the latter church. His death occurred in 1877 at the age of seventy-five years, his wife's having preceded his twelve years before. Both were buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Their son, Thomas J. Martin, who survived them, was born September 5, 1842 in County Fermanagh, Ireland. Being brought to the United States by his parents when but three years of age, he early entered the district school in Stapleton. Upon the completion of his education he found employment in his father's contracting establishment and in subsequent years assumed management of the business. A number of business structures in the vicinity comprising Stapleton and other East Shore points, together with various dwellings, were erected by him. He aided his father in the building of the Martin family residence, formerly numbered 232 Richmond Road (now 684 Van Duzer Street). Within his trade he was identified with the Carpenters' Union, Stapleton branch.

Thomas J. Martin also participated enthusiastically in civil and political affairs of a local character. During the early 'seventies he served as justice of the peace and commissioner of deeds and auditor of the old village of Edgewater. His political alignment was with the Democratic party which he supported earnestly as an able and forceful worker. In fraternal affairs he was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, holding office as secretary of this society for thirty-five years.

Thomas J. Martin's marriage took place in Brooklyn, New York, on September 13, 1871, to Annie Gould of Brooklyn, likewise a native of Ireland, her home having been in Kilrush, County Clare. A daughter of Anthony and Honora (Noonan) Gould, she had come to the United States in 1863 and had located in Brooklyn. To this union there were four sons and four daughters, all born in Stapleton, of whom five died in infancy. Mr. Martin passed away on July 2, 1919 in the old family homestead, survived by his widow.

James F. Martin, their son, who grew to maturity, was affiliated with his father in the contracting business for a number of years until his death on April 26, 1917.

Two daughters, the Misses Mary L. and Anna M. Martin also survived their father. Anna M. Martin was born August 26, 1879, being the fifth of the family. After being graduated in 1894 from public school in her native village, she entered the Twelfth Street School in Manhattan. Following the receipt of her diploma from this institution she attended the Normal College at Sixty-seventh Street, Manhattan, and completed her academic course in June, 1900. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, together with high honors were awarded her. Miss Martin, in September, 1900, was appointed to a teaching position in Public School No. 28, Richmond. After remaining in this capacity for several years she was

appointed to take charge of this public school and instruct all grades. In 1929 and 1930 she retained the 8-B classes, thus assisting in the preparation of her pupils for high school. In testimony to the thoroughness with which she equipped them for their secondary school training, reports from these schools revealed that a large proportion became honor students.

In addition to instructing day classes, Miss Martin at the time of her death in 1930, was principal of the Evening School at Public School No. 14, Stapleton. She also taught in the vocational school No. 64, Manhattan. Seeking always to further her own education and to gain insight into new methods of teaching, Miss Martin undertook special courses at Columbia and New York universities. She was graduated from the latter seat of learning in 1916. An excellent mathematician she also enjoyed the study of languages, particularly French. Most important however, was the kindly, patient counsel and instruction she gave to pupils under her jurisdiction. Scarcely secondary to this came her pride in their educational achievements and they respected her, both for her talent as a teacher and for her pleasant, genial personality. She possessed the happy faculty for making friendships which were of a close and enduring nature.

Miss Martin was affiliated with societies allied with her profession, including the Alumnae societies of New York University, Hunter College and the Staten Island Teachers' Association which she helped to organize, having been its first secretary for several years. The field of politics, especially on Staten Island, held her interest and in this respect, she was an avowed Democrat. The subject of local real estate, where a liberal field for endeavor is furnished, also awakened her interest. Her religious association was with the Immaculate Conception Church of Stapleton, and she was active in societies attached to this house of worship.

Following a short illness, Anna M. Martin passed from this life on September 12, 1930 at the very home in which she was born in Stapleton. Her death was an irreparable loss to her family and a decided shock both to the community at large and to the hundreds of ex-pupils whom she had educated.

Mary L. Martin, her sister, who resides with her mother in Stapleton, has likewise followed the profession of teaching. It is through her kindly assistance that the foregoing review and the accompanying portraits are hereby inserted in this historical and biographical work.

HARRY A. DICKER—In studying the lives of our prominent and progressive citizens, one finds that the reason for their success has been an unfaltering initiative and earnestness during their earlier years of life. Their ability to become self-reliant at an early age and to attain a thorough education through their own efforts is most praiseworthy and is indicative of the very character of the man himself. Such a person and one who is especially talented in his profession is Harry A. Dicker, whose home is situated on Staten Island.

Mr. Dicker was born in Los Angeles, California, March 14, 1893, a son of Moritz and Rose (Weinberg) Dicker. His father, who owned a mercantile establishment, had been engaged in past years as a contractor in an eastern city but in 1892 had been forced to remove to California's more zestful climate because of ill health. In the latter State he soon won back his health and returned to the eastern part of

the country in 1907. Soon he became a resident of New York City and was for a time a member of a firm dealing in paints and oils there. Subsequently, however, he and his family moved to Ithaca, New York, where Mr. Dicker died in 1916 and is survived today by his wife and seven children. They are as follows: 1. Louis, the eldest, now engaged in the insurance business in Rochester, New York. 2. Samuel, a lawyer also residing in Rochester. 3. Edward, whose home is in Philadelphia. 4. Martin. 5. William. 6. Elsie, who married and now lives in Chattanooga. 7. Harry A., the subject of this sketch.

Harry A. Dicker received his early schooling in grammar school in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and then entered the Ithaca High School. After taking a regular four-year course of study here he became a student at Cornell and succeeded in working his way through an institution which his brothers and sister ultimately attended, because of the earnest desire of their mother to know that her children had all received a much valued college degree. He later enrolled at Cornell, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1915 and was graduated in 1917, receiving his Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Dicker then became associated with the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, and for a few months was in charge as compensation expert in New York City. However, with the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, he joined the Marine Corps and served in this capacity until March 22, 1919, at which time he received his honorable discharge. He returned to the charge of the New York office and remained here until December, 1928. At the latter date he decided to go into partnership with a former school mate, Henry Klauer of Staten Island, and the two attorneys immediately joined forces professionally as legal partners and won a large number of clients. Mr. Dicker dissolved partnership in December, 1930, and returned to the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.

Mr. Dicker is a past member of the Level Club of New York City and member of Cornell University Club. He is identified fraternally with Piott Lodge, No. 192, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 202, Knights of Pythias. Of the latter society he is a Past Chancellor Commander.

On April 6, 1919, he married Bertha Kritt of Baltimore, a daughter of Isaac and Vera (Baer) Kritt of that city. To this union two children were born: Betty Ethel, born February 18, 1920, and Marie Esther, born January 18, 1926. Both are now attending public school.

Mrs. Dicker is affiliated with the local Council of Jewish Women, the Little Theatre Group, the Jewish Community Center, and Temple Emmanuel, of Port Richmond.

LOUIS L. GRAMPREY—An appreciable number of men who have risen from humble station in life to positions of trust and respect in a community through their ability to overcome obstacles that would discourage others of lesser courage and resourcefulness always furnish examples for the youths of our country. Such a man who literally made good from an unpretentious background is Louis L. Gramprey, of New Brighton. He is interested in affairs of a civic and social nature in Richmond County and is widely known here as ranking among our foremost citizens.

On his paternal side Mr. Gramprey is of French descent; his father, Philip Gramprey, was born in France and received his education there, subsequently voyaging to the United States. He first located in New York City, became engaged in business and remained thus occupied for some years. He married Miss Casey, and about 1878 he and his family removed to Staten Island. The local Directory of 1882 lists Philip Gramprey as residing at No. 2 Elizabeth Street, Stapleton. His occupation was that of a steward. In the 1897 directory his place of residence was at No. 340 Jersey Street, New Brighton. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Louis L. Gramprey was born in New York City, but at the age of three he was brought to Staten Island by his parents and has continued to live here nearly a half century. After obtaining his education at Public School No. 16 he entered the field of public service. His first position was with the Topographic Division, attached to Richmond County government, after which, both because of the efficiency he had displayed and his affiliation with the Republican party, he was designated to an important local post after Staten Island had become part of the greater city of New York. This appointment was made by the Hon. George Cromwell, who served a sixteen-year term as borough president. When the late Warren G. Harding became President of the United States, Mr. Gramprey was made a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. His present position is that of Federal Income Tax Commissioner.

Outside of the duties related to his office, Mr. Gramprey's attention has been directed largely to affairs of a political character on Staten Island. He has always been a staunch Republican, though at the same time blessed with a fair and open-minded knowledge of political issues and values. For long years his support and influence in local Republican ranks has been of wide value, but it was not until 1922 that he ran for political office. In that year he sought a post as alderman in his home ward, being opposed on the Democratic ticket by John Corcoran. It is noteworthy that although defeated, Mr. Gramprey carried his own election district, normally a Democratic stronghold, by a clear margin. In 1924 he was defeated by Edward J. Atwell, Democratic standard-bearer, for the office of sheriff of Richmond County. In 1930 he again earned the indorsement of his party for sheriff, his opponent being former Alderman Reinhard E. Kaltenmeier. In the election of that year, though the entire Democratic ticket carried the county, Mr. Gramprey easily led his own ticket, being virtually the only Republican candidate to engage his opponent in a close contest. Among his friends are many of opposite political faith, who have long viewed him as a man of solid principle and one dedicated to the cause of good government. For some time he has acted as Republican leader of the First Ward and was valued highly as an adviser and willing worker by the late Clinton J. Sharrett, Republican county leader.

Mr. Gramprey is also active in civic affairs, particularly those relating to the betterment of the community about him. His support is generously volunteered to numerous worthy causes and throughout the Island there is probably no citizen more highly esteemed. Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is an organization in which he has long been a member.

Louis L. Gramprey married, in 1907, Ella Riley, a

daughter of Thomas and Julia (Duffy) Riley of New York. She was a native of Ireland, having left her homeland at the age of twelve to accompany her parents to New York. For many years she has been vitally interested in the work of the Women's Republican Club of Staten Island and is a member of that society. Both she and her husband, having made a number of firm and enduring associations since their residence here, are greatly interested in the history of our Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Gramprey have two children: Louis Victor and Philip Brady. Both were educated in the local public schools and at Curtis High School. The Gramprey residence is at No. 178 Benziger Avenue, New Brighton.

MAURICE G. A. McALOON—Conducting the Staten Island News Company, Inc., of which he is president, Maurice G. A. McAloon performs one of the useful services to the people of Staten Island, acting as a wholesale agent of various newspapers and magazines throughout all parts of the borough of Richmond. With him in this enterprise is associated his wife, Anna K. (Kelly) McAloon, daughter of James and Mary (Miskill) Kelly, both natives of Ireland, the mother now deceased.

A native of the Island, born in Tompkinsville, July 23, 1885, at Arietta and Minthorne streets, Mr. McAloon is a son of Bernard and Julia (Garrigan) McAloon. His father, a native of Ireland, operated the Central Hotel in Tompkinsville, on the site of the present building which houses the grocery business of Rohde and Schmidt, known as the Central Market. It was one of the first hotels to be established on the Island; and was also prominent as a gathering place for political figures who were affiliated with the Democratic party. Here was organized the McAloon Democratic Club. Removing to South Beach about 1891, the elder McAloon built the Washington Hotel and pier that still stands there at present. The mother, Julia (Garrigan) McAloon, was a native of Tompkinsville, where she was born on Swan Street. Both Bernard and Julia (Garrigan) McAloon are now deceased. Maurice McAloon has two brothers, Bernard and Herbert, who are sole distributors of the "Daily News" on Staten Island, and one sister Julia who married James Flannery, a native of Staten Island and now, associated as superintendent of the repair garage of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, New Jersey.

After receiving his education in the local school at Tompkinsville, Maurice G. A. McAloon began work in the service of news distributors as a newsboy at the old ferry house at the foot of Wall Street, St. George, selling papers on the trains. Then, when the business removed to its present location in St. George, he went with it and served on the news routes, selling New York papers, through New Brighton and Tompkinsville. In 1904, at the age of nineteen he decided upon an independent career and then became a wholesaler of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, covering the entire area of Staten Island. He did not form the present corporation known as the Staten Island News Company, Inc., however, until January, 1915; and, when this business was incorporated, he found that it gained in scope and breadth, growing steadily as time went on. He has continued, since that time, to operate this business, with Mrs. McAloon as an associate in the capacity of secretary and treasurer.

Despite the fact that Mr. McAloon is one of Staten Island's busiest men, he takes time to be

active in a number of social and civic organizations, including Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the West Brighton Board of Trade. During the late World War, both he and Mrs. McAloon aided in the various causes that were intended to assure the successful participation of the United States in that conflict of nations.

Mrs. McAloon, always active in the public affairs of her community, is a member of Court Genevieve of the Catholic Daughters of America, as well as of St. Vincent's Hospital Auxiliary and the Blessed Sacrament Church. She is one of a family of eight children of James and Mary (Miskill) Kelly, both now deceased. Although the parents were natives of Ireland, the family settled on Staten Island when they came to the United States many years ago and here all of these children were born. They are: 1. Patrick, deceased. 2. Thomas A., sergeant of police in the New Dorp precinct. 3. James P. (q. v.), an attorney. 4. John V. 5. Joseph A. 6. Edmund. 7. William. 8. Anna K., the wife of Mr. McAloon. John, Joseph, Edmund and William are associated with their father in the contracting business on Staten Island.

The children of Maurice G. A. and Anna K. (Kelly) McAloon are: 1. Mary, born in 1915, now attending Notre Dame Academy. 2. Jule, born in 1917. 3. Bernard, born in 1919. The latter two being students at the Blessed Sacrament Parochial School. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. McAloon is located at No. 1131 Forest Avenue, West New Brighton.

FREDERICK H. COOK is a member of a Staten Island family whose members played an active part in the affairs of Richmond County before and after the consolidation with Greater New York. He was a resident of Westerleigh and held a responsible position with the Steel Construction Department of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Corporation at Mariners Harbor.

Mr. Cook was born in Port Richmond, son of Frederick and Mary Jane (Palmer) Cook, of that place. The elder Mr. Cook was born in the old family homestead located at No. 11 John Street, Port Richmond, and received his education in the old German School standing nearby. During the major part of his lifetime he followed the profession of civil engineering. He is now retired and resides in Elm Park. He married Mary Jane Palmer, of a distinguished Staten Island family. Besides Frederick H. Cook, a daughter, Mary Jane, was born of this marriage. She married H. W. Decker, who before his death was recognized as one of Staten Island's outstanding engineers and connected in this capacity with the engineering department of the Borough of Richmond.

The education of Frederick H. Cook was obtained in the public schools of Port Richmond and Curtis High School in New Brighton. After leaving school he immediately became associated with the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company in a minor position. Working his way forward in this organization, he gradually assumed posts of larger responsibility until he was placed in charge of steel construction of the entire concern.

Mr. Cook is identified with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is a member of the Marine Square Club, and affiliated with the Dutch Reformed Church, formerly being connected with the Boys' Club of this institution. While at Curtis High

School he was a member of the football and basketball teams, starring in both sports. He still is active in athletics, and formerly served on the athletic advisory board of Curtis High School.

Mr. Cook married Lillian Burbank, now deceased. One son, Frederick, 3d, was born to them. Before her death Mrs. Cook was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and active in the work of this place of worship.

HENRY SCHICK—A specialized training for a vocation that consisted of a course of study in a well-known designing academy has led to the successful career of Henry Schick, resident of Stapleton and president of the Apex Textile Designers, of No. 40 Worth Street, New York. Mr. Schick is both prominent as a citizen and in the commercial world. He was born in Rosebank, November 23, 1894, a son of Philip Schick.

The early schooling of Henry Schick was obtained at Public School No. 13, in his home town, after which he entered the National Academy of Design in New York. Upon leaving this institution he went into business for himself.

During the latter part of the World War period Mr. Schick became attached to the Medical Division, Medical Detachment, 38th Coast Artillery, and was preparing to sail overseas to France when the Armistice was signed. Though he was actually in the service for little more than a year's time he was placed on duty in four army encampments: Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn; Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New Jersey; Camp Stewart and Camp Eustis, both in Virginia.

Mr. Schick has always supported local civic and philanthropic causes throughout Richmond Borough. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of Klopstock Lodge, No. 760, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Henry Schick married Otilie Rost, daughter of Frank and Margaret Rost, of Stapleton, who are also mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Schick are the parents of a daughter, Margaret, born September 19, 1921. The Schick home is located at No. 328 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton.

LIEUT. LAWRENCE J. KETTNER—A graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, who received a course of training at that institution that qualified him for the calling of a mechanical engineer, Lieutenant Lawrence J. Kettner of Stapleton, has made his home on Staten Island since birth. He is a veteran of the World War and since the termination of that conflict has conducted a machine shop and garage in Stapleton.

Lieutenant Kettner's grandparents were Jacob and Mary Kettner of Stuttgart, Germany, who in 1851 sailed to the United States. After coming to Staten Island shortly after their arrival in this country they took residence in Stapleton, where Jacob Kettner founded a wholesale meat market. His death came in 1871 at the age of seventy-six.

His son, Lorenz Kettner, born April 13, 1848, in Stuttgart, Germany, was taken to the United States in early life. He attended school in Stapleton and later joined the Union forces as a drummer boy, serving throughout the last three years of the war. In 1873, having learned the blacksmith's trade, he opened a shop of his own on Targee Street, and continued in that business until his death in 1910. He had married Maria Reinhart, of Newark, on January 29, 1874, and they had four children: Lawrence J.,

of further mention: Frederick; Arthur W. and Harry G.

Lawrence J. Kettner received his early education in the local public schools, after which he attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and was graduated as a mechanical engineer. With the participation of the United States in the World War he joined the navy and did transport duty. He became an officer in the First Naval Battalion and now holds the rank of reserve lieutenant.

Since the war Lieutenant Kettner has conducted a machine shop on the very site where his father managed his blacksmith shop. The transformation of the business from one which attended to the horse and carriage trade to the rapidly-growing automobile industry is indicative of the passing of a generation in a family. The shop still stands but the inside of the building has been entirely renovated and the machinery changed to conform to the requirements demanded by a new era. The establishment is located at No. 558 Van Duzer Street.

Mr. Kettner is a member of Beacon Light Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with civic organizations in Stapleton. In his religious association he is of the Lutheran Church.

Lieutenant Kettner married Alvina Brown, and they have a daughter, Alvina. The Kettner residence is at 498 St. Paul's Avenue in Stapleton.

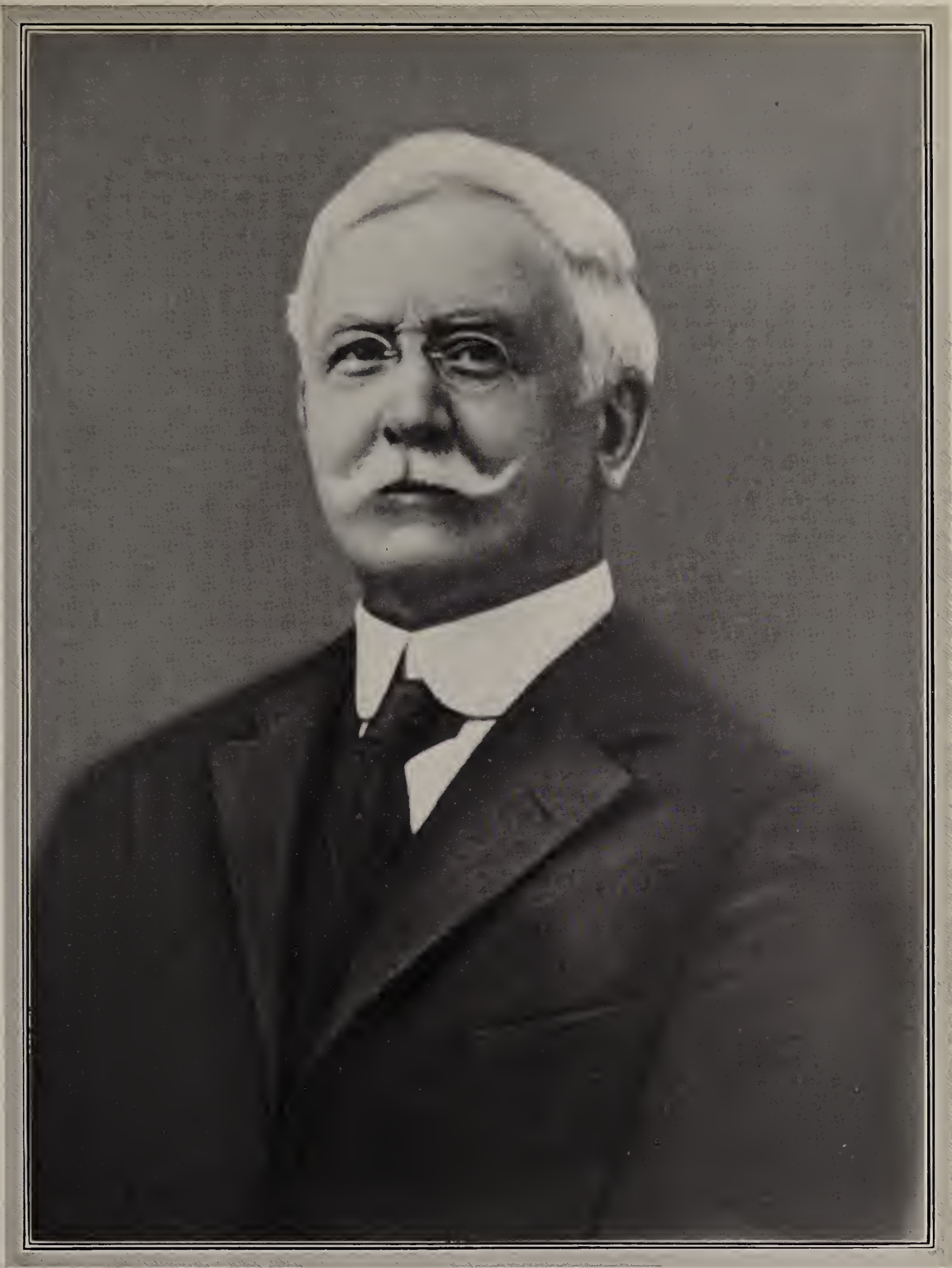
DANIEL J. WILSON—Of a family of learning and culture in England, Mr. Wilson some years ago, came to America and here applied the principles of the liberal education he had acquired in his native land, to the work in which he engaged after settling on Staten Island. He is a resident of New Dorp, and for some years had been associated with the Errington Company of Stapleton where he is office manager and secretary.

Mr. Wilson was born August 6, 1854, in Newcastle, England, one of a family of two sons and two daughters of John and Ann (Griffin) Wilson. His brother, who passed away about 1898 was a noted Episcopal clergyman.

As a boy Daniel J. Wilson spent the early part of his life in Durham, England, where he sang in the choir of the famous Durham Cathedral, being considerably talented in music for his age. His education was obtained in the schools of his native country, the latter part being completed at institutions of higher learning from whence he received a liberal instruction. After finishing his studies he followed the teaching profession until he determined to come to America.

Arriving in this country about 1895 he first went westward to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in engineering work in an official capacity. He remained there but a short time as the surrounding country and working conditions in and about Cleveland were not preferable to him. Deciding to come east again in 1900, he did so and he and Mr. Errington formed the present Errington Company. Since then Staten Island has been his place of residence and here he has become widely known and associated in community life.

Mr. Wilson married, November 11, 1911, Jane Councer, the ceremony being performed at St. Simon's Church, Concord, his wife a representative of one of the five original families of that name living in England, who were highly regarded as able citizens. Their homestead was the famous Stowell Park which with its spacious grounds and natural beauty was one of the beautiful estates in



L. J. Wilson

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Gloucestershire, England. The Councers generally remained in England, except for two uncles, now deceased, of Mr. Wilson, both of whom settled in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of one son, Richard J. C., who was born June 22, 1915, in Old Town Road, Dongan Hills. He is a student at Curtis High School, has literary aspirations, is interested in editorial work, and is an athlete of promise. Mrs. Wilson has been particularly active in civic and social work. The family attend old St. Andrew's Church in Richmond, where Mr. Wilson is the organist. He is also a deep reader of good literature and an admirer of Shakespeare. The Wilson family residence is at No. 21 Steele Avenue, New Dorp.

HERMAN WILLIAM ORDEMAN—A graduate of a southern college where he received a splendid preparation for the profession he was to follow, Mr. Ordeman afterwards obtained a thorough experience as a contracting engineer before becoming a consulting engineer with offices in both New York and Newark, New Jersey. A resident of Rosebank, he has from time to time contributed valuable articles concerning vital problems of engineering to a well-known scientific magazine.

Herman William Ordeman was born in Frederick, Maryland, on July 30, 1888, a son of Daniel T. and Edith M. (Best) Ordeman of that town. His father studied law at St. John's College during the time of the Civil War, though he also served in the Confederate Army. At the conclusion of this four-years conflict, he entered the wholesale hardware business at Frederick, which was followed in turn by buying an interest in the Frederick County Telephone Company and becoming president of that organization. He held that post until the time of his death. His father, the grandfather of our present Staten Island resident, was Captain H. D. Ordeman. He managed a fleet of ships that operated between South American countries and the United States. Both he and his son were members of the Masonic Order.

Herman W. Ordeman's mother, Edith M. (Best) Ordeman, was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Haller) Best. William Best was a farmer who owned one of the largest wheat and cereal tracts in the eastern part of the country.

The education of Herman W. Ordeman was obtained in the public schools of Frederick, Frederick High School and later at Washington and Lee University, where he qualified as a civil and mining engineer, being graduated with the class of 1909. His first position was with the Santa Fé Railroad, where he was connected with the construction and engineering department for three years. He came to Staten Island in 1912, having secured a position here with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a track supervisor. In 1917 he was appointed division engineer of this organization. Three years later he became associated with the United Marine and Fuel Corporation as a consulting engineer. From 1923 to 1926 he was employed as chief engineer of the United Terminals, Inc. Since 1926 Mr. Ordeman has become an engineering consultant, maintaining offices of his own in New York and in Newark. In this undertaking he has been deservedly successful. During his career to date since leaving college, he not only was employed at various posts within his profession, but attended classes of special instruction at New York University.

Mr. Ordeman has been a regular contributor to the dock management section of the "Marine Review"

since 1926. Within his profession he is a member of several societies, including the New Jersey Society of Professional engineers and Land Surveyors, the International Engineering Association and the Terminal Engineers. He is a charter member of the Richmond County Chapter of the Professional Engineers and Surveyors Association of New York State. He is consulting engineer for the Chamber of Commerce of Newark, New Jersey, and numerous other corporations. Besides being a member of the National Fire Protection Association, he is also a contributor to the periodicals distributed by this organization.

He married, in 1912, C. Elizabeth Bowers of Frederick, Maryland, the daughter of Harry W. and Anna J. (Fox) Bowers. Her father is engaged in the lumber business. The Ordeman residence is located at No. 82 Harbor View Place, Rosebank. In the rear of this beautiful Norman type dwelling is a conservatory, where Mr. Ordeman indulges in his avocation, the raising of flowers and rare shrubs.

LOUIS CHARLES TARASCH—For some years Mr. Tarasch, now a resident of Brooklyn, conducted the pharmacy at No. 100 Stuyvesant Place, St. George. He is a graduate of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and is identified with societies within his profession.

Mr. Tarasch was born in Elizabethgrad, Russia, attended school there and at an early age resolved to enter the calling in which he is now engaged. In his native country he received his apprenticeship certificate in pharmacy and obtained in 1903 the degree of Assistant Pharmacist. Soon after receiving that honor he sailed for the United States.

Arriving in this country Mr. Tarasch entered the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy in 1906 from which he was graduated two years later. His efforts next became centered on the completion of a post-graduate course which he accomplished in 1913, thus obtaining his Doctor of Pharmacy diploma.

Firm in the belief that Brooklyn was the ideal place in which to begin an independent practice of his profession, he opened a store there which proved highly successful. Subsequently he was able to set up and develop other drug stores in various parts of Brooklyn.

But in 1927 he arrived at a decision to sell his interests there and to organize a new business, apart from Brooklyn, but at the same time not too remotely distant from either Brooklyn or New York City, where he had made a number of valuable friends. The pharmacy owned and managed by the Richmond Borough Drug Company on Staten Island afforded that opportunity. He purchased it and succeeded in capitalizing his experience of many years in making of this store one of the best equipped and most modern shops of its kind on Staten Island. In addition to the sale of pharmaceutical supplies other articles were offered for sale, including stationery, confections, fountain products and everyday necessities.

Mr. Tarasch is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with City Lodge, No. 408, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as with the Boro Park Masonic Square Club. He is also identified with the Long Island Grotto and many other fraternal and social organizations of note. In his business and professional relations he is associated with the West End Druggists' Association and the Kings County Pharmacist Society.

In the same year in which he began an independent enterprise of his own, 1908, Mr. Tarasch married Gertrude Rowe, of Brooklyn. He and his wife are

the parents of three children: 1. Charlotte, who was graduated from Bay Ridge High School in Brooklyn. 2. Gwendolyn, who completed her preliminary schooling in 1928 at a Staten Island public school. 3. Anita, who now attends Public School No. 16. Mr. Tarasch and his family removed from Staten Island in 1930 to Brooklyn.

JAMES EDWARD McCARTHY—As president of the Richmond County Motor Sales Corporation, also secretary of the Paramount Motor Sales and Service Company and treasurer of Palma Motor Sales and Service, Mr. McCarthy, while engaged in this field of endeavor, became one of the prominent figures in local motor car merchandising. He is also well known socially and as a citizen. He was born on Staten Island, son of Jeremiah and Mary Anna (Casey) McCarthy. His father died in 1893.

James E. McCarthy attended the public schools of the place of his birth and went directly into business leaving school. Almost from the beginning, it appears, he was successful. In the commercial circles of Stapleton and in those other centers of the Island, he became highly regarded, both for his sound judgment and for his personal characteristics. While he gives the greater portion of his time to his various business interests, Mr. McCarthy finds occasion to join whole-heartedly in enterprises for the welfare of the community and is active fraternally in Lodge No. 841 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is the possessor of considerable influence in political matters and exercises it, quietly, always toward preferable ends, for the benefit of the community as a whole and not for the benefit solely of a party. In his responses to charity and kindred appeals of worthy nature, he is ready with substantial contributions, which he gives in a spirit of sympathy and understanding.

He married Lora Kane, daughter of Joseph and Katherine Kane, both of whom are living in Brooklyn, where Mrs. McCarthy was born. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are the parents of four children: Lawrence, Sadie, Frank and Edna.

GEORGE WASHINGTON VROOM, JR.—Of a family long connected with civic and social activities, particularly in the Four Corners section of Staten Island and represented today by members who are numbered among those responsible for the growth of community consciousness in the district where they reside, is George W. Vroom. Mr. Vroom is the retired owner of a grocery establishment.

Mr. Vroom is descended from a family of Holland Dutch origin seated during the middle portion of the seventeenth century in the bishopric of Sluyes, Holland. Barent Vroom, a native of that place, was the first to come to America, according to family record. He arrived here in 1660 and forthwith settled in New Jersey (not far from the Staten Island boundary) where a large number of his countrymen had gathered. From time to time the early descendants of Barent Vroom crossed to Staten Island, certain of their number finally settling here permanently and following occupations of an agricultural and sea-faring character.

Earliest definite mention of the surname Vroom on Staten Island is found in the annals of the Dutch Reformed Church at Port Richmond, which treat of the infant baptism of the children of Christian and Mary (White) Vroom. The local census of 1790 lists the names of Christian and Matthias of Northfield

and another Christian Vroom who dwelled in Southfield. Certain it is that the wife of the second Christian Vroom was Maria Swaim.

The following children were born to Christian and Mary (White) Vroom: William White, baptized November 6, 1790; Christian, baptized June 13, 1793; Gertrude, baptized January 9, 1803; and Mary.

Christian (or Christopher, as he was generally known), the son of Christian mentioned above, was a carpenter by trade. He married Maria Housman, eldest child of Peter and Ann (Morgan) Housman. The Housmans, likewise of old Dutch lineage, were represented generally along the North Shore section of the Island. It is recorded that Christopher Vroom's marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Martin in the Baptist Church in the Clove on the evening of December 24, 1818. They were the grandparents of George W. Vroom, to whom this review refers.

Christopher and Maria (Housman) Vroom had nine children: 1. Peter Housman, the eldest, was born November 3, 1819, died June 8, 1820. 2. William Van Renssalaer, born June 10, 1821; married Catharine Egbert; and his passing came March 9, 1897. 3. George W., father of our subject, of further mention. 4. Ancil, born January 26, 1826, died December 13, 1894. His wife was Mary Vaughn. 5. Garritt Braisted, born July 1, 1828; married Mary Elizabeth Martling and the date of his death was September 21, 1911. 6. Mary Ann, born April 13, 1830. 7. Catharine, born in 1833; married George L. Reeder and passed away in 1867. 8. Albert Housman, born in 1835, took for his wife Caroline La Forge. His demise came on December 27, 1891. 9. Richard Blake, born May 3, 1838, died July 22, 1912. His wife was Eleanor Briggs.

George Washington Vroom, third child of Christopher Vroom, was born September 23, 1823, died February 15, 1896. He established a grocery store at Four Corners in 1854 and continued to manage that place of business for the greater part of his lifetime. His wife was Elizabeth Taylor of Philadelphia, of an old Quaker family long seated in Pennsylvania.

The birth of their son, George Washington, Jr., occurred on May 15, 1864. He attended public school at Four Corners and assisted his father in the management of the latter's grocery, after his daily lessons had been completed. The store was attached to the Vroom residence. Upon attaining the age of fifteen he began to work steadily for his father, having graduated from school.

Mr. Vroom is active in civic works and is a past member of Castleton Fire Patrol, having joined that body in 1894. His religious affiliation is with the Moravian Church, which he served as a trustee. The property at the corner of Victory Boulevard and Manor Road is owned by him.

His marriage took place October 22, 1902, to Adelaide C. Flory, the ceremony being held in Plainfield, New Jersey. It is related that the minister, the Rev. J. A. Muir, traveled from Bangor to Plainfield to marry the couple, as the bridegroom was unable to go to Pennsylvania because of the pressure of business. Mrs. Vroom was the daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Staples) Flory, of Bangor, Pennsylvania. The Flory family came from Holland, being first represented in Philadelphia on November 7, 1754. Mr. and Mrs. Vroom became the parents of two children: 1. George W., 3d, was born September 9, 1907. He graduated from Public School No. 30 in Westerleigh and from Curtis High School in the class of 1925. He received his college diploma from the University



George H. Hammond



G. W. Ureman Jr

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of Pennsylvania in 1930. 2. Richard F. Vroom, was born February 21, 1919, died September 24, 1931, and was buried in Moravian Cemetery. George W. Vroom, the father, retired from active business pursuits in 1914. His residence is situated at No. 53 Todt Hill Road, Four Corners.

DAVID LATOURETTE—Among the early settlers on Staten Island perhaps none attract more interest because of their Colonial record than the ancient Latourettes, who were of the old village of Richmond. Even to this day there are a number residing here and in tracing their ancestry we find that they have been associated in their activities and in marriage with other leading pioneer families of the Island. The story of the Latourettes here relates principally to the family which last resided at Richmond.

Jean la Tourette, native of Osse in Béarn, came to America and some time later married Marie Mercereau, on July 16, 1693, in the French Church in Manhattan. The record of the marriage is to be found in the "Collections of the Huguenot Society of America," Vol. I, p. 29.

In the same volume the births and baptisms of four children are recorded, viz: 1. Marie, born September 23, 1694, baptized December 6, 1694. 2. Jean, born October 6, 1695, baptized October 20, 1695. 3. Pierre, born November 22, 1697, baptized November 28, 1697. 4. David, born December 22, 1699, baptized January 7, 1700. The census of 1706 indicates the subsequent birth of two daughters, Susana, who married Jan Van Pelt, and Hester. Jean La Tourette appears as a witness and as a freeholder on Staten Island in 1702, and in 1706, according to record, was fifty-five years old. The date of his death is unknown.

Of his sons: 1. Jean or John la Tourette, born October 6, 1695, in Manhattan, married Marie Mercereau. He appears as an assessor and a member of the militia in 1715, as a freeholder in 1720, a justice of the peace in 1738 and a vestryman of St. Andrew's, Staten Island, in 1732. His children were: David, born in 1726; Marie, born in 1728; and Henricus, born in 1731. 2. Pierre Latourette married Marianne Mercereau. Their children were: David and Jacques (twins), born in 1730; Marie Susanne, born in 1734; and Elizabeth, born in 1736. The latter married a Nicholas Backer. 3. David Latourette married Catharine Poillon, whose children were: Jacques, born in 1732; Marie, born in 1734; and others (including perhaps, David).

The Latourettes seem to have been among those French Church people who joined in the call to the Rev. Cornelius Van Sandfordt to preside over the united French and Dutch churches in Richmond County. The baptisms of David's first children are therefore found in the old Dutch Church records. Later, as we know from a letter found in Hawk's "Transcripts," most of the French congregation joined the Church of St. Andrew, the records of which prior to 1852 are missing.

We are thus unable to give the baptismal record of David, son of David and Catharine (Poillon) Latourette, but his gravestone in St. Andrew's churchyard shows that he died November 19, 1808, aged sixty-nine years and ten months, and was therefore born about 1738. He appears as a communicant of the church in 1770, and as a subscriber to the salary of Rev. John H. Rowland in 1787. In 1852 Charles E. Anthon in "Anthon's Notes," which are now the property of the Public Museum at St. George, states that

he was the grandfather (probably) of the David Latourette then at Richmond, whose brother John made a family tree and later "died at the South." The family vault is in St. Andrew's churchyard, dated 1855. The census of 1790 indicates eight families of the Latourette name then on Staten Island, of which David's, as indicated by the possession of nine slaves, was evidently the most important.

The ancient home of the Latourette family, which has recently succumbed to the ravages of centuries, stood a distance back from present roads, on the hill northwest of Richmond. An illustration of its appearance about fifty years ago is shown in this history. It is said to have been the headquarters during the Revolution of the Queen's Rangers commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe. The present large red brick house on Richmond Hill, now included in a park and the headquarters of the La Tourette Golf Links, is also illustrated in the historical section of this work. It was built by David Latourette about 1830. The broad acres surrounding it remained the property of his descendants for nearly one hundred and fifty years until its disposal in 1927 to the city of New York for part of Richmond borough's extensive park system.

Before speaking especially of those descendants we may briefly refer to other branches of the Latourette family now found in many localities and attached to many churches. On Staten Island we find their records in Methodist, Moravian and Dutch Reformed churches, besides St. Andrew's. Of particular interest is that of Henry, the weaver, who was, in 1757, certified by the county clerk as of the ancient Huguenot Church. Also it has recently been disclosed that a Latourette, possibly a descendant of Henry, continues weaving in Indiana. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the Rev. James A. M. La Tourette was pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church (now Huguenot Memorial Church) from 1851 to 1855.

We shall now enumerate successive generations in the direct line of descent from Jean la Tourette to that of David Latourette, the grandfather of Mrs. Edwin (Evans) Mairs, the latter now a resident of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

Jean la Tourette was the progenitor of the family in America; from him the line descends through Jacques Latourette. The latter, by his marriage, had a son, James, who in turn married Mary Stoutenburgh, and they had the following children: 1. John, who died in 1851. 2. David, grandfather of Mrs. Mairs. 3. James, Jr., married, in 1841, and he and his wife Cornelia had two sons: i. Rev. James Latourette, who married M. Annesley, thus becoming the father of Cornelia Latourette, who in turn married Lieutenant H. C. Kavanaugh of the United States Army. ii. David Latourette, who died in infancy. 4. Elizabeth, married Abram Journeay. 5. Stephen, 1785-1846. 6. William, 1769-1824. 7. Mary. 8. Anne.

The second of these children, David Latourette, was born July 7, 1786, and died January 26, 1864. He married Ann Crocheron, and they had six sons and four daughters: 1. John, unmarried. 2. James, unmarried. 3. Mary, married Edwin R. Bennet. 4. William, unmarried. 5. Catherine Ann, born 1828, died 1882. 6. Richard Crocheron, born in 1833; married, and died in 1911. 7. Joana Housman, of whom further. 8. Elizabeth, born 1837, died 1911, unmarried. 9. Stephen, born 1839, died 1842. 10. David, born 1845, died 1864, while serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. David Latourette, the father of these ten children, was a farmer by occupation, being the owner of a truck gardening business.

His produce was shipped to New York City by boat.

Of the aforementioned children, Joana Housman Latourette was born in 1835 and married, in 1866, Thomas Jenkins Wiche Evans. They were the parents of Mrs. Edwin (Evans) Mairs, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

CHARLES A. MULLIGAN, JR.—One of the younger members of the legal fraternity of Staten Island, Charles A. Mulligan, Jr., has won the commendation and regard of his fellow-citizens. After receiving his degree from Fordham Law School, Mr. Mulligan was admitted to the bar of the State of New York and from that time until January, 1932, was associated with the recently-elected Supreme Court Justice, Alfred V. Norton (q. v.), who maintained law offices at No. 36 Richmond Terrace, St. George. Although his practice of law has embraced a comparatively short time, Mr. Mulligan's knowledge of jurisprudence and his sincere and considerate manner have already won him a host of friends and an increasing clientele. His present offices are conducted at No. 30 Bay Street, St. George, in association with Bertram G. Eadie and other members of the legal profession.

Mr. Mulligan was born in New Brighton June 1, 1902, son of Charles Austin and Marguerite Loretta (Farrestelle) Mulligan. He received his preliminary education in Public School No. 17, the Arden Preparatory School and Curtis High School. During his four years at Curtis, 1919-22, he was a member of the 'varsity soccer team, being captain of a championship eleven during the fall of 1922. His brilliant playing for this school attracted considerable attention with the result that he was sought by the Staten Island Soccer Club, with which organization he later played fullback for two years. Still later he was chosen for that position with the All-New York team which defeated the Germantown Cricket Club team at Philadelphia for the championship of the two states.

In fraternal affiliations, Mr. Mulligan is prominent, being past regent of Curtis Council, Royal Arcanum, and having had the honor to be the youngest officer with that rank in the State of New York; he is also a member of a law school fraternity. His political association is with the Democratic party.

Mr. Mulligan resides at No. 25 Sherman Avenue, New Brighton.

ANTONIO LAZZARI—As one of Staten Island's best known restaurateurs of a generation ago, Antonio Lazzari of Rosebank was recognized not only for the general excellence of his cuisine and his talents as a host, but for his liberal friendship and loyalty as a citizen. Mr. Lazzari, who became identified with our Island in 1871, passed away in the early part of 1915.

Mr. Lazzari was descended from a long line of Italian ancestors, a number of whom resided in Arcisate, Italy. The family was well represented in mercantile affairs and in civil life as is illustrated by the career of Mr. Lazzari's father, Jacomo Lazzari. He was the owner and operator of a tailoring establishment in his home community, aided in the promotion of public works and spent his entire life in his native land. He married Teresa Commoli, also of Italian birth, and among their children was Antonio Lazzari.

The latter was born April 19, 1851, in Arcisate and acquired his education in the public schools there. Deciding at first to follow a vocation similar to his father's, he went to Milano to serve his tailoring apprenticeship. At the age of eighteen he determined

to voyage to America where he felt that better opportunities in his chosen field awaited him. After arriving here he worked at his trade for some time in New York City, subsequently opening a hostelry there and operating it for some years.

In the meantime (in 1871) Mr. Lazzari had come to Staten Island to reside with the intention of some day founding a restaurant and an inn of his own in the latter place.

At length, in 1884, Mr. Lazzari established a restaurant along the shore of the Narrows, Rosebank, in the very homestead where Garibaldi and Antonio Meucci, Staten Island's famous Italian soldier and inventor, respectively, spent the remaining years of their lives. At the same time he was associated as a collector with the Bachman Brewing Company and attended to their Italian clientele for twenty-one years.

From its inception Mr. Lazzari's inn received liberal patronage, due chiefly to the excellent cuisine provided by its host and to his genial and hospitable manner. In a subsequent year Mr. Lazzari transferred his headquarters to a larger property atop the hill in Rosebank and sometime later his inn became properly recognized as Staten Island's leading hostelry. He named it "Caprera Park," in honor of Garibaldi and Meucci, and at the same time removed to the inn the famous boiler which both men had used in the preparation of tallow candles. A bust of the former soon adorned the front door of the new hotel.

An article which appeared in "The New York Sun" of May 1, 1906, shortly after Mr. Lazzari closed his inn, gave a thorough account of his career on Staten Island and reflected the respect and admiration which local persons had for him. The writer dealt to a large extent upon the staunch patronage received by Mr. Lazzari and to the hosts of friendships he cultivated during these years. In part the article stated:

The patronage of Lazzari's was varied. Some years ago people used to go there in carriages or on horseback, residents of the Island often riding over there for refreshments. Small walking clubs, or a few persons who enjoyed a walk, would exercise pleasantly, and with appetite so whetted, would stop at the Garibaldi place for luncheon or dinner. From the city the train was the only way, and then the elusive restaurant, hidden behind a hill from the station, was difficult to find. The trolley came after a while and eventually a new railroad station was made two hundred feet from Lazzari's. Yet Lazzari's remained hidden; no sign directed the traveler to its delectable perch on the grassy slope under the trees. Those only went there who knew the place. Some of these, in the later days, came in automobiles, but although the patrons were many, Lazzari never cheapened his dinner, and to the end it remained the best table d'hôte about New York.

In fine weather, with the sun setting behind the higher hills and Lazzari's lighted only by the indirect glow of the sunset hour, there was no pleasanter place to have a table set than on the uncovered veranda, forty feet broad. Bankers, literary men, journalists, artists, city hotel owners and managers seeking something different from their own restaurants, theatrical stars and managers and hosts of plain, ordinary citizens who knew and valued the Italian cooking (supervised strangely enough by one of German parentage, for Signora Lazzari is of such ancestry) were to be found on the piazza or in the dining room. And lower down the hillside some Societe Beneficenza of one or all the saints, might at the same time be picnicking in the shaded park, which later would sparkle with many-colored lanterns and resound with music and the sounds of a Latin race's holiday making.

For some years, according to the article, a young American author (let him be called Jumpford) used to retire to his upstairs room in the inn in order to compose his masterpieces. He also found the room a most restful one, a welcome haven apart from the hustle and bustle of life and a place where his friends



Antonio Lazzari

would be unlikely to find him. In his honor the little chamber was called Jumpford's room, just as Washington Irving's room in the Red Lion Inn, Stratford, has been called by his name. Furthermore, it is related that among Mr. Lazzari's special friends and patrons were two officers of transatlantic steamships who visited him while their ships lay at anchor in the harbor.

But at length, on the last day of April, 1906, Mr. Lazzari sold his hotel. It was his belief that further management of this place would entail a further drain upon his health, which was not of the best. After its sale the old inn was demolished in order that a large mercantile establishment might be constructed in its stead. Approximately a year and a half following this sale, Mr. Lazzari erected a much more extensive hotel and appointed Mr. John Borroni, his son-in-law, as its manager. Realizing that his health was failing, the former left for Pottersville, New York (in the Adirondacks) where he remained for the last few years of his life. He passed away at length on January 16, 1915, after an extended illness. Funeral services were held from the hotel at Rosebank, interment following in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp. Tributes to his memory were forthcoming from numerous sources, including principally the local press. The "Staten Islander" praised him highly for his broad civic interests and his exemplary home life. The "Staten Island World" emphasized his career as a whole and dwelt upon the popularity of his famous inn. The latter journal is quoted in brief. "Mr. Lazzari's genial manner and knowledge of wholesome viands served in a style pleasing to the most exacting connoisseurs, soon won for him a large circle of patrons who came from near and far to partake of his famous Italian table d'hôte dinners."

His principal fraternal affiliations were with Garibaldi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and the Mazzini Society, of which he was a charter member. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the latter club he was presented with a silver loving cup in respect both to the services he had rendered and because he was the only charter member living. He was also fond of outdoor recreation. In early days on Staten Island, when game was plentiful, he used to hunt for birds in season. Numerous pictures and trophies depicting the sportsmanship of those days adorned the walls of his home. A number of birds were mounted and placed in a glass cage of the last restaurant he owned and they are still in the family's possession. Mr. Lazzari won a gold medal on one occasion for marksmanship in a live pigeon hunt and was identified for several years with the Clifton Gun Club. In the final analysis he was deeply devoted to his home and family. The greater part of his life was consecrated to their security.

Antonio Lazzari's marriage had taken place February 12, 1880, in New York to Lena Franklin, daughter of Ernest and Mary (Newmann) Franklin of New York City and Baden, Darmstadt, Germany, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Lazzari became parents of the following children: Julia, now Mrs. Henry Malarky of Bayridge, Brooklyn, mother of three children, Henry, Robert, and Edward; Emma, the wife of John Borroni of Staten Island; and Ernest, who married Mary Gargano, is the father of two daughters, Emma and Julia.

Mrs. Lazzari, who survives her husband, resides at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Borroni, of West New Brighton.

S. I.—16

GEORGE L. GREEN—In the settlement of Staten Island, Elm Park and the district about were among the first to attain an early prominence and became well known in shipping and shipbuilding circles. Even at the present time this recognition still remains. It was in this section of the Island that many of the pioneer families that are still ably represented, first resided. One of these groups is the Housman family of which George L. Green, veteran post office employee attached to the Mariners Harbor branch, is a member on his maternal side.

George L. Green was born March 30, 1868, in New York, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Housman) Green. The elder Green was a native of Greenwich, Connecticut, the family having been long resident in this town. At the age of two years he was brought to Staten Island to reside with his grandparents, in the old Housman homestead which stood on the site of the present Port Richmond-Bayonne Bridge. During his life Jacob Housman occupied a position on Staten Island that equalled or rivalled in importance the place held by Commodore and Captain Jake Vanderbilt as developers of this territory in a business and industrial way.

The mother of George L. Green was a native of Staten Island, of the Housman family which has not only been recognized as one of the oldest families in Richmond County but also one of the most consistently well-to-do groups, and was a woman of refinement and education.

As a youth George L. Green was associated with his grandfather Housman in various enterprises and for the past forty years he has attended to all matters relating to the Housman estate which he partly inherited. Recently he disposed of a portion of this property to the Port Authority as right of way to the forthcoming Port Richmond-Bayonne Bridge.

For the past forty years Mr. Green has been connected with the Post Office Department on Staten Island and is rightly termed "The Dean" of the department, though he is a man of middle age who began his service for the government as a youth. For twenty-four years he was assistant postmaster of the Post Office in the village of Port Richmond but he now holds the position of clerk in the Mariners Harbor Post Office. In this village the Housman heirs also have large property interests as former members of the family resided here to a large extent.

Mr. Green married Claudia Clark of Chicago and they reside in a splendid residence on Henderson Avenue, New Brighton. They have no children.

TENGEL A. HJEMBO—In the residential development of Staten Island, which during the past decade has been materially strengthened by the opening of bridges to New Jersey, the betterment of local highways and the growing consciousness that the borough of Richmond is in itself a healthful place in which to live, Staten Island contractors have taken a leading part.

Tengel A. Hjembo, a representative of this group, was born in Risør, Norway, on March 5, 1879. He was the eldest of eight children born to Alf and Helen (Oslen) Hjembo, four of whom came to America. They were, besides himself, Tengal A., Olaf, Rannei and Helga. For some years after completing his schooling the younger Hjembo assisted his father in the latter's contracting and building business. In 1902, however, he came to America and immediately settled on Staten Island. Eager to fol-

low in the footsteps of his parent, he first entered the employment of O. H. Lee, a local builder and here he gained considerable experience in his chosen trade. In 1908 he took employment with the local building concern owned and managed by Peter Larsen, where, with the exception of about two years time, he has been active in the capacity of foreman.

Mr. Hjembo is a member of the Zion Lutheran Church and several years ago served as president of the Haabet (Norwegian) Young People's Society of the Church. In addition to this, he is a past Sunday school superintendent and a past secretary and member of the board of deacons. He is now a member of the board of trustees of this church.

In 1905 Tengel A. Hjembo married Bina Bethelsen of Norway, who had come to the United States at about the same time as her husband, and had lived with relatives in the city of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hjembo have four children: 1. Thomas, born on February 28, 1906, and is a graduate of Public School No. 20 and Curtis High School. He is also a teacher in the Sunday school and a member of the Young People's Society of the Zion Lutheran Church. 2. Olaf Henry, born November 26, 1907, and was educated at the same schools as his brother. He then studied a course in civil engineering at New York University. 3. Harold Olaf, born September 6, 1910, attended Public School No. 20 and then was graduated from a vocational training school. 4. Helen Thelma, born November 16, 1919, is now attending public school.

Mrs. Hjembo is an especially active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Zion Lutheran Church. Both she and her husband are extremely interested in, and aid from time to time, causes of a worthy civic and community nature.

LAFORGE, DeGROOT AND MARTLING FAMILIES—In the compilation of a biographical work, considerable importance must be attached to genealogical information. In the gathering of such material the threads are often intricately bound and only painstaking research can uncover various sources of enlightenment.

Included among early pioneer families on Staten Island to which we make special reference in this narrative were the La Forges, Martlings, De Groots and Posts. General information concerning the beginnings of these families on our Island is ample, but knowledge of their individual branches has been gleaned only after constant study and application. Mrs. Martha A. Robinson of Stapleton, on her paternal side, is descended from early forebears representing each of these aforementioned families.

Mrs. Robinson's parents were John and Sarah Swann (Young) La Forge. A wealth of historical and biographical background surrounds the La Forges. Though previous local historians have dwelt on the family to some length, few however made mention of its early origin. It remained for the late Ira K. Morris, in a composition entitled "Olden Days at Richmond Towne," published in 1917, to shed light upon the family.

Mr. Morris stated that there was a tradition to the effect that as far back as the fifteenth century one of the secret meeting places of the French Huguenots was in a secluded ravine in Southern France. Here these persecuted folk met to worship God and to plan for their mutual protection. The secret password to this meeting place was "La Forge," meaning "The Forge." As time went on the attendance at this meet-

ing place increased alarmingly, with the result that suspicion was created among officials of the prevailing church. Soldiers and sentinels were ordered to detect and report all worshippers.

It is worthy of note that a Huguenot, when captured under suspicion of having been "in league with the conspirators against the Church of Rome," always withheld his name as a protection to relatives. It was also a common habit to name the "suspects" after the location or haunt in which they were captured. Hence the name, "La Forge," was applied to the people who came from the meeting place of that particular sect or society.

For fully a century, "La Forge" was a favorite haunt for a large number of Huguenots and the name is associated with the victims at the massacre of St. Bartholomew and other events of horror now very familiar to the readers of French history. Thus there came about the extensive use by families of the name, La Forge, which became De La Forge, La Forge, Laforge, L'Forge, Lafourge and so on.

In America the name appeared on the assessment rolls of Boswyck (Bushwick) in 1676. Among those who took the oath of allegiance in King's County in 1667 was Adrian La Forge. In the year 1738 an Adrian La Forge, a descendant, purchased land on Staten Island. There appear to have been two branches of the family, one in Castleton and the other in Westfield.

The first La Forge of definite mention (in considering Mrs. Robinson's direct line) was Benjamin La Forge. He married and was the father of Peter La Forge, Mrs. Robinson's great-grandfather. Peter, in turn, took for his wife Martha Webb, daughter of Richard Webb. The latter, according to St. Andrew's Church documents, died on March 7, 1795, in his eightieth year.

The latter family is a branch of the Webbs of Motcomb, County Dorset, England. Records prove their descent from Egbert I, King of England, and the Emperor Charlemagne. Genealogical treatises by Allyn, Greene, Foote, Webb and others corroborate this relationship. One Richard Webb, who was the progenitor of the family in America, came here in 1626. He removed from Boston, Massachusetts, to Stamford, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Gregory and their children gave rise to numerous branches, some of whom settled in Long Island, New York. For some generations there was a Richard Webb in the family, though a close scrutiny of eighteenth century census records fails to reveal the name of a "Richard Webb and his daughter, Martha." There is indication, however, that New York City was the dwelling place of more than one Richard Webb from 1750 to 1800 and at least one Richard Webb was allied with New York State troops in the Revolutionary War.

Martha Webb, wife of Peter La Forge, was born October 25, 1763, and her passing came January 29, 1813, according to gravestone records. Her husband survived until April 27, 1837. Their children were as follows: David, Peter, John, Benjamin, Jacob and Richard Channing Moore La Forge.

Of these, David La Forge, grandfather of Mrs. Robinson, was born on Staten Island March 5, 1781, died April 13, 1813. He married Gertrude Martling, daughter of John Martling, representative of an early local family.

A brief genealogical summary of the Martling and de Groot families showing Mrs. Robinson's direct descent back to the progenitors of both groups is



Gertrude Hartling La Forge

HENRY A. CUNLIFFE—For one whose career was devoted almost entirely to the service of the city of New York and was characterized by efficient and conscientious attainment, the late Henry A. Cunliffe was highly-esteemed as a citizen. His manifest interest in several phases of community life, both in New Brighton and in Stapleton where his lifetime was spent, came from his warm attachment and that of his family to Staten Island.

Mr. Cunliffe came of an old English family seated originally in Manchester, England. The first representative of the family to come to America was Henry Cunliffe, who arrived here in 1849 and took up residence in New Brighton, Staten Island. He followed here the occupation of block cutting manufacture.

Mr. Cunliffe's father was Edward Cunliffe, who was born on Staten Island and resided here during his lifetime. A native of New Brighton he obtained his education in the district schools of that community and then set about to obtain a position in the business world. At length he obtained employment in a banking establishment in Wall Street and remained in the service for the greater part of his lifetime. This long association accorded him an appreciable knowledge of financial affairs and was responsible both for steady advancement within his profession and for high status as a resident of New Brighton. Regarded as a quiet, unassuming man, he was, nevertheless, a loyal and enthusiastic citizen who contributed generously to public programs. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father whose deepest interest lay in his home and family.

Edward Cunliffe's marriage took place on March 2, 1874, in New Brighton, to Emma Eichenberger, member of an old Alsatian family which had been represented on Staten Island since 1855. They became the parents of three children, all of whom were born in New Brighton. They were: Henry Alexander, to whom this review refers in particular; Lillian, who became the wife of Charles Richon of New Brighton; and Edna, who married Edward C. Smith.

Edward Cunliffe's death came on February 19, 1881, interment following in Moravian Cemetery. His widow, who still survives him, resides in St. George.

Henry A. Cunliffe was born in New Brighton on January 25, 1875, and obtained his education in Public School No. 17, New Brighton. Leaving school in 1889 at a comparatively early age he took a position in the famous old Downtown Club on Pine Street, Manhattan, an association in which men prominent in mercantile and professional circles have held membership. The Staten Island Directory of 1897 lists him as a "clerk" dwelling on First Avenue near Clinton Avenue, New Brighton.

About 1898 Mr. Cunliffe chanced to meet the late William T. Holt, (q. v.) attorney and former public administrator of Richmond Borough. Through this association he obtained a situation in the Department of Finance, City of New York, and remained in this service for more than twenty-five years up to his passing. After first holding posts of minor importance he rose rapidly in the department and during the latter part of his career was assigned to important duty on Blackwell's Island. In addition to fulfilling the daily tasks demanded of him, Mr. Cunliffe found opportunity to engage in other activities, principally those of a fraternal, civic and religious character. For the larger part of his life he was a member of Tompkins Lodge, No. 706,

Free and Accepted Masons. He gave willing assistance to all public movements; was by political affiliation a staunch Democrat and was identified in religious worship with Christ Episcopal Church of New Brighton. For several years he sang in the choir of that church.

Henry A. Cunliffe married on March 6, 1909, Katharine J. Lane, daughter of William and Catherine (Morgan) Lane. Both the Morgan and Lane families have dwelled on Staten Island a considerable period of time (over a hundred years, to be exact) and have been particularly prominent in Stapleton and the surrounding district. Mrs. Cunliffe's father passed away on May 29, 1905; her mother died January 21, 1916. Both are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery. Members of the Lane family have worshipped at the Immaculate Conception Church in Stapleton.

To Henry A. and Katharine J. (Lane) Cunliffe a son, Harry Kenneth, was born on April 24, 1914. He first attended Public School No. 14 in Stapleton from which he was graduated in 1928. He is now a student at Curtis High School.

Henry A. Cunliffe's death occurred November 29, 1923, at his home in Stapleton. Following Masonic and regular funeral services, interment took place in Moravian Cemetery. Mr. Cunliffe is survived by his widow, who resides in the family residence, No. 17 Brownell Street; by his son, Harry K., and two sisters, Mrs. Charles Richon and Mrs. Edward Smith.

MRS. HORTENSE A. (JANIN) RAYMOND **—ROSALIE B. RAYMOND—**

For the greater part of a century the Janin family has been represented on Staten Island, particularly in the district about Stapleton and Clifton. Its members have participated in affairs of a patriotic, civic and religious character. Mrs. Hortense A. (Janin) Raymond, of whom this review relates was the daughter of Antoine Benoist Janin, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Janin came of French ancestry and was himself a native of France. He married Sophie F. Hann, a countrywoman, and after voyaging to America on an old-time sailing vessel, they settled in Manhattan. By 1845 Mr. Janin had acquired sufficient capital and experience to manage a business of his own. Thus from that year to the time of his demise he operated a fire and marine insurance establishment in lower Manhattan.

Antoine B. Janin and his wife resided first in Broome Street, Manhattan, but later removed to Clifton, Staten Island. In that attractive neighborhood they dwelled for the remainder of their lives and it was there that their children were raised to adult age. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters: Oscar B.; Sophie; Jacob A.; Hortense A., of further mention; Charles A.; Julia C.; Laura E. who became the wife of Dr. James J. O'Dea, both now deceased; and Jules Janin.

Hortense A. Janin was born in the family residence at Clifton on September 7, 1843. After acquiring her early education at Professor Whitlock's Private School in that district she entered a girl's finishing school in Connecticut. Not long after the completion of her academic training she became the wife of Jaspar N. Raymond of Staten Island.

Mr. Raymond likewise came of a family of French lineage, which was first represented in America about a century and a quarter ago. His forebears resided for the most part in or about the Metropolitan district, certain of their number having engaged



Hortense A. (Janin) Raymond



Rosalie B. Raymond

in professional and mercantile endeavor in Manhattan. For a considerable portion of his life Mr. Raymond conducted an insurance business in which he met with well-sustained success.

Jaspar N. and Hortense A. (Janin) Raymond were the parents of three children, all born in the family residence and educated in Staten Island schools. They follow: 1. Edward C., was born on July 6, 1865 and died February 6, 1890 at the age of twenty-four. Like his grandfather and father before him he became associated in the insurance business, being affiliated at the time of his death with the New York office of Johnson and Higgins, marine insurance agents. 2. Rosalie Bertha, was born August 17, 1874, and her death occurred February 9, 1920. The recipient of a thorough education, particularly along classical and artistic lines, she turned her talent to the fashioning of oil paintings, depicting natural beauty. Her late residence at Clifton now contains a number of these paintings which are exquisite alike for their beauty of design and their rare coloring. Thus the love of nature and the appreciation of beauty that were strong upon her were accurately transformed into actual drawings that help to perpetuate her memory. 3. Laura A. (L. Adele) Raymond, second daughter of the family of three, resides presently in Clifton. It is through her interest in this historical and biographical work and her generous assistance that the foregoing review and the accompanying portraits of her mother and sister, Rosalie B., are inserted in this work.

Mrs. Hortense A. (Janin) Raymond passed away on October 12, 1925, and is buried in Moravian Cemetery. Her husband's demise had occurred previously.

It is worthy of note that members of the Raymond family have always attended St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton. They have lent worthy support to all community projects and their interest in the history of Staten Island as a whole has been long sustained.

ANNA A. STEIN M. D.—Not only in politics and civic organizations but in professional life the advancement made by women is becoming increasingly noteworthy and highly stimulating to the morale of the Nation. One of the professions which together with that of the legal calling is arduous in its work of preparation, exacting in its training and always compelling in its call to duty, is the medical profession, in which women are enrolling and accomplishing worthy services each day. A well-known representative of this group on Staten Island is Dr. Anna A. Stein of New Brighton, one of four women physicians in this borough, who is rapidly forging ahead in her practice.

On both sides of her family, Miss Stein comes from forebears of German descent. Her paternal great-grandfather was the first of his line to leave his homeland for the United States, coming here to New York and subsequently following a career as a merchant. Both his son and his grandson followed the same endeavor.

Miss Stein's father, Joseph J. Stein, was born in the borough of Manhattan, but removed to the Bronx after reaching manhood. There he founded a mercantile establishment which in time became a highly-successful one. He married Anna Kritz of a Bohemian family and some years after their marriage they removed with their children to Staten Island.

He purchased a business block in the then-most important section of New Brighton, between Jersey

Street and Richmond Terrace, occupying one of the stores for his own use and renting the other ones. About fourteen years ago, however, he bought his present quarters across the street and now occupies the entire front floor of this building which serves as a store. He resides with his family on the second floor and has converted the other floors into several choice apartments which are continually rented to desirable families.

Mr. Stein is accepted as one of the outstanding civic leaders of New Brighton and has ever been a prime mover in gaining for this town local improvements through his influence. He was selected by the borough president on several occasions to represent Staten Island at both Albany and at Washington in applying for State and Federal improvements. With William T. Davis, co-editor of this history, "Staten Island and Its People," he was chosen to select practical sites for a number of public parks. He is recognized as a leader among the merchants of New Brighton and has rendered assistance toward the revival of the New Brighton Board of Trade.

Mr. Stein has two daughters, Anna A. and Frances E. The latter, after her graduation from Curtis High School, attended Hunter College and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that seat of learning in June, 1931. She is now attending the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia.

Anna A. Stein received her early schooling in the Bronx, after which she attended Curtis High School, New Brighton. At the latter school she was captain of the 1917-18 hockey team, won medals in prize speaking contests and took part in dramatics.

She then entered Columbia University, remaining there three years, after which she transferred to New York University. Following this preliminary medical training, she attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which she received in 1925 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years she taught gross anatomy at that institution.

Dr. Stein then entered Richmond Memorial Hospital as an interne and after spending two summers there became at first an interne at Jersey City Hospital and later a member of the staff of the New York Infirmary. She became a resident physician in 1928, and in January, 1929, became a member of the clinical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital in this borough. She is also an instructor at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, in the gynaecological department (women's diseases) and is making encouraging progress in the practice of her profession. She is a member of several medical associations.

Dr. Stein's office is at No. 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.

ST. LOUIS ACADEMY—For more than a quarter-century, St. Louis Academy, situated formerly in Tottenville, but now located in a spacious modern building at Pleasant Plains, has ministered generously to the educational needs of hundreds of students. The academy's growth has been rapid and firm, due to the admirable manner in which its supervisors, the Marianite Sisters, have developed it along cultural, educational and religious lines. Their work has been productive of continued self-sacrifice, loyalty and devotion.

St. Louis Academy was founded in 1904, shortly after a group of twelve Marianite Sisters had left their Motherhouse in Le Mans, France, and had sailed to the United States with the avowed purpose of establishing a convent somewhere in the vicinity of New York. Coming to Staten Island soon after

their arrival in this country, they determined to locate here, for the beauty and solitude of the countryside impressed them deeply. At the same time they felt that the educational advantages which a large city affords residents within easy reach of its doors, would be obtainable.

Through the generous assistance of Father Byrnes, then pastor of Our Lady Help of Christians Church in Tottenville, the Sisters purchased the William J. Powers property at No. 222 Main Street, Tottenville, one of the finest residences in the district. Thereupon they founded a chapel which was blessed on October 10, 1904. Sometime later they added a parochial school to the establishment. Those present at the dedication ceremonies were Monseigneur Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Byrnes and a number of other priests of the Fathers of Mercy.

The appointment of Mother Peter as Mother Superior of the School was a most wise and significant one, for it was largely through her leadership during the next sixteen years that the academy's splendid development was due.

Three years after its inception, the doors of the parochial school were closed and in its place St. Louis Academy was formally opened. Its first enrollment consisted of sixteen students, thirteen day pupils and three boarding pupils. From time to time the building, which stood on Main Street, Tottenville, was enlarged by the addition of wings, conforming in architecture to the original house, until at length the entire width of the property was occupied. The school, under the kindly guidance of the Sisters and the thoroughly competent religious and secular instruction which they imparted, continued to advance rapidly in patronage, until its original quarters were entirely outgrown. A new building thus became a vital necessity. In summary of the formative period of the academy's existence, it may be said that the fine courage, the devout trust in God and the strong faith of the Sisters in the community about them were in large measure responsible for the success they attained.

The energies of the Sisters, heretofore occupied with the details of organization and maintenance, now began to be turned toward the purchase of a new academy site, whereupon they hoped to build a beautiful and thoroughly-equipped modern establishment. Accordingly, they purchased a seventeen-acre plot of land near Bloomingdale Road and erected thereupon the new St. Louis Academy, one of the finest educational buildings on Staten Island. The building is situated on a high hill overlooking an attractive landscape. Contained in it are seventy rooms fitted with the latest hygienic devices and fully-equipped to meet the most exacting requirements of modern education. The primary, elementary and high school courses of study are based upon the Syllabi of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Special courses in French and Music are offered and significant attention is rendered to dramatic art and athletics. A spacious library containing a price-less collection of famous classics; a beautiful chapel; a music room and an auditorium possessing an up-to-date stage and a seating capacity of four hundred, add a touch of thoroughness and distinctiveness to the building. According to "The Staten Island Times-Transcript," in an article composed by E. G. Wilson, "All that is required for true spiritual, intellectual and cultural development is to be obtained at St. Louis Academy." The institution is attended by boarding and day school girls.

Much can be said of the new chapel and its various accoutrements. In the first place the chapel itself was dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows. One of the side altars is dedicated to St. Joseph and bears a statue of that saint; the other is consecrated to Christ, the King. The Statuary conforms to its dedication. The rose window behind the altar is a memorial to Mrs. Annette Meroni and two of the side windows were placed by members of the Gilhooley family. Each has been a patron of the school. The windows and altars were especially designed for the chapel and imported from Paris.

Dedication ceremonies, which were attended by more than five hundred persons, took place on August 25, 1930, with the Right Rev. John J. Dunn, D. D., Bishop of New York, officiating. Preceding the mass, Bishop Dunn blessed both the buildings and the chapel. In the altar enclosure with the bishop were the following: Monsignor M. J. Fitzpatrick of Mount Loretto; the Rev. Father Byrnes of St. Mary's Church, Manhattan; the Rev. Joseph V. Hyland of the Tottenville Church, who acted as Master of Ceremonies; the Rev. Thomas McGrath of St. Joseph Church, Rossville; the Rev. Fr. Doyle; the Very Rev. Father Archibald, provincial supervisor of the Fathers of Mercy, and a group of priests from the Marist Fathers at Princes Bay.

Preceding the service a processional led by the acolytes took place, in which marched the bishop and monsignor, followed by the priests. The service included a solemn sacrificial Mass during which the St. Louis choir sang. An attachment of the fourth degree, Uniformed Knights of Columbus, stood at attention.

Addressing the congregation, Bishop Dunn congratulated the Sisters of the school for the splendid progress they had made since its inception more than a decade before. He recounted the hearty assistance given by the Rev. Father Byrnes during the very early days and said that this aid was most generously sustained in many ways until the departure of the latter to a larger parish. Bishop Dunn also referred to the inestimable value that the instilling of culture and the true teachings of Christ had been to the academy's students.

Two days previous to the dedication exercises, the bells in the tower were blessed by the Rev. Father Hyland of Our Lady Help of Christians Church, Tottenville. William J. Dempsey was godfather, and Mrs. Murray Androvette, of Tottenville, godmother of the bells.

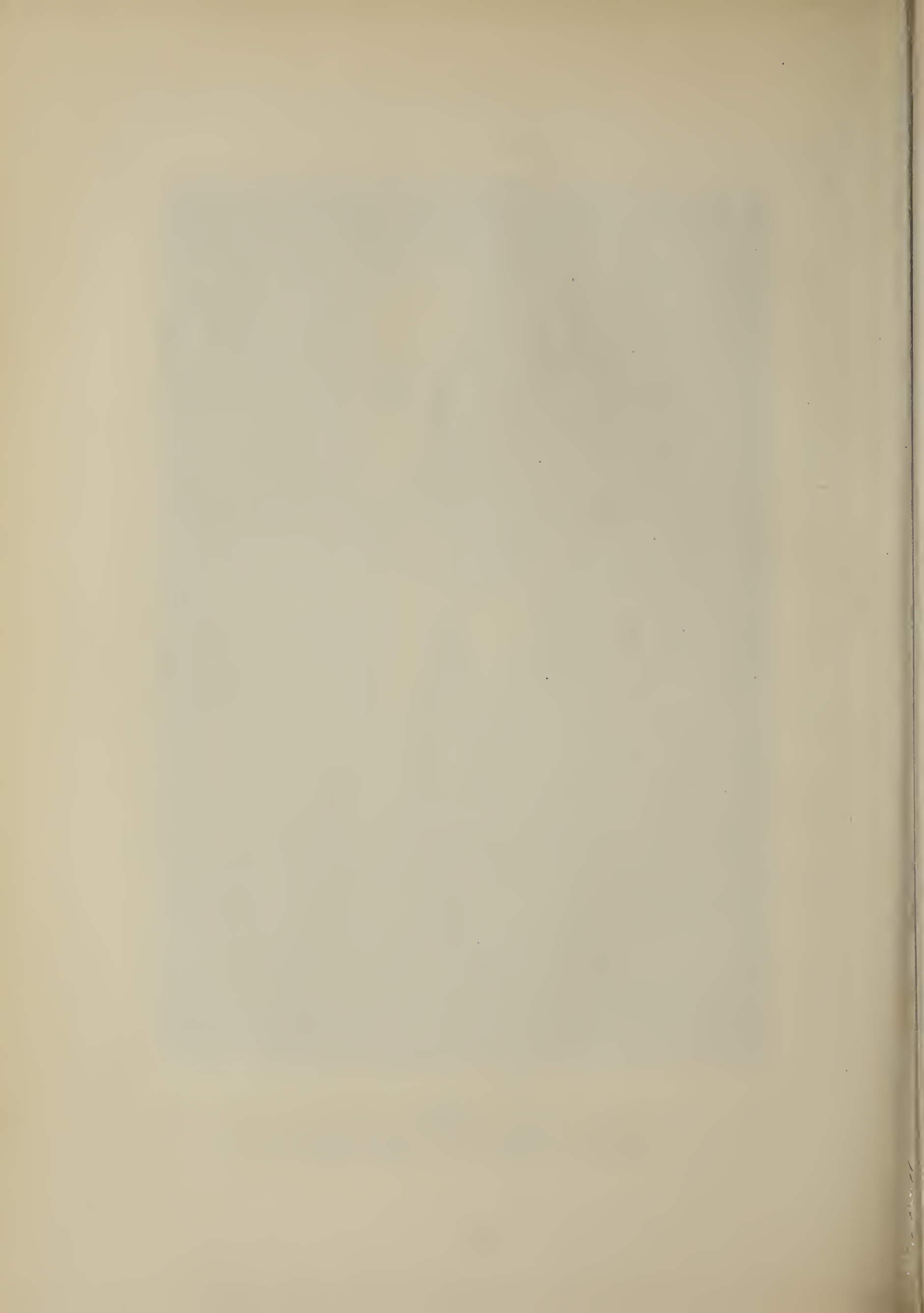
Thus, at the present day St. Louis Academy takes its place among the leading educational institutions of Staten Island and stands as a fitting monument to the industry, the faith and the worthiness of its founders.

LEONHARD WEINMANN—Since the early years of its growth and even in more recent times, Staten Island has been endowed with a sturdy type of citizenry, many of whom have come from various European countries bringing with them an inherited initiative and a willingness to adapt themselves to American customs and business methods. Qualities such as these, combined with a determination to succeed, have made them desired members of the community with which they have identified themselves. Leonhard Weinmann of Stapleton is a more recent representative of this group, his residence here, having embraced a period of slightly more than twenty-five years.

Of German descent, his parents were George and



Leonhard Weinmann



Barbara (Gerlinger) Weinmann, both of families long seated in that country. They lived in Craintal near Rothenburg on the Tauber River and had six other children beside Leonhard. They were: Hans, now a resident of Stapleton; Frederick, who still lives in Germany; George, whose home is at Clifton; Elizabeth, deceased; William, also of Stapleton; and Barbara, living in Jamaica, Long Island. The elder Weinmanns died in their native land.

Leonhard Weinmann, second youngest of the family, was born in Craintal, September 24, 1889, and acquired his education in the schools of that town. Following in the footsteps of his brothers, he sailed to the United States, being but fifteen years of age at the time. After arriving in Manhattan, he crossed the harbor to Staten Island and settled immediately in Stapleton.

In 1905 the youth became apprenticed to Frank Rost, who then conducted a bakery just across the street from Mr. Weinmann's present establishment. During this association, which was of four years' duration, he was privileged to gain ample insight into this business, for he worked long and steadfastly and was quick to grasp the essentials of his trade. From 1909 to 1918 he was variously employed by leading Manhattan and New Jersey bakers, thus acquiring added experience of valuable content.

By 1918 Mr. Weinmann felt that the time was propitious for the founding of an enterprise of his own in his chosen field. Thus he purchased the bakery owned by Eugene Diller, who, some years prior had taken it over from Mr. Rost. For the next four years he was thus occupied, developing his trade extensively and meeting with well-deserved success. In 1922, however, he determined to erect a more modern baking plant, believing that the rapid advancement of the community thereabouts warranted such a step forward.

With the profits that had accrued from the first few years of his trade, a splendid, up-to-date shop was built at No. 388 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton. This establishment, which is ample in space and is both fully and modernly-equipped, has served its owner's needs from September 1, 1922 to the present time. Throughout the entire Island Mr. Weinmann possesses a splendid reputation for the quality of his products and the manner in which his business is operated. It is noteworthy that his retail trade increased so rapidly that he now maintains a wholesale business run on a large scale.

For an appreciable period, Mr. Weinmann has been active in organizations allied with his calling. He is treasurer of the Master Bakers' Association of Richmond Borough and a director of the New York State Association of Manufacturing Retail Bakers. It was through his efforts that the latter groups held its annual 1928 convention on Staten Island, Mr. Weinmann acting in the capacity of host. He is also a director of the Richmond County Credit Associations, which he helped organize. In religious affiliation he is united with the Trinity Lutheran Church of Stapleton, and belongs to the Men's Club of this house of worship. Civic and patriotic causes of worth while character have always received his earnest support.

His fraternal membership is with the Steuben Society of America and he was instrumental in the foundation of the local Steuben Club of which he is now a member of the board of governors. The Van Duzer Club, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Arcanum are other well known groups with which he is connected. His

political affiliation, which is with the Democratic party, resulted in his membership within the local Democratic Club.

Leonhard Weinmann's marriage took place on November 26, 1918, to Bertha Heinemann of Stapleton. Mrs. Weinmann; a daughter of Albert and Fredericka (Saust) Heinemann, both of whom died in Germany, had come to the United States in 1910 to reside with her uncle, Ernest Heinemann, who spent the greater part of his life on Staten Island. The latter was a well-known wood engraver and for many years was associated with the American Book Company of Manhattan. For some years he dwelt on Tompkins Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, as is indicated by the Staten Island Directory of 1897. His death came in May, 1912 at the age of sixty-four.

Like her husband, Mrs. Weinmann is primarily interested in the community in which she lives and participates in various activities there. She holds membership in the Steuben Mothers' Club and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Weinmann are the parents of two sons: Leonhard, Jr., born December 4, 1921, and Walter F., born December 21, 1923.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON XIQUES—Staten Island numbers among its residents several women who have taken a vital part in promoting various important welfare organizations which have done much for the progress of this vicinity. A leader in women's affairs, Mrs. Francis W. (Elizabeth Anderson) Xiques of Port Richmond is well-recognized for the work she has effected in behalf of her community and country.

Mrs. Xiques is a member of one of America's pioneer families, her first American progenitor coming to New York (then New Amsterdam) in 1640, from whence the family later removed to New Jersey and settled in Monmouth County in that State. She serves in an official capacity in the foremost civic organizations and gives freely and generously of her time and support to everything that will further the interests of Staten Island.

Mrs. Xiques was born in Port Richmond, the daughter of William Augustus and Elizabeth (Simonson) Anderson, her father being a native of New Jersey and her mother, of Staten Island. Her maternal grandparents were the Thompsons. William A. Anderson, her father, came to Staten Island as a young man and like his father before him, became a sea captain and the owner of sea-going vessels. During the World War one of his ships was sunk by a German submarine. Upon his retirement from active marine affairs he sold no less than eight four-masted schooners. Both he and his wife are deceased, and are buried in Fairview Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Laura, deceased; Charles A., engaged in the advertising business in New York City and a resident of South Orange, New Jersey; and Elizabeth A., of this review.

Elizabeth A. Anderson received her education in the schools nearby her home in Port Richmond. Upon growing to womanhood it became her determination to engage in various philanthropic, civic, and religious activities, in the pursuit of which she has been most active. Mrs. Xiques is vice-president of the Port Richmond Day Nursery, a member of the board of the managers of the Mariners Family Asylum and is allied with the Auxiliary of Kings Daughters of the Reformed Church. During the World War she accomplished invaluable service for the cause by her ceaseless endeavors in the interest

of the American Red Cross Society, being chairman of numerous local drives and working in closely-allied patriotic movements. She assisted in virtually every branch of local Red Cross work and served twenty-four hundred hours with that splendid organization, one hundred hours less than the maximum of service, from April 6, 1917, to January 1, 1919. Eager to aid, she also served the United States Food Administration and has a letter of thanks from the government, besides numerous other letters and various emblems of gratitude from the Red Cross and similar institutions. Appointed to take charge of the Red Cross Roll Call, she called upon her own committees and took her workers to several local industrial plants. There they raised funds and transmitted some of their tremendous enthusiasm to the workingmen employed there. At one such plant she raised more than sixteen hundred dollars clear profit for the Red Cross. Thinking never of herself, but always of her country and its needs, she encouraged her two eldest sons in their determination to enlist and fight for their country.

Elizabeth Anderson married in 1896, Francis W. Xiques, son of Joseph F. and Eliza (Good) Xiques. Joseph F. Xiques was a native of Cuba. He came to the United States when but five years of age, being brought here by his parents, and settled in New York. There he grew to manhood and at one time maintained five cigar stores on Broadway. Just prior to his death he disposed of these business holdings.

Francis W. Xiques was engaged with his father in the tobacco industry, later entering the automobile field as salesman for the Nash Motorcar Company until 1925, when he was appointed agent for the Hupmobile automobile, with headquarters in Stapleton. He is a member of the Richmond County Auto Dealers' Association, Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. For six years he was on active duty with Engine Company No. 3, North Shore Fire Department, and serves both as an elder and as a member of the choir of the Reformed Church. During the World War he served in the home defense.

Mr. and Mrs. Xiques are the parents of three children: 1. Donald Anderson, is associated with his father in the motor business. He enlisted shortly after the United States entered the World War and was for some time engaged in the task of bringing overseas soldiers back to this country. He married Gertrude Tinker of Stockport, New York. 2. Charles Gordon, was formerly associated with the moving picture industry in California, taking part in the film, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" and other famous plays. He is now engaged in the real estate business in Hollywood. Nine days after the declaration of war by the United States in April, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Navy and became a navigator. On one occasion he was given complete charge of a ship. He married Margaret Kuhn of Staten Island and they have a son, Donald Francis. 3. Francis William, Jr., was graduated from a local high school, and is now assistant to the vice-president of the Tide Water Oil Company of New York City. He married Evelyn Reilly, a native of Boston, Massachusetts.

JOHN FRANCIS MANSFIELD—The medium through which a high position in a growing establishment is obtained, whether this concern be of a commercial or civil nature, is usually through willing and patient labor of the type that becomes in-

creasingly efficient with the passing of the years. Such a theory of economic success as practiced in the every day business routine of John F. Mansfield, supervisor of the meter department of the Staten Island Edison Corporation, serves as an example of conscientious effort placed to good advantage.

John F. Mansfield was born December 8, 1876 in Elm Park of this borough in the Mansfield home at No. 54 Winant Street. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Boylan) Mansfield. Born in Ireland the elder Mansfield had attended school in that country and worked there until he became twenty-one years of age, when he sailed to the United States. Upon his arrival here he entered the employ of the Dean Linseed Oil Company located in Port Richmond, where he labored up to the time of his death.

Shortly after Mr. Mansfield began work with the Port Richmond concern he married Margaret Boylan. To this marriage five children were born: Thomas, Jr., Margaret, William, John F., our subject, and Mary.

John F. Mansfield attended District School No. 9 and finished his education there. He then began work for the Consolidated Fireworks Company in Cherry Lane, remaining here for twelve years. This company ceased operations in 1911, the equipment and buildings being sold to another interest.

Mr. Mansfield then obtained a position in the Richmond Light and Railroad Company as a meter reader and collector. Gradually he was promoted until he became supervisor over all meter department employees of the Associated Gas and Electric Company at its subsidiary in this borough, the Staten Island Edison Corporation.

In 1920 Mr. Mansfield married Madeline Dickman, daughter of John and Catherine (Munzing) Dickman of Four Corners. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and aids all enterprises tending toward community good. Mr. Mansfield looks forward to the future Staten Island and is among those who hope to maintain homes here all their lives. The Mansfield home is situated at No. 81 Todt Hill Road, Four Corners.

FRANK ROST—Of prime importance in the history of Staten Island's economic progress has been the development of independent business enterprises throughout the several communities that make up our borough. The founders of these establishments, men of foresight and courage, have been generally recognized as responsible citizens, active in their assistance of public programs and greatly devoted to their homes and their families. As a representative of this group, Frank Rost has been prominent in the baking industry here for the past three decades, at first in Port Richmond and for the greater part of that period in Stapleton, where he now resides.

Mr. Rost is descended from forebears of German descent whose place of residence, in more modern times, was in Hantthal, Province of Unterfranken. The larger portion of their number were engaged in occupations common to the community about them and to middle class folk. Erhard Rost, father of Mr. Rost, was a farmer by calling and now lives retired, at the age of ninety-one, in Hantthal. He married Eva Bronner, likewise of an old German family native to Unterfranken and their children were seven in number. Of these, two are deceased, three are residing in Germany and two live on Staten Island. In this borough, in addition to Frank Rost, there is a brother, Martin, who lives on Pine Street, Stapleton. The elder Rosts believed implicitly in the



Frank Kost.

advantages of a thorough home training and industrious labor and were themselves, practical, home-loving folk, proud of their children's attainments and of their own station in life. Mrs. Rost's death occurred in 1894, and she is buried in Hantthal.

Frank Rost was born in Hantthal on November 10, 1870, and acquired his education in the schools of that village. Determining to enter the baking business he first served a three-year apprenticeship under a Mr. Goetz, owner of a baking establishment in a nearby town and at the end of that period decided to travel to America. Here he hoped to find a much larger field for his lifetime endeavor and to some time found an enterprise of his own.

After arriving in New York, Mr. Rost obtained a situation with a local baker and for the next decade was variously employed in Manhattan establishments, where he acquired considerable experience and at the same time a modest capital. At length, in September, 1896, he founded his own bakery on First Street, between First and Second avenues in the old German neighborhood. The first year was marked by a steady development of trade and a growing confidence in his ultimate success. The remaining three years of the nineteenth century witnessed the widening of the scope of his trade and the realization that the time was now opportune for the transference of his business to a different locality, preferably somewhere else in the Metropolitan district.

Accordingly, on March 1, 1900, Mr. Rost removed to Staten Island and took residence in Port Richmond, which although a relatively scattered community, was experiencing an encouraging mercantile and industrial growth. He purchased a baking business, located at Richmond Terrace and Richmond Avenue, and after managing it for three years, disposed of it in January, 1903. He then moved to Stapleton, bought a bakery there and built a residence next door. The business, which had formerly been owned by John Voss, was located at No. 171 Richmond Road (now No. 389 Van Duzer Street).

During the next fifteen years Mr. Rost conducted this establishment successfully, gradually enlarging it in order to meet the demands of a growing populace and to satisfy customers in outlying districts. Besides being a man of business sagacity, he worked indefatigably and with a will to serve the community efficiently. Not only did his natural ability manifest creditably but his unfailing courtesy was a distinct asset to his business. The year 1918 marked the sale of his establishment to Leonhard Weinmann, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. At present, Mr. Rost assists the latter in conducting the bakery, which is one of the best known establishments of its kind on the East Shore of our Island.

Matters of public interest, especially those applying to Stapleton and the surrounding community, have always held Mr. Rost's attention and he has assisted civic causes to the best of his ability and means. He has continually evinced a concern for the political advancement of Staten Island, his views and policies being largely independent in character. His religious association is with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Rost's marriage took place on May 10, 1896, in New York City to Margaret Berthold, daughter of John and Kathryn (Bobb) Berthold, of German ancestry. John Berthold, who was a native of Unterfranken, Germany, followed farming as an occupation. Both he and his wife lived there during their entire lifetime and are buried in that province. Mrs.

Rost was one of a family of ten children. Three sisters came to America: Dora is the widow of George Meyer and resides in Astoria, Long Island; Tillie, widow of William Schmidt, lives in West New Brighton; and Josephine, widow of Herman Borrman, is a resident of Grant City. Three sisters and a brother remained in Germany. The remaining two are deceased.

Frank and Margaret (Berthold) Rost became the parents of three daughters, namely: Tillie, married Henry Schick and they have a daughter, Margaret; Elsie, is now Mrs. Elroy Mall, and the mother of a daughter, Doris; and Helen, lives at home.

The Rost family residence is located at No. 328 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton.

JOHN MARTIN DECKER—Representative of a branch of the Decker family which has been seated in Staten Island, Manhattan and Brooklyn since pioneer times, Mr. Decker is a native of Brooklyn, though a Staten Island resident for the greater part of his lifetime to date. He holds an important executive post with a well-known New York firm and on Staten Island is active in church work and in affairs of fraternal significance.

John M. Decker's parents were John Zeluff and Harriett Frances (Trapp) Decker and his grandparents were Peter Alfred and Elizabeth Decker. John Z. Decker resided in Brooklyn for several years, being engaged in the wholesale oil business there. On coming to Staten Island he at first was associated in a like undertaking, but later entered the employ of the William S. Van Clief Lumber Company, remaining with that firm for approximately twenty-five years.

His son, John M., was born in Brooklyn but was brought to Staten Island by his parents at an early age. Not long afterward his mother passed away and his father married (second) Elizabeth Merrell, of Mariners Harbor.

John M. Decker received his education in the district schools of Mariners Harbor and then began his career as a business man. For a time he acted as agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in New York. Later he entered the service of the Crystal Water Company, and at the present time is Metropolitan manager of that concern.

Mr. Decker and the members of his family, in addition to being interested in and having an active part in civic affairs of the community in which they reside, are members of the Summerfield Methodist Church of Mariners Harbor. Mr. Decker was at one time president of the Epworth League connected with the house of worship and now serves as a trustee and steward and is vice-president of the Mariners Harbor Men's Community Bible Class. For some years he was a Sunday school teacher. He is a former member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics and the International Order of Moose. During the World War he was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, being a member of the Medical Corps attached to that cantonment.

His marriage took place on September 15, 1925, to Bernice May Braisted of an old Staten Island family. She is a daughter of Simpson Solomon and Alice Maud (Latourette) Braisted of Union Avenue, Mariners Harbor. Her grandfather, Cornelius Braisted, was a clergyman and his wife was Lavina (Hughes) Braisted. Her maternal grandfather was David Latourette, who married Sarah Hillyer. Both her

father and her uncle, John M. Braisted, appear elsewhere in this work.

Another uncle of Mrs. Decker's, William Braisted, who died in 1930, lived on Simonson Avenue, Mariners Harbor. A third uncle, Horatio, lives in Graniteville and a fourth is Christopher Braisted. An aunt, Mabel, married Fred Schaefer of Eltingville and a second aunt, Cornelia, married Henry Beattie of Graniteville. Another aunt, Zillah Braisted, lives at Graniteville.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker live at No. 16 Pontiac Street, Port Richmond.

AUGUST PUCA—On both sides of his family Mr. Puca is of Italian ancestry, his forebears having resided in the vicinity of Naples, Italy, for a considerable period. As a rule they engaged in occupations kindred to the community and were ably represented in civil and military life. It must be recorded, however, that their greatest attachment was to their families and toward the furthering of a happy home life.

Anthony Puca, father of Mr. Puca, was born in Italy and spent the earlier part of his life there. Some years after his marriage to Agnes Di Donato, also of Italian descent and a native of Naples, he sailed to America leaving his wife and three children behind temporarily. He had previously been advised that in the New World lay full opportunity for economic and domestic advancement and he had come to the conclusion that such a voyage would be advisable.

By calling, Anthony Puca was a maker of musical instruments and one particularly skilled at his trade. After landing in New York he realized that the firm establishment of a business of his own meant constant self-sacrifice and labor. Therefore, four long years he toiled and became increasingly successful as this period drew to a close. Thus in 1907 he was enabled to send for his wife and children, who arrived safely in New York. The elder Puca is now retired and living in Staten Island with his wife and one son. Their three children were: August, of whom this biography relates; Vincenza, now Mrs. Petraia, and Angelo, who resides with his parents.

August Puca, who was born in Naples on August 22, 1899, obtained his earlier education in the schools of his native land. At the time of his removal to the United States he was a fifth grade student. After arriving in New York he first attended Public School No. 23 in Manhattan and was graduated from this institution in 1914. He forthwith entered Washington Irving High School but spent only a year and a half there, as the desire to engage in business grew strong upon him. He therefore surrendered all chances for further educational attainment and very wisely set about on a business career that has brought about achievements far beyond his expectations.

Beginning as a messenger boy for the Postal Telegraph Company, Mr. Puca, after two years' experience, turned to the printing business. Then, ten years, from 1916 to 1926, he was engaged in the tailoring business, but in February, 1926, he became an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Here success crowned his earnest efforts, and in July, 1931, having moved in the meantime to Staten Island, he was appointed assistant manager of the St. George Branch of that company.

Mr. Puca is genuinely interested in all that pertains to the advancement of Staten Island and aids all programs of a public and charitable nature to

the best of his time and means. He finds recreation and relaxation through a strong interest in sports and in the many social organizations of his people in New York City at large. Baseball and football during their respective seasons are his favorite games. He is a member and president of the Gabriele D'Anunzio Social Club of West New Brighton and is affiliated with the following organizations: Alba Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 891; Giuseppe Mazzini, No. 137, Sons of Italy and the Gaspar M. Cusumano Social Club of New York.

In January, 1921, August Puca married Antonetta De Rosa, daughter of Genaro De Rosa and Angelina (Pezzella) De Rosa. Mrs. Puca was a native of Naples, her birth having occurred there in October, 1900. She is primarily concerned with the care of her home and family, though finding opportunity at times to engage in social and civic programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Puca are the parents of three children: Anthony, born in 1921; Agnes in 1922 and Angelina, in 1929. Anthony and Agnes are both attending Public School No. 18 in West New Brighton, and although their father had never been able to carry out the musical traditions of the family himself, he has decided that his two elder children shall not lack a good education in music. Within the Puca home at No. 181 North Burgher Avenue at present, Anthony can often be found practicing on his violin, while his sister, Agnes, is engaged in a study of the piano.

JOSEPH PICCOLO—For one whose association with Staten Island, both as a resident and as a participant in affairs of a civic and political character, was of comparatively brief duration, the late Joseph Piccolo of Great Kills was highly-esteemed and respected. Mr. Piccolo was identified in his business life with a large public service company, wherein he held an important official post.

Mr. Piccolo was of a family seated in Italy for generations. The greater portion of the representatives bearing this surname resided in Marigliano, located on the shore of the Bay of Naples. They were persons interested not only in their everyday tasks but were highly appreciative of the finer arts, such as music, literature, painting and sculpture. For the most part, they were engaged as olive growers having at their command extensive acreages in one of the country's most fertile regions. The products of their groves netted them liberal incomes and were sent to world markets.

Mr. Piccolo's father, Francisco Piccolo, dwelt in that district during the earlier portion of his life, was educated there and followed an occupation much similar to his forebears. He married Felicia Amato, also of an old Italian family, and they became parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Joseph, the eldest, of whom this review particularly relates, and Louis, both born in Italy; and Mary, Ralph and Rosa, born in the United States. The three last-named children reside in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mary became the wife of a major in the Italian Army, whose death occurred in 1924. Louis is associated with the Crane Company of Chicago, holding a responsible post in their Bridgeport office. Ralph acts as health commissioner and city appraiser in Bridgeport, both being important positions in the city's administration. Both he and his brother are participants in movements of civic significance in that city and both are married.

Joseph Piccolo's birth occurred August 21, 1880, in Marigliano, Italy. At the age of three years he was



Joseph Piccolo

brought by his parents to the United States, the family taking up their residence in Brooklyn, New York. The principal reason for their coming to a new land was their desire to educate their children in American schools. They felt that the educational facilities offered in this country were generally of wider range to those afforded in the home land. After his arrival in Brooklyn, the elder Piccolo entered the olive oil business. Subsequently, he became acknowledged as one of the largest importers in the city and at length also maintained a modest fruit establishment. His death occurred in March, 1910, and he is buried in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where his widow still survives him.

Joseph Piccolo acquired his education in the public schools of Brooklyn. For a short time after his brother, Louis, had gone to Bridgeport, he endeavored to further his education in Brooklyn and was quite successful in this undertaking. Soon, however, he went to Bridgeport, worked there for a brief period and then returned to New York City. During the next few years he was employed by one of the larger eastern railroads. Through this association he was enabled to learn the fundamentals of telegraphy (as an operator) and thus it was not surprising that in 1903 he became identified with the Western Union Telegraph Corporation. Rising steadily from positions of a humble character, he at length was appointed supervisor of traffic, with headquarters in New York, and held that post for the remainder of his life. For a number of years he was a member and served as president of A. C. O. Assembly, a Western Union organization.

It is of interest to note that the success Mr. Piccolo obtained was due largely to a liking for his work, concentration of purpose and steadfast loyalty to his company. Added to this was an alertness to avail himself of various educational opportunities that were presented. In 1916 he was graduated from the Institute of Efficiency having taken the Emerson course in personal efficiency.

Mr. Piccolo became a resident of Staten Island in 1922 and from that time to his passing participated readily in programs of a local civic, fraternal and religious character. He assisted various movements of public worth and was affiliated fraternally with Morton Lodge, No. 63 of Long Island, Free and Accepted Masons; Great Kills Lodge, No. 912; the Grand Lodge of New York; Stella Chapter, No. 29, Order of the Eastern Star and Great Kills Chapter, No. 681 Order Eastern Star, of which he was past patron. He was also past president of the South Shore Masonic Club and a member of the Wire Club of New York.

His political alignment was with the Republican party and he came to be recognized as leader of his party in the South Shore district. He was president of the Great Kills Republican Club. His religious association was with Christ Lutheran Church of Great Kills. He acted as superintendent of the Sunday school attached to this house of worship and was a member of the church council.

Joseph Piccolo married (first), in 1898, Anna Moriarity of Rockville, Connecticut, and they had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Louis, Anna and Frances. Mrs. Piccolo's passing came in 1917.

Joseph Piccolo married (second), on April 15, 1919, Jenny A. Davidson, daughter of James and Anna (Tallaksen) Davidson of Brooklyn, where the Davidsons had lived over thirty-five years. Mr. Davidson, a native of Norway, was by occupation

a mechanical engineer. His death occurred November 24, 1911, burial taking place in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. Mrs. Davidson still survives him and lives on Staten Island at Great Kills.

Mrs. Piccolo was one of five children, the others being David C., Emily G., Selma P. and T. George Davidson. She is a past president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Christ Lutheran Church, is active in the work of Great Kills Chapter, No. 681, Order of the Eastern Star and participates in charitable and benevolent affairs within her home community. She and her husband were parents of a daughter, Alice Constance, born April 5, 1920.

Mr. Piccolo passed away May 10, 1931 after a prolonged illness. Masonic funeral rites, which were held from his late home at No. 106 Holly Avenue, Great Kills, were followed a day later by a regular service which took place from Christ Church. Interment was made in Valhalla Cemetery. It is through the interest and assistance of Mrs. Piccolo that this memorial review is hereby inserted in this historical and biographical work.

WILLIAM FINK—The career of William Fink, chief of the Bureau of Inspection, Borough of Richmond, has been one marked by a devotion to civic uplift and worthy achievements in the office he has held for several years.

Of German parentage, Mr. Fink was a son of Frederick and Katherine (Zimmerman) Fink to whom nine other children were born, five of whom are now living: 1. Louisa, is now Mrs. John Thompson of Castleton Corners and the mother of four children: Mae, John, Louisa and Catharine. 2. John, is a resident of West New Brighton. He married Flora Butler and had two sons: Frederick, deceased, and John N. 3. William, is of further notice. 4. Louis, unmarried, is a resident of Staten Island. 5. Caroline, became the wife of Thomas Corcoran and had two children: Catherine, deceased, and William.

Frederick Fink was a native of Germany, who came to the United States as a child, being brought here by his parents. Several brothers and sisters also accompanied them. Choosing Staten Island as the logical place in which to reside, the Fink family located in what was then Factoryville, now West New Brighton.

In 1870, after a number of years spent in the successful operation of a meat market, Frederick Fink established himself in the hotel business on Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton. For twenty-eight years thereafter until his retirement in 1898, he was thus occupied. The elder Fink's death occurred in 1901, at the age of fifty-eight, his widow surviving him until 1925.

Their son, William Fink, was born in the old family homestead, April 19, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. Following the completion of his studies he was for a number of years engaged as a clerk in the grocery business of John Ochs, after which he entered the hotel business as an assistant to his father. When the latter retired from this undertaking in 1898 his son took over the active management of the hotel, which he operated until 1919.

As a young man William Fink became interested in politics and in public affairs. He has been since that time influential in the Democratic administration in Richmond Borough and for six years, from 1909 to 1915, was a member of the board of aldermen. Following his sixth year of service with this

body he declined to be nominated for further duty but was persuaded to continue actively in the local administration.

Accordingly, Mr. Fink accepted the office of confidential inspector to the president of the borough of Richmond, under Hon. Calvin Van Name. He acted in this capacity during the administration of the succeeding borough president, Matthew Cahill, and under the present incumbent, Hon. John A. Lynch. He is also a director and for many years one of the leading members of the Veteran Fireman's Association of Staten Island, having been the last chief of the North Shore Fire Department. He is affiliated fraternally with the Staten Island Lodge of Elks No. 841, is a member of the Democratic Club and various civic and social bodies. He has aided charity drives and other campaigns aimed at the betterment of Staten Island as a whole and West Brighton in particular.

Mr. Fink's marriage occurred in 1900 to Margaret Mead, deceased, who was of an old Staten Island family. No children were born to this union. He later in 1920 married Augusta Primps, a native of Geneva, New York.

The Fink residence is located at No. 199 Elizabeth Street, West New Brighton.

JOSEPH ADAMO—A resident whose principal interest has been his devotion to his home and family is Joseph Adamo of West New Brighton. He has lived in this borough all but two years of his life and is connected in the ship-building industry at Mariners Harbor.

Joseph Adamo was born in Stapleton October 8, 1882, a son of Peter and Jacobine (Wenz) Adamo, formerly of Manhattan who came to Staten Island in 1879. As a boy he attended the local public schools. After his educational activities were over he became employed for some time by a local riding master. Owing to his inability to draw his salary while engaged in such a capacity he was compelled to leave this employment and seek a new job. For a year he worked for the Weeder Glass Company in Stapleton and after leaving this concern obtained another temporary situation with a New Dorp milk dealer. He then went into business with his brother in the latter's blacksmith shop and remained here for slightly more than a year's time. Another year was spent in the employ of the Bechtel Bottling Company before he left Staten Island for the West.

For two years Joseph Adamo worked for various firms in several of the western states where he learned much about industrial conditions and trade relationships. Returning to Richmond Borough he obtained a position with the Midland Railway Company and after working here three years became employed again by the Bechtel Company. Six years later he joined his brother, Jacob, in the beverage business which he forsook some time later for a position with the Richmond Light and Railway Company. In 1917 he became associated with the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company at Mariners Harbor and remained with this establishment for eight years. In 1925 he was employed by the Brewer Drydock Company where he is occupied at the present time. By trade he is now an electric welder, a job which requires a maximum of care and responsibility and one in which mistakes are seldom tolerated. In addition to his work for the Brewer interests he does similar work for other shipyards of this district.

Mr. Adamo is by religious persuasion a member of the German Lutheran Church. He and his family attend the German Lutheran Church of Stapleton of which Rev. Frederick Sutter is pastor. Civic, patriotic and charitable causes have found in him a willing backer.

His marriage took place on January 29, 1905, to Caroline Erlenmayer, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Kern) Erlenmayer of Stapleton. Mr. and Mrs. Adamo are the parents of nine children: 1. Marian M., born February 18, 1906, married William Taylor of Tompkinsville. 2. Bertha H., was born May 11, 1907. 3. Josephine J., born February 21, 1908, married Ira Hosey of Atlanta, Georgia. 4. Helen W., was born May 11, 1911. 5. Joseph, Jr., was born August 28, 1916. 6. George A., was born March 9, 1918. 7. and 8. Henry A., was born February 28, 1920, while Barbara, a twin, died February 18, 1922. 9. Kenneth H., was born February 26, 1928.

The Adamo residence is located at No. 178 Windsor Road, West New Brighton.

CHARLES B. AKERMAN—The history of pilotage service in and about the waters of New York Harbor, relating chiefly to skilled navigators associated with the New York and New Jersey units of the Sandy Hook Pilots' organization, has been one of commendable promptitude and activity. It was nearly a century ago that such pilots were first regularly appointed and placed under the control of a State commission and from that time to the present a goodly number of their representatives have made their homes on Staten Island. Members of the Akerman family, including principally, John Berndt and Charles B. Akerman, have followed such careers and have been highly regarded, both by others of their profession and by fellow-citizens of Staten Island.

Charles B. Akerman was descended from a family of Swedish extraction, native to the southern part of Sweden. During the latter portion of their residence in that country their dwelling place was in the seaport village of Malmo and there they followed occupation much similar to their townsmen. John Akerman, his grandfather, was born in Malmo, received his education in the local schools and then entered upon a business career. As opportunities for mercantile advancement were relatively few in that community, he determined to voyage to America. After arriving in New York he crossed to Staten Island and settled in Tompkinsville, where the remainder of his lifetime was spent. According to the Staten Island Directory of 1897 he resided at No. 30 Sherman Avenue.

John Akerman was survived by his three children: John Berndt, of further mention; Axelina W., who became the wife of John E. Swanson, and lives in Tompkinsville; and Otto, deceased, who is buried in Silvermount Cemetery.

John B. Akerman's birth occurred in February, 1859, in Malmo, Sweden. After acquiring his education in the schools of that town he was taken by his parents to America and forthwith became an apprentice in the pilotage service. Several years of toil and experience equipped him fully for such a calling and incidentally won him his master's license. He joined the New York Sandy Hook Pilot Association and for the remainder of his active career continued in this service. Though passenger traffic on the water had been transferred from cumbersome sailing vessels to those operated by steam, yet the life of a harbor pilot in those days was a hazardous and



Chas. B. Sherman

often tedious one. A knowledge of tides and currents and scrupulous accuracy in navigating boats through a narrow channel were necessary to the able pilot. The safeguarding of hundreds of lives constituted a daily task, and it is to the everlasting credit of the New York Sandy Hook Pilot Association and the New Jersey organization as well, that such service has been efficiently rendered. Mr. Akerman's career, in effect, was a fully rounded one characterized chiefly by able and staunch service. The volume, "Pilot Lore—From Sail to Steam," which is an historical sketch of the world's best-known pilotage system (published in 1922), listed John B. Akerman on the retired list of the New York Pilots' organization.

He resided first on Monroe Avenue, Tompkinsville, according to the Directory of 1882, but in 1897, his place of residence was at No. 32 Sherman Avenue, Tompkinsville. Worth while movements of communal importance received his support. He was affiliated with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and his religious membership was with the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brighton. His burial took place in Silvermount Cemetery, where others of the family are interred.

John B. Akerman's marriage had taken place at Brooklyn, to Anna Carolina Anderson, a native of Sweden. By this union there were five children, all born on Staten Island. 1. Anna G., is now the wife of Martin Reiersen, of Brooklyn, a Sandy Hook pilot. 2. Alice M., married Andrew G. Anderson of Manhattan, likewise a Sandy Hook pilot. 3. Arthur J., who is retired, lives in Manhattan. 4. Charles B., is mentioned more fully in this narrative. 5. John W. Akerman, deceased, followed a career similar to his father in the pilotage service and, according to "Pilot Lore," was a member of the New Jersey organization. In January, 1922, he was in active service. He married Leona Naples of Staten Island, who survives him.

Charles B. Akerman was born September 11, 1883, in Tompkinsville and attended grammar school there. He was a student at Curtis High School until reaching the age of sixteen, when his decision to become a pilot was made. After attaching himself to the Sandy Hook pilot boat he served an apprenticeship that was terminated in 1906. In that year he was tendered his master's certificate and forthwith became united with the New York pilotage unit. Coming at a time when steamers of increased tonnage and speed were rapidly being introduced into ocean-travel the number of passengers was becoming considerably enlarged and harbor traffic made much heavier, his tasks required as much skill and judgment as that manifested by earlier pilots. In fulfilling these duties conscientiously and with care, he upheld the finest traditions of the service, in which he remained up to the time of his death.

Mr. Akerman held membership in the New York Sandy Hook Pilot Association and clubs affiliated with that organization. His friendships were many and his affiliation on Staten Island and elsewhere were primarily of a fraternal character. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with Tompkins Lodge; Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. The Knights of Pythias numbered him within its organization and he was identified with the Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club of Brooklyn.

Charles B. Akerman married in New York City

on February 9, 1904, Elizabeth Schenck, daughter of Adolph and Louisa (Gilbert) Schenck, the former a native of Berlin, Germany and the latter of Austrian parentage. The elder Schencks came to the United States in 1872 or thereabouts, bringing their five eldest children with them. These were: Marie, Hattie, Martha, Bertha and Arthur. The other children, who were born in the United States, were Annie, deceased; Elizabeth (Mrs. Akerman) and Louis. The family's first dwelling place was in Manhattan but five years later they removed to Staten Island where Adolph Schenck, the father, was occupied in the printing business. Among other things, he printed "The Deutscher Staten Island" and the "Richmond County Herald" (now the "Democratic Herald"). His passing came in January, 1927, his wife having died previously in October, 1910. Both are buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Akerman became the parents of three children: 1. Anna, is the wife of Harold Nilson Lee of Staten Island. 2. John, married Margaret Schultz, a native of Staten Island and they now reside on Staten Island. 3. Elizabeth, married Phillip Ott of New York and their residence is in Manhattan.

Charles B. Akerman's death came on November 18, 1929, at his home. Funeral services were followed by interment in Silvermount Cemetery. The foregoing narrative is presented in this work through the assistance and generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Akerman, who survives her husband. She resides at No. 346 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton.

EUGENE DOMINIC SCALA, M. D.—One of the group of younger physicians on Staten Island, Dr. Eugene D. Scala of Port Richmond engages in a general practice of his profession. He is a graduate of the medical school at Georgetown University and in addition to fulfilling his local medical duties is associated with the medical staff of a hospital clinic in Manhattan.

Dr. Scala is of Italian ancestry, his parents having been representatives of families seated for generations in Italy. His paternal grandparents, Alfonzo and Irene (Sarlo) Scala, were progenitors of the family in the United States, having come to New York City to reside about 1880. They brought with them their son, Gennaro, father of Dr. Scala.

After spending a portion of his earlier life in New York City, Gennaro Scala became identified with Staten Island as the representative here of the National News Company. Sometime later he acted in a similar capacity in this vicinity for the Lemberk and Betz Brewery of Jersey City. Before his retirement in 1926 from active business affairs, however, he served as proprietor of the Orchard Grove Hotel. Like a number of other loyal citizens of the North and East Shore districts, he took part in volunteer fire activities, being a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Graniteville. The field of politics also interested him, his affiliation being with the local Democratic party.

Mr. Scala married Madeline Cifaldi, a native of Italy, who likewise arrived in this country about 1880 with her parents. They had five children: Eugene D., of whom this review particularly relates; Walter E., sales representative for Joseph Burlinger and Son, wholesalers and manufacturers of silk; Arthur, employed by the Staten Island Edison Company; Gladys E., who dwells with her parents in West New Brighton; and Hilda, now Mrs. Carl Morhard of Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Eugene D. Scala was born February 13, 1899, in New York City. After coming to Staten Island as a lad he first attended Public School No. 22 but studied later at Public School No. 20 in Port Richmond. He went from there to Stuyvesant High School in New York and after graduating with a fine scholastic record, he entered Fordham University. After completing his pre-medical course at this institution he entered Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, in order to study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was awarded his doctor's diploma in 1926.

During the following year Dr. Scala served as an interne at Columbus Hospital, New York City, after which he began an independent practice on Staten Island. His clientele increased rapidly and at present he is considered one of the Island's most competent physicians. He is a member of the Richmond County Medical Association and a Fellow of the American Medical Association of the State of New York. He is also associated with the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital Clinic in New York City.

During his earlier college life at Fordham at the time of the World War, he was a member of the students' Army Training Corps. He is affiliated with the college fraternity, Omega Epsilon Phi, which he joined as a student at Georgetown University.

On April 7, 1925, Dr. Scala married Gertrude Elzer, a daughter of John and Clara (Batz) Elzer, of Stapleton, now of Dover, New Jersey. To this union two children were born, Eugene Elzer and Donald Charles Scala. Dr. and Mrs. Scala live at No. 293 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond where Dr. Scala also conducts his medical practice.

HORACE M. VAN NAME—Coincident with the founding and the progressive growth of Staten Island, one finds a goodly number of families of early residence here who aided materially in this development and at the present time are represented by descendants who are carrying on their numerous civic obligations. Active in this group is the family of Van Name, mentioned often in Staten Island annals and represented in one of its several local branches by Horace M. Van Name of Mariners Harbor. Mr. Van Name is engaged in the photo engraving business in Manhattan, though he has always resided on Staten Island.

Mr. Van Name is directly descended from Jochem Engelbert Van Namen, of Dutch extraction, who was born at Namen in Holland about 1646. It is related that he sailed early in life to New Netherlands in the good ship, "Hope," in 1662. After residing for some years in New Amsterdam he went northward to Esopus, near Kingston, New York. There he married in 1671 Elizabeth Pels, likewise of Dutch descent, and before removing to Staten Island sometime after 1682, they became the parents of three sons, Evert, Engelbert and Johannes. The latter was born in 1682. Later, while on Staten Island, one of Jochem Van Namen's daughters was married to Barent Martling. The census of 1706 disclosed several Van Namen or Van Name families living here. From the sons of Jochem the present family has come. Some have left Staten Island for other countries and other parts of the United States, but a large representation still remains here.

Mr. Van Name's great-grandfather was Moses Van Name; his grandfather was Charles and his father was Charles Van Name. The last-named was born in Mariners Harbor on June 5, 1857. He re-

ceived his education in district schools and later became a tugboat captain, a livelihood which he followed for the remainder of his active career. Both he and his wife, Mary Jane (Sperry) Van Name, who was a native of Paterson, New Jersey, were members of the Baptist Church and devout church workers. Their children were: Horace M., of further mention; Ralph L., whose review follows this one; Edith, now Mrs. J. Burton Parsons of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and Harold C., whose review is found on page 440 of Volume IV. The elder Van Name and his wife passed away several years ago and were buried in Hillside Cemetery.

Horace M. Van Name, after attending public school in his native district, then entered the Colorplate Engraving Company in New York and has been thus associated ever since. He holds a responsible post within that company and from time to time has received significant promotions.

On Staten Island Mr. Van Name is identified with several societies of a civic, patriotic and social character. Aside from his business interests, however, his fondest attachment is to his home and to his children. His residence at No. 141 Harrison Avenue, Port Richmond, reflects the interest he takes in his family and the concern he manifests for the neighborhood in general.

Horace M. Van Name married Bessie Ellison of Kingston, New York, a daughter of William M. and Kate (McClung) Ellison, who were residents of that town for a long number of years. Mrs. Van Name has one stepsister, Mrs. Charles (Ellison) Christopher of Westerleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Name have three children: 1. H. Austin was born August 5, 1905, was graduated from Public School No. 20 in Port Richmond and then completed a course of study at Stuyvesant High School in New York. He completed a course in civil engineering at Cornell University, being graduated from there in the class of 1929. 2. Ruth E., was born July 26, 1906, attended Public School No. 20 in Port Richmond and is also a graduate of Curtis High School, New Brighton. She is now engaged as a stenographer. 3. Edythe E., born November 17, 1917, is now attending Port Richmond High School.

RALPH L. VAN NAME—Another member of the Van Name family who is a brother of Horace M. Van Name, of a preceding review, and of Harold Charles Van Name, whose biography is found in Volume IV of this work, is Ralph L. Van Name of Emerson Hill. Formerly a resident of Mariners Harbor, he continues actively in religious and community affairs there. He has been identified with the municipal government of New York City since 1910.

Mr. Van Name was born in Mariners Harbor, the son of Charles and Mary Jane (Sperry) Van Name of that town. He received his education in the public schools of Mariners Harbor and West Brighton, in the New York City Young Men's Christian Association, and at Pace Institute. After serving three years at Division Headquarters of the War and Navy departments in this country and in Cuba, and for some years with a New York City life insurance company, he entered the civil service of the city of New York in 1910. In 1913, he was selected by Mayor William J. Gaynor as his confidential stenographer, and later served on the staff of the Commission on Pensions appointed by the mayor to devise a model pension system for the city of New York. For that commission he made an extensive digest



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Photo Engraving by Foley & Conn

William H. Colgan, Jr

of the provisions of public and private pension systems in this and other countries. For this work on the final report of that commission and on legislation to enact its recommendations into law, he received special commendation in the final published report of the commission. Since its establishment in 1920, he has been examiner-in-charge of the New York City Employees' Retirement System, and has had a leading part in the enrollment by that corporation during its first twelve years of 45,000 members and in the accumulation of \$90,000,000 assets. He is regarded as an authority on municipal and staff pensions, and coöperated in the establishment of the New York State Employees' Retirement System, and the New York City, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Teachers' Retirement Systems, as well as various industrial pension systems.

In 1930, Mr. Van Name and his family removed from their home at No. 62 Mersereau Avenue, Mariners Harbor, to Emerson Hill, one of Staten Island's fine residential communities. They reside at No. 81 Douglas Road.

Since boyhood, Mr. Van Name has been a devoted member of the Mariners Harbor Baptist Church, which he still regularly attends. He is chairman of its board of trustees and superintendent of the Bible school, having served in the latter capacity twenty-five years. Advancement of public affairs within his native community and Staten Island engage a generous share of his time and energy, with the result that, like his father, he has become a citizen of the highest character. He regards his religious work among boys and girls as his most important activity.

Mr. Van Name's marriage took place in 1904 to Minnie E. Mott, and they are the parents of two sons: Ralph Leroy and Kenneth, the former a teller in the Mariners Harbor National Bank, and the latter a graduate of Port Richmond High School, just entering college.

WILLIAM H. COLGAN, SR.—For three generations, embracing a period of approximately one hundred years, members of the Colgan family in Greenridge have been engaged in the business of producing salt hay, a product which has gained extensive use throughout the country. This review treats more specifically of William H. Colgan, Sr., son of the founder of that enterprise. Mr. Colgan was a lifelong Staten Island resident, a highly esteemed citizen and one whose influence in the community was steadfast and staunch.

The Colgan family is of Irish lineage, native of the northern part of Ireland. There Mr. Colgan's ancestors generally followed pursuits common to the community in which they dwelled. They were recognized as a homeloving folk, devoted to the care of their families and to the support of civil programs in and about their home district. In religious worship they were devout, not only in their attendance at service, but in lending worthy assistance toward the upkeep of the parish.

The first member of the family to whom we refer definitely was William H. Colgan's father, George W. Colgan, who was born in Ireland not long after 1800. After attending school nearby his home, he found employment for a brief period, though it became increasingly certain to him that larger opportunities for advancement awaited him in the United States. He had ascertained that other residents within the district, most of them younger persons endowed with ambition to follow remunerative trades,

had emigrated to the United States and had begun careers that promised a fair share of success and economic contentment.

Thus about 1826 George W. Colgan sailed to America and after landing in Manhattan, sought a locality where he might establish a home and enter upon a means of livelihood. He had been accompanied to this country by his wife, Anna McCreery, also of Irish descent. Together they came to Staten Island and established their residence in Greenridge. Mr. Colgan subsequently purchased a tract of salt marsh land in that neighborhood, just off Fresh Kills, and thus began the industry, at which, for three generations, his family has now been engaged.

A brief indication of the history and the significance of salt hay farming in Greenridge will serve to give insight into the intrinsic value of such an occupation. As far back as 1682, according to the historical section of this work, the ownership of the salt meadows on the south and west shores of the Island was a vital question. On February 23, 1683, as recorded in "English Manuscripts," a warrant was issued to Philip Welles "to survey the lands and meadows of the county of Richmond, on Staten Island, and to lay out for each person his proper quantity according to his patent and to ascertain how much is possessed by those who have no patents, in order to their procuring the same, and to make report." Staten Island residents of the latter part of the seventeenth century appreciated the utility of that land and were desirous of obtaining it for agricultural and commercial purposes.

Staten Island's natural history shows that salt meadows cover about one-seventh of the Island and extend far inland along the Fresh Kills and between the Necks. They consist, for the most part, of partially decomposed vegetable matter, mixed with sand and clay, and keep at about the level of the very highest tides. The salt meadows, themselves, have been gradually filled up by the deposits of salt from their waters, the growth of marine plants and ultimately by the growth and decay of grasses and rushes. Though the land is useless as pasture acreage, yet the salt hay that is grown upon it has a variety of uses common to everyday commercial life.

George W. Colgan became a "salt hay farmer" on a modest scale and during the earlier years of such endeavor worked long and earnestly to secure a firm economic foothold. As time went on, however, he absorbed a thorough knowledge of that occupation, consolidated the gains with which he was favored and found a remunerative market for his product. With the passing of time this market developed, both intensively and extensively, with the result that he bought more marshland acreage, increased his force of men and greatly enlarged his production.

Mr. Colgan took a live interest in the advancement of the community and in the welfare of Staten Island at large. It was to his family, however, that the larger share of his devotion was given and to his children he imparted the priceless heritage of a good name, a character of the highest integrity and a business that was already on a sound economic basis. He attended Woodrow Methodist Church at Woodrow as did the members of his family and his death occurred about 1882. Mrs. Colgan was a splendid wife and mother and was highly regarded in Greenridge.

George H. and Anna (McCreery) Colgan were the parents of two sons and four daughters, all born in the vicinity of the present Colgan homestead. Of these, William H., Sr., the subject of this review;

Anna, Mathilda and Sarah are deceased; George and Elizabeth are living.

The birth of William H. Colgan, Sr. occurred on April 15, 1862. After receiving his education at District School No. 7 in Greenridge, his services were required by his father. For the remainder of his life, and particularly following the death of the elder Colgan, he undertook the management of the salt hay farm and steadily increased its acreage. The uses of salt hay became more diversified at the beginning of the twentieth century. It retained its value as bedding for cattle and in addition was becoming more and more useful in the packing of glass, cutlery and all kinds of fragile goods. Flowers, shrubs and precious plants needed its protection from temperatures both too hot and too cold, and consequently it is purchased by florists and gardeners everywhere. A later day development which has added considerably to its utility came with the widespread road building activity and the use of concrete. After the concrete is poured and briefly allowed to harden, salt hay is placed over it as a protective covering.

All these uses demanded a constant need for increased output and in helping to fulfill such a need, Mr. Colgan and others engaged in that trade, bent their shoulders to the wheel. It is worthy of mention that he installed an appliance for baling hay and that his products were shipped to various parts of the country.

William H. Colgan was happily blessed with the same characteristics that his father had possessed. By nature reticent and unassuming, yet filled with boundless energy and resourcefulness, his success was not surprising. Like his father, he evinced a warm interest in the community about him and aided in the furthering of civic and social programs therein.

His marriage took place on Thanksgiving Eve, in 1893, at the Moravian Church, New Dorp, to Patience Powell, born October 6, 1874, one of several children of John and Caroline (Shepard) Powell, long residents of Greenridge. John Powell served at one time as pastor of Woodrow Methodist Episcopal Church, one of Staten Island's oldest houses of worship. Local history relates that the first Methodist Society on the Island was organized May 5, 1787 and that from it there arose more than a score of churches and congregations throughout a one hundred and forty year period. The very first of these was the Woodrow Church on Woodrow Road and the history of the church is told in some detail in Volume I, "Staten Island and Its People." It is sufficient to say that the devout, Christian influence and the fervent faith of its pastors (of which the Rev. Powell was one) during its long existence, have been in large measure responsible for the widespread importance attached to that church as an historic Staten Island institution.

William H. and Patience (Powell) Colgan, Sr., were parents of the following children: William H., Jr., of further mention; George, who died in infancy; Grace, born October 13, 1899, who is now the wife of Sylvanius I. Stahl and the mother of two sons, Sylvanius I., Jr., and William H. William H., Sr., passed away on April 3, 1926; his wife's demise came just three years later. Both are buried in St. Luke's Cemetery, Rossville. Mrs. Colgan had applied herself diligently to the duties of motherhood and to managing her rather large household. Her husband's success in his occupation was furthered by her generous coöperation and devotion. Having been born and raised to womanhood in Greenridge, the district in

which her parents' lives had been spent, she took it upon herself to assist in communal affairs to the full extent of her abilities, though in an unassuming manner.

William H. Colgan, Jr. was born in Greenridge, January 9, 1895. After attending school he entered his father's business and at the present day represents the third generation of his family in the operation of the salt hay business begun by his grandfather. He married on September 9, 1926, at St. George, Marjorie Marvel, daughter of William and Caroline (Woltmann) Marvel, of New Brighton. They have two children: Lillian C., born July 12, 1927 and William H., 3d, born July 10, 1929. The family residence is situated at No. 1281 Arthur Kill Road, Greenridge.

The above review is inserted in this work through the assistance and generosity of William H. Colgan, Jr.

SIMPSON SOLOMON BRAISTED—For long one of the firmest pillars of our civilization, the church has gained its high position of influence and mercy, not only through the efforts of the clergy alone, but through the full coöperation and support of the finest members of the community. Staten Island is worthily represented in this respect, having numerous churches where its residents have worshipped in large numbers from early times. A family of early prestige on Staten Island is represented among its branches today by Simpson S. Braisted of Mariners Harbor, long a member, and an active worker in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church. By occupation, Mr. Braisted is a painting contractor and has been in charge of renovation work at Sailors Snug Harbor.

Simpson S. Braisted was born in Tottenville, the son of Cornelius and Lavina (Hughes) Braisted and the grandson of Peter and Sarah Jane (Merrell) Braisted. His maternal grandfather was John M. Hughes. Cornelius Braisted was an oyster fisherman during the very early part of his career, after which he was associated with the John H. Starin Shipyards on the Kill van Kull. During the latter part of his life, however, embracing a twenty-year period, he served as a Methodist Episcopal lay reader. He and his wife had eleven children, who are enumerated in Volume IV, page 408 of this biographical work. Included among them is John L. Braisted, well-known attorney.

Although born in Tottenville Simpson S. Braisted removed with his parents to Bloomfield at an early age. He received his schooling there, after which he took up painting and decorating and has since followed that occupation. At present he is in charge of renovating operations at Sailors Snug Harbor, in addition to carrying on his work as a painting contractor in Mariners Harbor.

Mr. Braisted and the members of his family are attendants of the Summerfield Methodist Church. Within that house of worship he serves on the official board of trustees and holds the position of steward. He has always assisted charitable and civic undertakings to the best of his means and is a member of Friendship Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

In 1901 Simpson S. Braisted married Alice Maud LaTourette, daughter of David and Sarah Maria (Hillyer) LaTourette. Thus she descended from two families long seated on Staten Island and associated with the best traditions of local history. First mention of the LaTourettes on Staten Island comes

in 1702 when Jean laTourette appears as a witness on Staten Island and as a freeholder. He had come to this country from Osse in Bearn and had married Marie Mercereau on July 16, 1693 in the French Church in New York. Earliest records of the Hillyer family or Hilliard (as it was sometimes spelled) concern John Hillyer, who is said to have lived here in 1693 and to have married Elizabeth Dey in 1714. He had his cattlemark recorded in 1718; was a vestryman at St. Andrew's Church and was sheriff in 1751. His sons, John, James and Lawrence, especially the latter, gave rise to many of our present day residents bearing the name of Hillyer.

Mrs. Braisted's paternal great-grandparents were Paul and Mary (Zeluff) LaTourette. Her grandparents were John and Nancy (Lee) LaTourette. All were buried in New Springville Cemetery. John and Nancy (Lee) LaTourette were the parents of David, father of Mrs. Braisted; Joseph, Edgar, Mary Wamfold, Sarah K. Van Pelt, Juliet Crans, Annie Miller, Emma J., and Margaret C. David and Sarah Maria (Hillyer) LaTourette had the following children: David M., Irvin E., Augustus J., John W., Bertrand E., Alice M. (Mrs. Simpson C. Braisted) and Sadie M.

Mr. and Mrs. Braisted are the parents of a daughter, Bernice May, who married John Martin Decker. The Braisted home is located at No. 162 Catherine Street, Port Richmond.

CLARENCE B. CORSON—A descendant of several generations of his family on Staten Island and a resident of Mariners Harbor from his birth to the present day, Mr. Corson's life is rich in local background. To him and his family the history of Staten Island is a most absorbing one, as his forebears were engaged in manifold pursuits here and in affairs of a civil and religious character for considerably more than two hundred years.

The Corson or Coursen family is definitely of French-Huguenot ancestry. In Brittany, a province in France where they resided for centuries, they were the possessors of large, landed estates. The first of their number to come to America was Peter Coursen, who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1621, just a year after the first colonization made by the Dutch. Peter Coursen married and had three sons: Cornelius, Jan and Arendt, and from them are descended three separate family branches in America today. Records indicate that the most numerous of these three branches to reside on Staten Island today is the one coming from Cornelius. In this historical work there are numerous references to the Corson family.

Descendants of these sons intermarried with other pioneer groups on Staten Island, particularly with those of Dutch or French-Huguenot descent, such as the Van Pelts, Van Names, Lockmans, Posts, Mersereaus, Van Buskirks, Drakes, Egberts and others as indicated following.

Mr. Corson's grandfather was John Corson, who according to family records, married Elizabeth Bedell, likewise of a family seated early on Staten Island. Though tradition relates that the Bedells were early identified with Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, it is certain, however, that they were residents of Hempstead, Long Island, as early as 1673. In that year Robert Bedill, Daniel Beedel, Matthew Beedel and John Bedell were enrolled among the inhabitants of Hempstead, Long Island.

The first mention of the Bedells on Staten Island comes in 1768, for in that year there is record of a "Silas Bedell" living here. For the most part the family has resided along the South Shore district of our Island.

John and Elizabeth (Bedell) Corson were the parents of a son and two daughters: 1. John White Corson, of further mention. 2. Ann, deceased. 3. Violet, born in 1858, who now lives in Cincinnati.

John White Corson was born in 1848. After receiving his education in the district schools of Mariners Harbor, his native town, he became a farmer. For the remainder of his life he followed that occupation and likewise engaged in oyster fishing. The fresh waters of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, flowing into Newark Bay and the Kill van Kull, furnished fine oyster beds near Mariners Harbor. A goodly proportion of the inhabitants of that village plied that trade until the late part of the nineteenth century. John White Corson's death came, however, in 1879, some years before the decline of the oyster industry.

He had married on November 20, 1873, Anna R. Post, who on both her paternal and maternal sides was descended from pioneer Staten Island families. Her maternal great-grandfather was Jacob Van Pelt of Dutch descent, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In that conflict he was taken prisoner but escaped through the British lines owing chiefly to the cleverness of his wife. Peter Van Pelt, his son, followed oystering. He took for his wife Elizabeth Decker, of one of Staten Island's most numerous families, and they had three children: Anna R.; Mary Jane, who died at an early age; and Catharine A. Van Pelt. Simon Post, Mrs. Anna R. (Post) Corson's grandfather, married Rebecca Thatcher. One of their children was Peter S. Post, who married Catherine A. Van Pelt.

Following John White Corson's death in 1879, his wife married (second) David Sarles, born March 2, 1827. She passed away in 1906.

John White and Anna R. (Post) Corson's son, Clarence Beshor Corson, was born August 25, 1878, at Mariners Harbor. He received his schooling in that village, for seventeen years was in the employ of Fisher and Miller, at Mariners Harbor, and then entered the employ of Harry Lilly, well known Elm Park and Port Richmond butcher. Mr. Corson has continued that association up to the present time.

His marriage took place October 18, 1904, to Lillian Bennett, the daughter of Alexander and Christina Bennett, who were natives of England. After coming to the United States they resided first in Elizabeth, New Jersey, but later, in 1886, came to Staten Island. Their children were five in number: Lillian, who became Mrs. Corson; Mabel, who married Benjamin Burbank of Mariners Harbor; Alexander and Jessie, both deceased; and Grace, now Mrs. Percy Starbird of Maine. After the demise of Alexander Bennett, the elder, in 1888, his widow married David Brown. By this latter marriage there were two daughters, Christina, living on Staten Island, and Sarah, residing in Niagara Falls, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Corson became the parents of three sons and a daughter: 1. Frank, married Margaret Schaefer and lives in Port Richmond. 2. George, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, 1932. 3. Clarence, Jr. 4. Gladys Lillian, resides at home. The Corson residence is situated at No. 39 Brabant Street, Mariners Harbor.

JOHN FRANZREB—EDWARD MERK—MRS. EMMA LUDWIG—Recognized as one of Staten Island's well known business men of somewhat less than a half century ago, John Franzreb was the first of his family to settle in Richmond County. Born of German parentage, he came of a sturdy, self-reliant race whose principal attribute was loyalty. Mr. Franzreb was active in supporting Staten Island's advancement, principally from the viewpoint of civil and economic development.

John Franzreb's birth occurred February 5, 1836, in Bayern, Germany, a district in which the family had been represented for years. They were regarded as exemplary citizens, giving of their best to the local government and engaging in occupations of the community. Their main interest lay in their attachment to their homes and families. Their children, for the most part, were both well-educated and the recipients of a full store of practical knowledge.

John Franzreb spent his boyhood in his native village, attending school there and aiding his parents in the management of their modest home. Endowed with a fortitude and optimism that prevailed over family and home ties, the youth soon determined to sail to America and become identified in a successful business venture or perhaps, enter a profession. He thus left his home land at a comparatively early age and voyaged to the United States on an old wooden sailing vessel of the times. After arriving at old Castle Garden, now the Battery, he cast about for employment in down-town Manhattan. The years that ensued were productive of associations that grew in importance as time went on. At length, after having acquired a modest capital, he became the proprietor of an oyster house, which he managed successfully previous to 1876. That year marked both the beginning of his connection with Staten Island as a resident and his ownership of the Four Corners Hotel, a well-known hostelry.

Mr. Franzreb retired temporarily in 1880 but in the following year purchased the famous Silver Lake Hotel, Silver Lake, which he ran for close to a decade. According to the booklet, "Representative Staten Island Business Men," which appeared in 1886, this inn enjoyed high favor among not only local residents but those coming from Manhattan and nearby New Jersey points. The descriptive article stated in part:

Nature has made both the spot and the route thither exceedingly attractive. Silver Lake Park contains about twenty acres of ground; is well shaded by a heavy growth of maple trees and is without question one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of New York. Mr. Franzreb's hotel is directly on the branch of the lake. This small crystal sheet of water is the only natural lake on the Island. Fed by springs, it is clear and cool and is surrounded by an attractive grove. The lake is most desirable for picnics and scarcely a day passes in summer time that does not find its banks lined with joyous parties. Boat rides and fishing add to its summer utility. Ice skating on a smooth rink is enjoyed in the winter. The entire premises are centrally located, being within a short distance from the Tompkinsville railroad station.

After disposing of the hotel and its surrounding property, Mr. Franzreb entered the ice business, exclusively. According to the Staten Island Directory of 1897 he was listed as thus engaged, with his place of business situated on Richmond Turnpike (Victory Boulevard). He continued until the city of New York began negotiations for a city park site. A year after his demise this purchase was consummated. Mr. Franzreb was one of the pioneers of the artificial ice industry, having conceived and

erected the Staten Island Hygeia Ice and Cold Storage Company of Stapleton, Staten Island.

The elder Franzreb, during the years of his residence on Staten Island, gave tangible evidence of his ability along business lines and of his willingness and generosity in aiding local causes. He once served as road commissioner and village trustee in his home district, held membership in a voluntary fire company, was identified with the Democratic party and attended the Lutheran Church. He was affiliated with local chorals and his favorite sports were bowling and marksmanship.

His marriage took place in November, 1857, to Katherine Zahn, daughter of Jacob and Marcia (Lange) Zahn. Her father came from Hesse-Darmstadt in Germany. Mrs. Franzreb's principal devotion was to her family. Her memory is one of a kindly and affectionate mother.

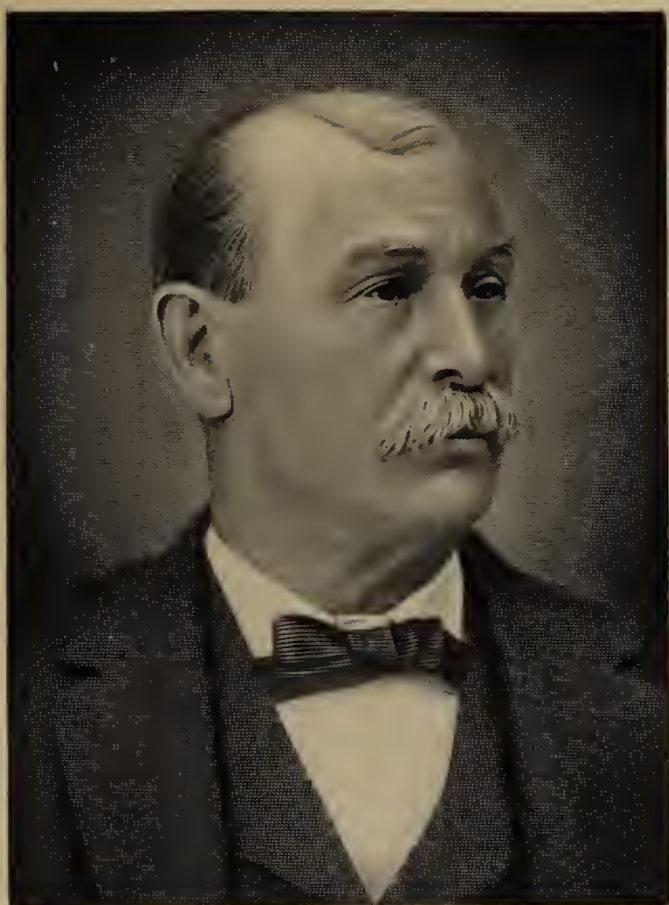
Mr. and Mrs. Franzreb were the parents of two daughters and two sons: Mary, who became the wife of John Staudermann of New York; Emma, of further mention; John, 2d, mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Henry, who passed away October 12, 1918.

Emma Franzreb received her education on Staten Island and on October 10, 1883, married Edward Merk, who had been associated with her father at the latter's Silver Lake Hotel. Mr. Merk, who was one of a family of three children, was born on March 4, 1856 in Manhattan, the son of John and Catherine Merk. Following his schooling in the schools of his native district he came to Staten Island, learned the hotel business under John Franzreb's guidance and at length became manager of the hotel at Silver Lake. In this enterprise he met with corresponding success. He was recognized as an able business man and a distinct asset to his community, though his participation in local civic programs was quietly and modestly effected. He and his wife had a son, John E. (J. Edward), whose birth occurred on Staten Island, July 20, 1885. After completing his grammar school studies and further preparation at Port Richmond High School, he attended business college. For more than a quarter century, thereafter, he was identified with the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company and is now one of the heads of the American Laundry Company, with headquarters at No. 79 Broad Street, Stapleton. This firm, while of comparatively recent origin, is one of the largest on Staten Island. Mr. Merk is identified with organizations in this borough of a business and civic nature.

He married on June 22, 1908, Florence Smith, daughter of James and Mary (Garman) Smith. By this union there are three children: Florence, Emma and Catherine.

Edward Merk, his father, passed away on January 16, 1890, and is buried in Woodland Cemetery. Eight years following his death, Mrs. Merk became the wife of Bruno Ludwig, a Staten Island resident of some years standing. His demise came in 1912, burial taking place in Woodland Cemetery.

Mrs. Ludwig resides at No. 45 University Place, on the east side of Silver Lake and is the owner of considerable property thereabouts. Her interests are primarily those of a civic, charitable and religious character within the district at large. She has long been a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Stapleton and is active in its service. Her concern for Staten Island, its history and its future has its association with the length of residence of her family here. Through her generosity and interest the foregoing review and the accompanying portraits (those of her parents, John and Katherine



John Franzreb

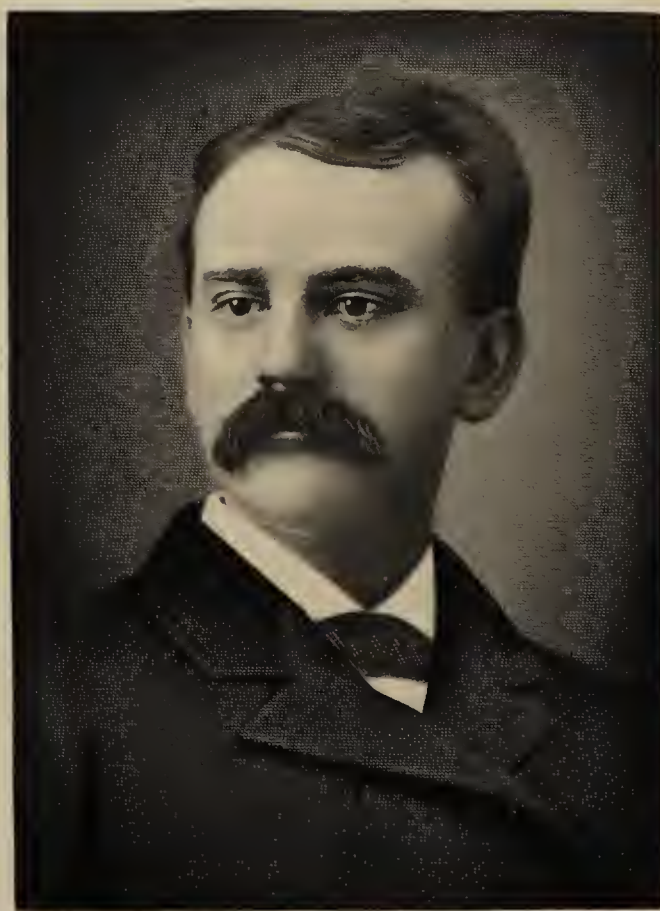


Katherine (Zahn) Franzreb



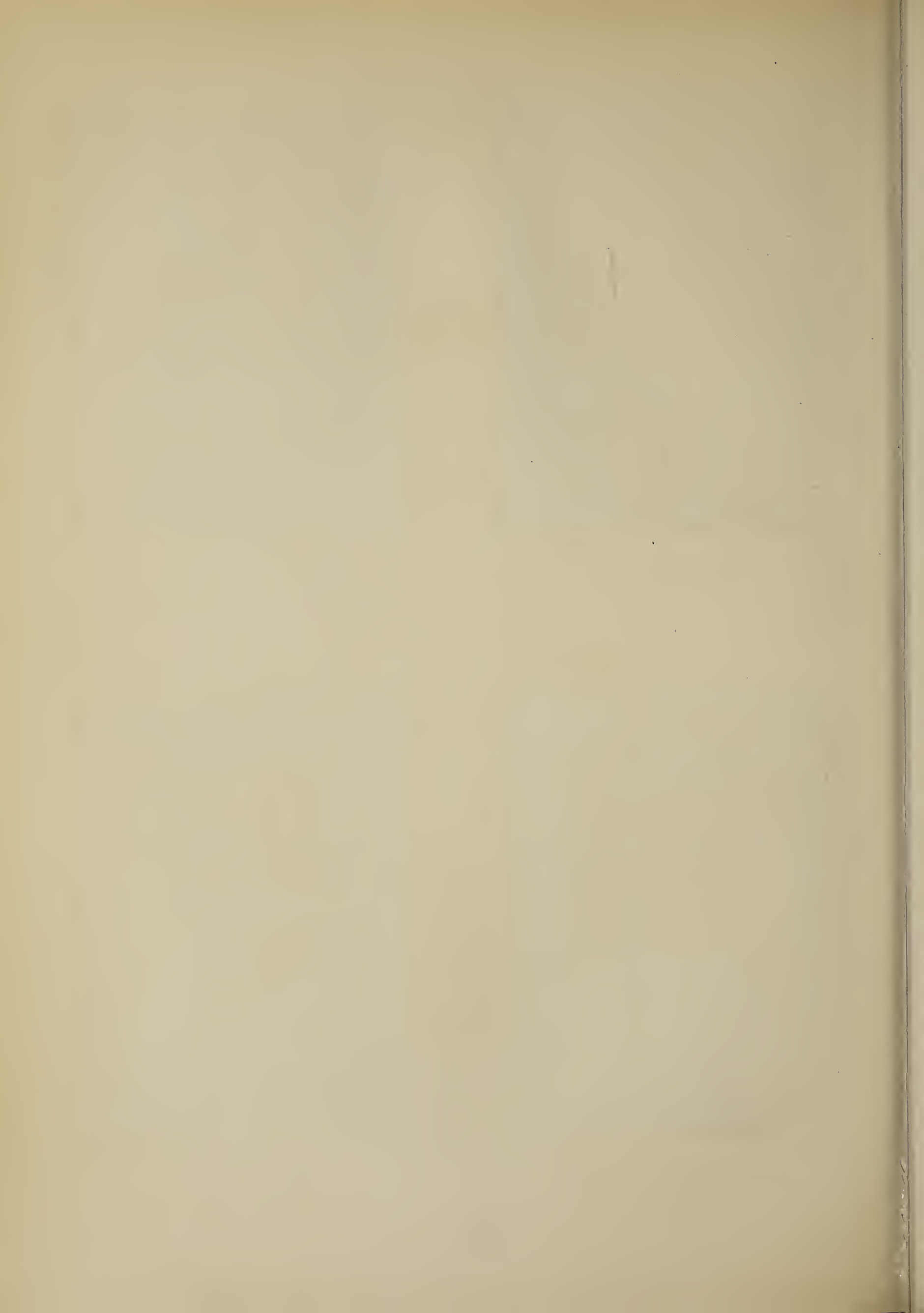
Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Emma (Franzreb) Merk



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Edward Merk







John S. Luff

[Zahn] Franzreb, Edward Merk and herself) are included in this work. The coöperation of her son, John Edward Merk, is also responsible for such a representation.

MICHAEL H. GRAE—Being brought to this country when but four years old, Mr. Grae received his education and training in America and now is one of the younger members of the bar on Staten Island.

Mr. Grae was born February 15, 1900, the son of Harris and Lena (Cohen) Grae, both natives of Russia. His father came to America when his son was but one year old and entered mercantile business on Staten Island. He prospered and in 1904 was enabled to send for the rest of his family to join him here.

His son obtained his preliminary education in Public School No. 16, after which he took a course at Curtis High School. Upon his graduation from that institution he entered the Law School at Fordham University and in 1922 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his first day at college he entered the law office of Frank S. Smith, who was then president of the Board of Law Examiners. Other legal lights in the same office were Frederick W. Frost, associate counsel of the Third Avenue Railroad system; Philip J. Ross, later attorney for the Manhattan Savings Bank and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; and John P. Maloney, now vice-dean of St. John's Law School. It was in this office that Mr. Grae learned the rudiments of the general practice of law, which in later years stood him in good stead in his private practice. While his practice is general, Mr. Grae specializes in real estate law, having conducted several intricate real estate actions in Richmond County.

When his preceptor, Mr. Frost, became counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company in 1923, Mr. Grae assumed entire charge of the offices of the firm, taking practically full charge of the legal affairs of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, one of Mr. Frost's clients.

It was in 1923 that Mr. Grae was admitted to the bar and after a short period with Mr. Frost and his associates, he decided to begin practice for himself. He opened offices in St. George and within eighteen months had built up a substantial practice. He is now counsel for several Staten Island corporations.

He is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association; Past Chancellor and Grand Lodge representative of Castleton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, being considered one of the best degree men in this State; a member of the United Synagogues of America; he has been captain of a number of drives for Jewish charities and is active in all community affairs. His hobbies are camping, golfing, swimming and tennis. In fact, all outdoor sports find him interested. He keeps fit for his many duties and his variety of interests by constantly exercising both outdoors and in gymnasium.

PATRICK BRENNAN—A resident of West New Brighton since 1890 and a man who for more than twenty years has been known as one of the foremost builders of residences in his district, is Patrick Brennan, former member of a New York publishing firm.

Patrick Brennan was born in Brooklyn, a son of Patrick and Mary (MacDonald) Brennan, who like the majority of the members of their respective families before them were residents of this borough for

long years. One of his early Brennan ancestors assisted in the building of Fort Williams in New York Harbor and was a resident of Brooklyn during his entire lifetime.

The education of Patrick Brennan was obtained in the public schools of his native city. At the age of seventeen, however, he became identified with the Murphy Publishing Company in Manhattan and continued his connection with this concern until twenty years ago. He was a member of the firm of this large establishment which had offices throughout the entire United States, employing more than eleven hundred book salesmen who sell biographical and genealogical works.

After his resignation in 1911, Mr. Brennan turned his attention to realty development on Staten Island and accordingly entered the real estate and building business in which he has been most successful. Many splendid residences that have lent beauty and charm to the community in which they have been erected were constructed by him. For the most part his building activities have taken place in exclusive sections of the Island and particularly along Forest Avenue.

In addition to his business activities Mr. Brennan has always been interested in the history of Staten Island and of its development since pioneer times. He believes that the future holds a particularly promising outlook for this borough which has often been termed the Garden Spot of New York Harbor. He has proved himself a tireless worker in all civic causes and in his religious affiliation, is active in the Sacred Heart Catholic Church which he attends in his home community. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, West Brighton Council.

Mr. Brennan's marriage took place in West New Brighton to Mary A. O'Reilly, deceased, whose family were for long years residents of this community. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan were the parents of six children: 1. Mary, who married Thomas R. Duthrie, a New York business man. At the time of her marriage Mr. Brennan presented his daughter with a substantial new home built next door to the Brennan residence located at Oakland and Forest avenues. 2. Rev. William Brennan, assistant pastor of St. Rita's Roman Catholic Church in Manhattan. 3. Edmund. 4. Hubert. 5. Catharine. 6. Raymond. All of whom reside on Staten Island.

The Brennan family as a whole is well known throughout the district in which they reside and the activities of social organizations have found them hearty participants.

JOHN S. DUFF—Having watched and aided the progress of Port Richmond from a small village to its present position as an important commercial and residential center, John S. Duff, who conducts one of Staten Island's well-known contracting companies, is numbered among its prominent citizens and has always taken an active part in all civic affairs for community welfare and improvement. Mr. Duff was engaged in the plumbing business for many years, and in this capacity had the distinction to install the first tap in the water mains of Richmond County and continues to retain the machine he used for that purpose. While still engaged in the plumbing trade, he made some ventures into the contracting business, taking out the first road building permit and opening the first asphalt roads in Richmond County. His projects were successful and he advanced steadily until he now operates one of the most prosperous contracting concerns in the vicinity.

Mr. Duff was born in Port Richmond, January 6, 1863, son of Thomas and Mary (Sheen) Duff, both of whom were born in County Cork, Ireland. Thomas Duff came to Staten Island when he was thirty-five years old, locating at Port Richmond, where he engaged in business as road contractor, specializing in sidewalks, curbing and general road construction, and was a highly respected and popular citizen of the town.

John S. Duff received his education in the local public school of the district, which at that time contained but one room and stood at the corner of Elizabeth Street and Heberton Avenue, where the large, modern public school No. 20 now is located. After the completion of his formal education, he entered the employ of the Staten Island Water Supply Company and later became an apprentice plumber and as such was engaged four years, learning all the details of his trade and becoming thoroughly expert and proficient in this line. He then engaged in business independently and by his diligence and energy rose to his present successful position. He was one of the organizers and is a member of the Master Plumbers Association in Richmond County and took out the first trade permit issued in the new Borough Hall. He took part in the opening of the first artesian well for water supply on the island, and was the originator of cement building blocks in the county. Aside from his direct business activities he, for thirty-five years, has been a member of the board of directors of the North Shore Building and Loan Association. Always taking a deep interest in the civic life of the community, he was for eighteen years a member of the Democratic General Committee, and although sought after for political offices, he never accepted any nominations. For many years, he was an active member, serving as president, of the Washington Engine Company, one of the oldest volunteer fire-fighting organizations on Staten Island. Mr. Duff is a charter member of Court Port Richmond, Foresters of America, being one of the few survivors. He was a member of the United Workmen which is now discontinued and he was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Duff possesses an old photograph of a group of Port Richmond business men, taken at one of their outings in 1893, and he is one of the few survivors of this assemblage.

John S. Duff married on April 11, 1887, Mary E. Poley of Graniteville, and to this union were born four children: 1. Mary, married George Yates, who is general traffic manager of Norton, Lilly Steamship Company at San Francisco, and they have one daughter, Betty. 2. Elizabeth, a graduate nurse, married Frank H. McMiny, graduate of New York University, who is chief engineer of a large construction firm, and they live on Silver Lake Road. They have two children: Francis and Joanne. 3. Helen L., married Charles Walter, who is engaged in the garage business at Jamaica, Long Island. 4. William J., passed an examination as motor inspector during the war. At that time, he was employed by the Oriental Steamship Company, and supervised the installation of guns on war vessels. On a French battleship, which he thus equipped, the officers tried to induce him to return to France with them, making many flattering offers, but he declined them all. After the signing of the Armistice, he and his father organized a general contracting business which they still operate, as aforementioned. William J. Duff is interested in politics and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He married Emma Nifnieker of West

New Brighton, whose father is purchasing agent for all the print paper used by the "New York World." Their children are Jackie and Helen.

MICHAEL S. DIAMOND—A resident of Staten Island since he was three years of age, Michael S. Diamond has established himself as not only one of Richmond Borough's well known architects, but also as one of the progressive and energetic citizens of this busy community.

Mr. Diamond was born in Manhattan, January 15, 1891, the son of Jacob Diamond, a prominent merchant of Manhattan who located in business on Staten Island during his son's early childhood. The early education of the younger Diamond was obtained in Public School No. 17, after which he entered Curtis High School, graduating in the class of 1909. Four years later, in 1913, he matriculated at Cornell University, College of Architecture, and was graduated in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. While at Cornell he won several school medals for excellence in design and was also a member of the university orchestra as first violinist. He then took a course in the extension school at Columbia University, also winning a national prize while in the latter institution for excellence in design. This prize was competed for by students of schools all over the United States and Mr. Diamond won against much competition of the highest class.

During the World War Mr. Diamond was associated with the engineering division of the Babcock and Willcox Corporation, which concern was under the direction of the United States Navy in the designing of boilers for use in warships and other naval vessels. During his work with the Babcock and Willcox Corporation Mr. Diamond took an engineering course at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, with the intention of entering the United States Navy with a commission as ensign, but the conclusion of the war caused him to revert to his original career as an architect. While at college he had spent his summer vacations in the offices of the firm of Mann & McNeill, one of Manhattan's noted architectural concerns, and after the Armistice he worked for a time with the late Charles I. Berg. In 1920 Mr. Diamond opened his offices at No. 56 Bay Street, St. George, later removing them to No. 25 Hyatt Street, his present location. He has designed numerous beautiful country houses and public buildings, including the Stapleton Temple, a recreation building for Port Richmond Temple Emanuel and Jewish Community Center, together with a large number of other important edifices. He is an active member of the Staten Island Association of Architects and is affiliated with his local Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1920 Mr. Diamond married Rosalie Jaeger, of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Diamond are the parents of two children, both girls: Judith and Evelyn. They reside in a very charming residence at No. 65 Fort Hill Circle, New Brighton.

WILLIAM F. MADSEN—One of the largest organizations of its kind in this metropolis, which also functions in Richmond County, endowed with a splendid system of management and control and having within its employ men of merit, is the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. An exemplification of this spirit is seen in the type of men who are the heads of its various departments. One of these, who served overseas with the forces representing this country at the time of the World War, is William

Frederick Madsen, head of the mortgage department of the Staten Island office.

Mr. Madsen was born June 29, 1896, in Poughkeepsie, New York, a son of Frederick and the late Augusta (Peterson) Madsen of Danish ancestry. The elder Madsen came to the United States about 1879 and for a time made his residence in Wisconsin. After coming East he settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he is now engaged as a general contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Madsen were the parents of six children: Henry, associated with his father; William, of whom further; Marie, residing in Poughkeepsie with her father and brother; Helen, now Mrs. Westcott Burgess of Manhattan; and Alfred, who is attending New York University.

Following a preliminary education in the schools of his native city William F. Madsen attended the Albany Law School of Union University, which he entered in 1915. Before he was graduated, however, he joined the United States Army, 53d Artillery, and went overseas shortly after this country declared war in 1917. The journey across to Europe was made in the steamship "Canonia" which first touched at Liverpool and then visited Southampton before finally reaching Havre, France.

After debarking he, together with thousands of other American soldiers, saw service at the front. During the course of his duty, which was marked by frequent changes of positions of armies and trench lines, he remained in France more than nineteen months. In March, 1919, he left St. Nazaire for the journey back to the homeland, sailing on the steamship "Nansomana" and arriving after a week's trip in Newport News, Virginia, where he was mustered out of service March 31, 1919.

For nearly two years Mr. Madsen was variously employed in Poughkeepsie and Manhattan but on January 1, 1921 he joined the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Working up in this organization through dint of an earnestness to make good and a desire for a responsible position, he finally was appointed head of the mortgage department of the Staten Island branch, as mentioned previously.

Mr. Madsen is associated with the Edmund Kels Post, American Legion, having held various offices in this organization. He is also a member of Gamma Eta Gamma Fraternity, the Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, the Billop House Association, and the Little Theater. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran faith.

The marriage of Mr. Madsen took place on October 27, 1925, to Vera Sussuma, daughter of Louis B. and Jane Sussuma, of Dongan Hills. Through his relationship with Richmond Borough Mr. Madsen is much interested in the history of the Island, and is justly proud of his position in the concern with which he is associated.

HORACE B. LOOMIS—Joseph Loomis, a woollen-draper of Braintree, Essex County, England, arrived at Boston on July 17, 1638, in the ship, "Susan and Ellen" and became one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. His wife, five sons and three daughters came with him. One of his sons, Deacon John Loomis, whose monument is still preserved in the Windsor burying ground, was the ancestor of Horace B. Loomis, of whom this review particularly relates. The line of descent is traced in the volume entitled "The Descendants of Joseph Loomis," published in 1870 by Elias Loomis, LL. D.,

professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College. Without detailing the names of all his ancestors, among whom were soldiers in the American Revolution, clergymen and college professors, we pass to Horace Loomis, father of Horace B. Loomis, of West New Brighton.

The elder Loomis was born at Binghamton, New York, on July 14, 1840, the son of Benjamin N. and Rebecca Loomis. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, in 1865. For fifty-five years thereafter he was associated as a civil engineer with the city of New York, both in an active and consulting capacity. His professional affiliation was with the American Society of Civil Engineers of which he was at one time president. He served as a trustee of the old village of Mount Vernon, New York, for some years, maintained his residence there and was identified with the Episcopal Church of that place. In 1871 he married Katherine Amelia Chabert, daughter of Dr. Romeo F. and Harriet (Hope) Chabert, the former a famous New York physician and the latter a native of England. The Chabert family was of French ancestry, Dr. Chabert's grandfather having been an officer in Napoleon Bonaparte's Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Loomis both passed away in Mount Vernon, he, in 1924, the latter twenty years previously. Both are buried in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx. Their children were seven in number: 1. Horace B., of further mention. 2. Harriet, a resident of Mount Vernon. 3. Anna, widow of Harold Stebbins, now living on Long Island. 4. Alice, now Mrs. Frank Sellers of Kaycee, Wyoming. 5. Emma, the wife of George Bishof of Garden City, Long Island. 6. Helen, deceased. 7. Romeo, residing in the western part of the country.

Horace B. Loomis was born at Mount Vernon, January 11, 1874. Inheriting from his forefathers an inclination toward scientific study and engineering, he sought to master courses of learning that would prepare him for such a career. After receiving an early schooling in Mount Vernon he entered Cooper Union Institute, New York, where for the most part he attended night classes. His interest in outside work in which he engaged extensively was responsible for such attendance.

After leaving Cooper Union, Mr. Loomis for the past thirty-eight years has been occupied actively in engineering work on important projects in the five boroughs of New York City. The greater portion of his tasks have been related to engineering problems of municipal scope, his largest undertaking being the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir. For two years, during the participation of the United States in the World War (1917-19) he was retained by the Navy Department as expert aide for construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other yards in this corps area. At present he serves as superintendent of construction of the Department of Plant and Structures, Borough of Richmond division, an association maintained since 1925.

Mr. Loomis is a member of the Richmond County Chapter of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. He was identified with the National Guard, New York, 71st Regiment, Company B., from 1892 to 1897. His fraternal affiliation is with the Royal Arcanum and he is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Loomis residence is at No. 359 Hart Avenue, West New Brighton.

Horace B. Loomis married on March 20, 1901,

in Manhattan, Constance Reynolds, daughter of Professor Leonard and Martha (Sherwood) Reynolds, prominent residents of Yonkers, New York. Mrs. Reynolds, who survives her husband, lives in that city. Mrs. Loomis held membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and was active in affairs of both local and statewide significance. Her passing came in October, 1923, and she is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Loomis became the parents of two sons: Horace S., is in business in New York City, and Paul N., a graduate of Brooklyn Technical High School. He is connected with the sales office of an industrial chemical establishment. He is affiliated with the Staten Island Chapter of the Order of De Molay. His religious association is with the Episcopal Church of West New Brighton and he is a member and former secretary-treasurer of the Epworth League of that house of worship.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. STEWART—

The year 1861 was a significant and eventful one for the late Mrs. Catherine (Hall) Stewart, for it marked the beginning of her long and pleasant residence on Staten Island. Her marriage to William H. Stewart, son of a Civil War veteran, was a happy one, based as it was on tastes and aims congenial to both. Mrs. Stewart, during her long and useful lifetime gave liberally of her time and energies toward works of a civic, charitable and fraternal character. Her husband was virtually a lifetime Island resident.

Mr. Stewart's biographical review precedes that of his wife. He was of a family of Irish descent and his birth occurred in Belfast, Ireland, on February 7, 1844. In early infancy he was taken by his parents to the United States, where the remainder of his life was destined to be spent.

His father, Robert Stewart, had been born in Belfast, in 1820, and had married a Britton, likewise of Irish origin, whose first name is not known. Coming to the United States it was not long before they chose Staten Island as a place of residence. During the larger part of his career here Mr. Stewart followed the occupation of agriculturist and merchant, but for three stirring and memorable years of his life he served the cause of the Federal Government as a soldier. This was during the Civil War when he fought in North Hasbrouck's Company I, attached to the 156th Regiment of New York Infantry. Enlisting on August 23, 1862, he was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy and continued his service in that capacity until receiving his discharge on July 28, 1865. His death came on August 12, 1888, his wife having passed away several years previously. Both are buried in Fairview Cemetery. (It is believed by some that the grave in Fountain Cemetery, marked "Stewart, Veteran 61-65" is his, but it is probably that of Matthias Stewart or of another representative of the family—an entirely different branch on Staten Island).

William H. Stewart, son of Robert Stewart, was one of eleven children. After acquiring his education in Staten Island schools he entered the painting and decorating business, locally, at first gaining a thorough knowledge of such work and finally founding a shop of his own. He resided for a long time at No. 10 James Street, Port Richmond, as is recorded in Staten Island directories, and maintained his painting establishment at that address. During the latter part of the nineteenth century when Port Richmond, West New Brighton and the district about Mariners Harbor was undergoing a rapid ad-

vancement industrially, commercially, agriculturally and through the development of shipping and the oyster trade, that part of the Island was being settled rapidly. Being a man of unusual aptitude and resourcefulness, Mr. Stewart availed himself of the fine opportunities for success in his line of business and was rewarded accordingly. He remained active until his death.

Mr. Stewart's marriage took place on July 19, 1869, in the Bergen Point Reformed Church in New Jersey to Catherine Hall, a native of Brewster, Dutchess County, New York. Mrs. Stewart had been born July 13, 1844, and had come to Staten Island in her 'teens to live at the home of her uncle, Edward Lawrence. The latter was of a family which has been resident on Staten Island much more than a century, to date. In 1882, according to the local Directory of that year, he lived in West New Brighton, close to the Port Richmond town line. Both he and the members of his family, like the Stewarts, are buried in Fairview Cemetery.

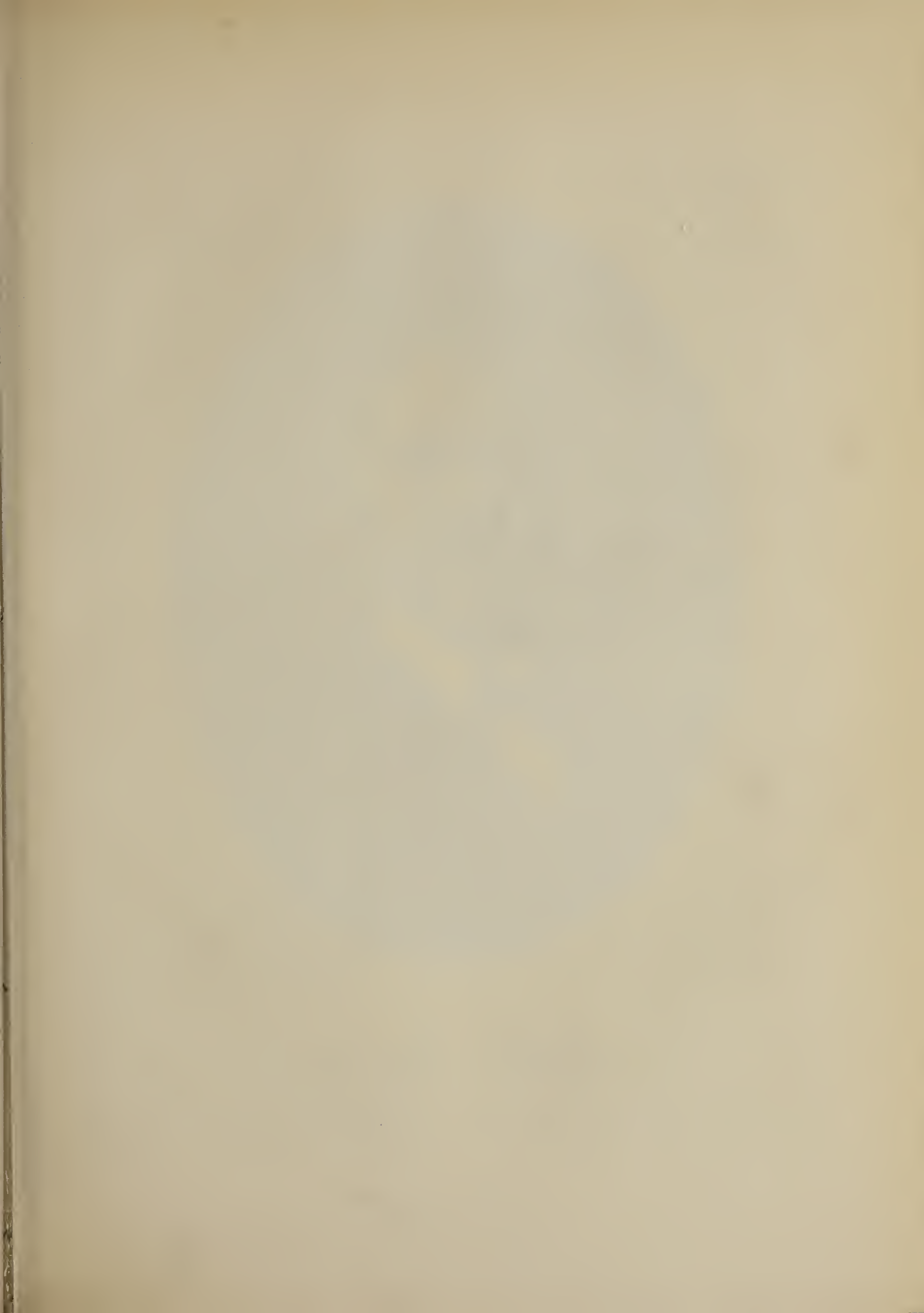
The marriage of Catherine Hall to William H. Stewart was ideal in every sense. Both shared a warm devotion toward their home and the daughter who came to bless them, and both evinced a sincere and helpful interest in the community in which they resided and in affairs of public importance throughout Staten Island. Mr. Stewart's death came February 7, 1918, on his seventy-fourth birthday.

Before and after her marriage Mrs. Stewart managed a dress-making business, often employing as many as six assistants. Following her marriage, she became increasingly active in the work of civic, social and patriotic organizations on Staten Island. At the time of her death she was Past Commander of the Shepherds of Bethlehem, Star of Hope Lodge, No. 3 and was Past Councilor, Daughters of America, Pride of Junior Council, No. 22. She was also a former officer of the Daughters of Liberty, Star of America Council, No. 56. Until advancing years forced her retirement from active duties within those bodies and within organizations of a social character, her assistance had been a most vigorous and significant one. Added to this, Mrs. Stewart possessed a keen, perceptive intellect and a kind, generous nature. Thus her friends on Staten Island were large in number and among them persons of the highest esteem.

She passed away April 23, 1930, at her home, No. 72 Harrison Avenue, Port Richmond, after a brief illness. Funeral services conducted by the Rev. S. W. Townsend, pastor of Grace Church, Port Richmond, were held at her late residence. Interment was in the family plot in Fairview Cemetery.

Mrs. Stewart had a sister, Sarah G. Hall, who became Mrs. Oscar A. Peters, and was the mother of Supreme Court Justice Curtis Arnioux Peters. Justice Peters in 1923 was elected for a fourteen-year term to his present post. All his life he has been a firm friend and advisor of both the Stewart and Norman families.

William H. and Catherine (Hall) Stewart were the parents of a daughter, Lillian S., born in Port Richmond, February 18, 1871. She was reared and educated in that district of the Island and on February 15, 1905, became the wife of Oscar L. Norman of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The Normans have resided in New Jersey since early times. Mr. Norman received his education at South Amboy, New Jersey, and is connected with Tide Water Oil Sales Company. His position is a most responsible one, and is the culmination of several years of train-





Peter Bessi

ing and faithful service. He is identified with local civic organizations and is affiliated fraternally, with the following bodies: Beacon Light Lodge, No. 701, Free and Accepted Masons; Friendship Council, No. 44, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and Northfield Lodge, No. 338, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Like her mother, Mrs. Norman has taken a deep interest in local societies, holding memberships in Beacon Light Chapter, No. 75, Order of the Eastern Star; Pride of Junior Council No. 22, Daughters of America; and Star of Hope, No. 3, Shepherds of Bethlehem. Her attachment to her mother, which was of the closest nature, tended to solidify both the bonds of affection between them and the kindred interests they cherished. Mrs. Norman resides in the family home in Port Richmond and it is through her generosity that the foregoing reviews of her parents' lives are presented.

Oscar L. and Lillian S. (Stewart) Norman had a son, Oscar Annin, whose birth occurred in Port Richmond on July 27, 1908, and whose death came on December 1, 1913. His demise was a tragic loss to his parents who were about to send him to school. He had shown every promise in infancy and they felt that a successful career awaited him.

In the latter part of the year 1917 Mr. and Mrs. Norman took into their home a three weeks old girl, Laura M. Pedersen, who has since remained with them. Born October 4, 1917, she was graduated from Public School No. 20 in Port Richmond and is now a student at Port Richmond High School.

JOHN J. WARD—A lengthy and substantial record of forty years service in an occupation that is of an exacting nature is one maintained by John J. Ward, a resident of West New Brighton. Though a native of Ireland, he has resided in this country most of his life and in Staten Island since 1890. Mr. Ward has long been connected with the Staten Island Dyeing establishment.

John J. Ward was born September 7, 1878, in County Cavan, Ireland, a son of Patrick J. and Catherine (Donahue) Ward. His grandfather's name was also Patrick Ward and he was born in 1816 in County Cavan, Ireland. He was a basket-maker by occupation. His wife, whose name is unknown to our Mr. Ward, was born in 1818 in Ireland. She died in 1880, with the result that her husband journeyed to the United States in 1881. His death occurred here a year later.

Patrick Ward, 1st, and his wife were the parents of two sons, of whom Patrick, Jr., was one, and three daughters. Patrick, the younger, was born in July, 1866, and died in November, 1907. In his native country he labored as a shepherd. He married Catherine Donahue who was born August 6, 1844 and they came to America. His wife, who was the mother of twelve children including John J. Ward, died August 6, 1885. Of the twelve children there were eight sons and four daughters.

When about five years of age John J. Ward left his native country and came to the United States with his parents who settled in Auburn, New York. He received his schooling here after which he obtained employment in the woolen mills of that town but remained there for little over a year.

In 1890 he came to Staten Island and settled in New Brighton, where he was given employment in the old Staten Island Dyeing establishment and is thus engaged at the present time. Three separate managements have controlled this business since he

entered this employ close to forty years ago and he continued to work here until 1929. From a humble position that netted but a slight income he had steadily risen to posts demanding a greater responsibility and resource. He is now with Claysmith and Company, manufacturers of shades and allied products.

Mr. Ward has always evinced an interest in civic and fraternal affiliations of a worth while character. He is a member of the West Brighton Knights of Columbus and he and his family attend the Church of the Sacred Heart in West Brighton.

His marriage took place February 8, 1893, to Mary R. Bray. To this union four sons and two daughters were born, all of whom were well educated, live on Staten Island and are married. They are Frank J., Thomas J., William A., John P., Catherine R., and Rose M. The death of Mrs. Mary R. (Bray) Ward occurred in 1914. She was a devoted wife and mother, who headed her home with a keen sense of duty and happiness.

Mr. Ward married again July 3, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth (Lyons) Griffin whose husband, Joseph Griffin, had died in October, 1913. Mrs. Ward was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 17, 1884, educated in France, and came to this country in 1898 from Soissons, France. After remaining for some years with her sister in Freehold, New Jersey, she came to Staten Island in 1910 and has remained here since that time. She is a member of Court Genevieve, Catholic Daughters of America.

Mrs. Ward is the mother of three children by her first husband: 1. Patricia, the eldest, was born March 12, 1906, and is now employed as secretary in the firm of J. S. Bache and Company of New York. Her schooling was obtained at Public School No. 18, Curtis High School, and Baker's Business School. 2. Dorothy C., born April 2, 1909, attended Sacred Heart School, St. Peter's High School, also Pinckney Business School. She married December 8, 1930, Peter Quigley. They have one son, Bryant T., born February 29, 1932. 3. Helen M., born July 20, 1913, youngest daughter, is a graduate of Sacred Heart School also St. Peter's High School, and is accomplished in the art of painting, her specialty being fashion designing. She is as well a graduate of Brown School of Fashion and attended Grand Central Art School.

The Ward home is situated at No. 177 Morrison Avenue, West Brighton.

PETER BESSI—During more than four decades that the late Mr. Bessi resided on Staten Island he participated actively in the advancement of this county. Mr. Bessi is perhaps best remembered as the founder and long-time proprietor of one of the leading hostelrys along our South Shore. Members of his family, still resident here, are identified in local business circles and in organizations of civic character.

On both sides of his family Mr. Bessi was descended from Italian forebears long seated in their native land. His father, Gaetano Bessi, was born in Tuscany, one of the more populous of the present eighteen Italian provinces. There also he was educated and afterwards became a sculptor of considerable prominence. He and his wife, Teresa, were Peter Bessi's parents. After the death of the first Mrs. Bessi in 1864 at Volterra, Italy, the elder Bessi married a second time. In 1900 he voyaged to the United States and lived on Staten Island with

his son. His passing came two years later, burial taking place in Moravian Cemetery.

Peter Bessi's birth occurred in Volterra Province, Italy, on March 24, 1857. An only child, he received his education in the schools of his native town and then entered business as a marble sculptor. His work was centered about vases and other works of art, rather than dealing with figures. As his father had engaged in a much similar occupation, he was enabled to give his son competent tutorship and advice, and soon the latter founded an establishment of his own.

By 1876 or thereabouts, however, the younger Bessi decided to devote more attention to the commercial end of sculpturing, with the result that he became associated as sales agent for an Italian firm. The next few years found him traveling throughout foreign countries, particularly on the continent for a time, then in South America and finally in North America. He made several trips to the United States and at length determined to reside here. Accordingly, in 1883, he took permanent departure from his home country, came to New York and remained for a single year. Crossing the harbor to Staten Island in 1884 he established residence in Fort Wadsworth and for six years thereafter served as manager of the retail store of Ulysses Giovannoni, marble art dealer, with headquarters on Broadway, near Fourth Street, New York.

Forseeing that the district embraced by Fort Wadsworth, Clifton and even Stapleton, had need of a large, substantial hostelry that would serve the public adequately and well, Mr. Bessi, in coöperation with Tito Bini, a fellow countryman, founded a hotel business of their own. Accordingly, they rented a building, partially remodeled it and gave it the name of the White House, its location being at the foot of Cliff Street, Fort Wadsworth.

About 1892, however, the partners removed to much larger quarters at South Beach. During this period in Staten Island's development the attractiveness of its beaches, either as places to spend the summer months or to visit more or less casually, was becoming much more noticeable. South Beach, in particular, was becoming a rendezvous for families of wealth, as it was in those days a relatively small, picturesque community fanned by invigorating breezes.

Messrs. Bessi and Bini named their new South Beach establishment "The Colombo House," and it was largely due to their foresight and resourcefulness that success attended this venture. Two years, later, however, as Mr. Bessi began to develop new ideas and possibilities their partnership was severed, the former purchasing a small restaurant which was later destined to become famous as "The Belvedere," a much enlarged and much improved building located at the South Beach Boardwalk, near Sand Lane.

For the remainder of his life, embracing a period of more than three decades, Mr. Bessi managed "The Belvedere" and succeeded in making it one of the most popular of all Staten Island hostelries. During the early years of the twentieth century, when tally-ho parties visited the beach, his accommodations were taxed, with the result that from time to time he made additions to "The Belvedere." Gradually, as visitors from Manhattan, Brooklyn and nearby New Jersey points began to come to South Beach, and Staten Islanders, as well, realized its advantages, Mr. Bessi began to enlarge his activities much further. In time he developed an extensive catering business on the South Shore and the fame of his

restaurant increased thereby. He made it his duty to meet each guest personally, to listen to advice and suggestions and to give every attention to their comfort. Genial, courteous and possessed of remarkable energy, Mr. Bessi was one to succeed and at the same time be held in the highest esteem by his associates and the firm friends he had made ever since coming to Staten Island.

Though the larger portion of his energies were spent in the management of his hotel, Mr. Bessi found opportunity to participate in various enterprises of civic and philanthropic worth. Generous to a marked degree and desirous of promoting Staten Island's welfare in a sincere and heart-felt manner, he was recognized as a foremost resident. For a number of years he held membership in the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and was identified with the Garibaldi Association, which he aided consistently. His religious association was with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Essentially a home-loving man equipped with solid ideals embodying the care of his family he gave them his greatest devotion.

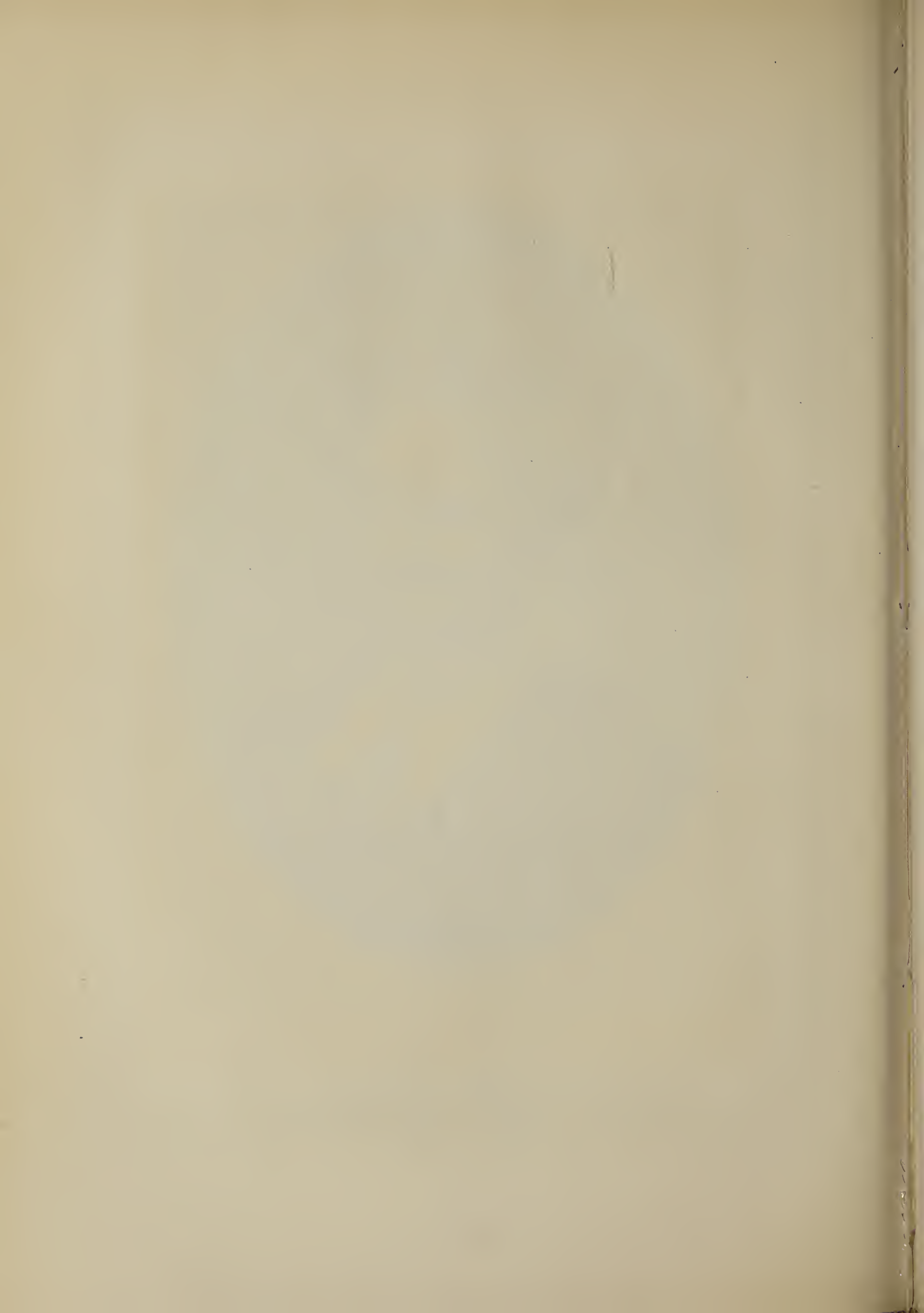
Mr. Bessi's death occurred on September 29, 1928, at his home. Funeral services, with a solemn high requiem Mass, were conducted from St. Joseph's Church, Rosebank, followed by interment in Moravian Cemetery. Messages of sympathy, together with tributes to Mr. Bessi's career and character were forthcoming from leaders in local civil, business and social circles as well as from the local press. In addition, "The New York World" eulogized him, emphasizing his success in business matters and his exemplary home life.

Peter Bessi's marriage had taken place on May 12, 1888, in New York City to Eugenia Giorgi, likewise of Italian ancestry. In fact, the Bessi and Giorgi families were well-acquainted in Volterra, Italy, having been neighbors for a long period. Mrs. Bessi's father, Davide Giorgi, was a marble worker, his death coming in 1865; his widow, Teresa (Fontana) Giorgi, passed away in 1874. Both are buried in the home country. Mrs. Eugenia (Giorgi) Bessi voyaged from Italy to the United States expressly for her marriage, in 1888.

She and her husband were the parents of four children: 1. Annette, now Mrs. Henry Engehausen, who resides at No. 40 Hope Avenue, and has three children, Annette, the wife of William Enick of Stapleton; Rose and Henry, who reside at home. 2. Eda, undertook a study of music in Europe during the period from 1911 to 1916 and became well known for her talent as a vocalist and as a pianist. After a thorough study of the piano at the Virgil Piano School in Manhattan, she went to Florence, Italy, and completed her voice culture under Signorina Ernesta Bruchini. In 1916 after study of five years, she made her operatic début in Florence, Italy, scoring a decided success. During the early part of the World War, just after Italy had entered the conflict on the side of the Allied Forces, she assisted in the entertaining of Italian soldiers in the section about Volterra, the birthplace of her parents. Returning later to the United States she took up her residence again on Staten Island. Later, she and her sister were called upon to entertain American soldiers at the Base Hospital, Fort Wadsworth. This work, which was conducted on behalf of the Jewish Welfare Board, was greatly appreciated by that organization. Though Miss Bessi and Mrs. Engehausen were not of that religious faith, their desire and ability to make the lot of our injured



Eugenia (Giorgi) Bessi



soldiers happier was a manifestation of sincere patriotic devotion. 3. Mario, the third child of the elder Bessi's, conducts the Belvedere Hotel, operated for years by his father. For five years until his retirement in November, 1916, Mr. Bessi was popular as a pugilist, having for some time been middleweight champion of Richmond Borough. He married Caroline Terelli, daughter of Louis and Jennie Terelli, and by this union there were three children: Rita, Geraldine and Mario, Jr. 4. Gino, is now associated with the Staten Island Edison Company, in its claim department. At one time he was a wireless operator on the submarine destroyer "Cassin." With the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917 he continued to serve aboard this vessel, which was attached to the United States Navy. Detailed as an escort to ships transporting American soldiers to Europe, the "Cassin" was the first American destroyer to be torpedoed in the war. Mr. Bessi married Florence Bonavia of New York City and they have a son, Gino, Jr.

The foregoing review is presented herein through the interest and assistance of the late Mrs. Eugenia Bessi and her family. Mrs. Bessi recently passed away on March 27, 1932. She was a woman of culture, and the devotion to her family and home was a cherished desire of her duties toward life. Her passing was mourned by the many who knew her. The family residence is at No. 40 Hope Avenue, Fort Wadsworth.

FRANK M. KOSMINSKI—A man who for years has taken a prominent part in the public life of Staten Island is Frank M. Kosminski, who is clerk of the county court of Richmond County, with offices in New County Court House, St. George. In an efficient and business-like way, he handles all the matters that come to his attention in the court; and, while he may appear silent and austere at first meeting, he is a very genial man to those who know him well, and is possessed of an almost endless series of stories and anecdotes relating to his own experiences in the law courts.

He was born in New York City on September 29, 1879, son of Frank Kosminski. His father, who came from Germany in 1865 and settled in New York City, removed in 1881, only eighteen months after the birth of the present county court clerk, from New York City proper to Staten Island, conducted a grocery store and delicatessen in Port Richmond, and, after many years of struggling against great odds that undermined his health, died early in 1924, his wife's death having succeeded his by ten years. They are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery. As a boy, Frank M. Kosminski, the son, attended Public School No. 20, in Port Richmond, from which he was graduated in 1894 in a class consisting of only thirteen pupils. After his graduation, he took a further course, and then entered the employ of DeGroot, Rawson and Stafford, who at that time were the foremost attorneys on Staten Island, Mr. Rawson having later become county judge. Mr. Kosminski's first employment was in the capacity of office boy, but after several months of diligent study he attained to the position of stenographer. He began his service to the city as early as 1900, when he became a clerk in the office of Edward M. Muller, county clerk. Five years later, he was appointed special deputy clerk, and was assigned to act as assistant to the clerk of the supreme and county courts. In 1910, he was given charge of the naturalization department of the county clerk's office, a position

which he held for ten years, under C. Livingston Bostwick, who succeeded Mr. Muller as county clerk in 1903. In 1919, he was appointed to his present position as clerk of the county court of Richmond County, and in this capacity performs a valuable function in the community in which he lives and works. His duties have been many and varied. For instance, he has had complete charge of preparing all annual budget estimates, keeping the offices provided with necessary supplies, handling the payroll, and taking care of all matters relating to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He also acted as clerk of the board drawing jurors for the county, and on several occasions was assistant to the Board of County Canvassers, composed of the Board of Aldermen, which was abolished five years ago. Sitting at his desk in a corner of the court room, Mr. Kosminski has heard most of the important cases that have come before the court in this county since 1905; and he especially enjoys telling about the earlier days of the town of Richmond, which in 1900 was considered the centre of the Island. One of the most spectacular cases that has come before him, in his opinion, was the trial of John Bell for the murder of a Dr. Townsend.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Kosminski has long been an active member of the Democratic organization on the Island. He is treasurer of the old Narragansett Club, having held this position since its incorporation. Here he hung the first Woodrow Wilson banner in the United States. The club was interested in promoting all civic work in Port Richmond, and was instrumental in founding the Port Richmond Board of Trade, as well as in financing meetings that had to do with the advancement of the welfare of the island.

In September, 1905, Frank M. Kosminski married Helen Piatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Piatt, of Port Richmond, both deceased and interred in St. Peter's Cemetery. Frank M. and Helen (Piatt) Kosminski have two children: Francis, born in 1907, who graduated from Fordham University and is now practicing law; and Dorothy, born in 1912, a member of the first graduating class of the new Port Richmond High School and who is now taking a course in dietetics at Pratt Institute.

ABEL JOEL RABINOWITZ—At the junction of Richmond and Four Corners Roads and Flagg Place, Dongan Hills, is a substantial brick building of three stories which is now old enough to be regarded as a landmark. It is the shopping center for the community about, and in this same building is a well equipped and supplied drug and sundry establishment. It was started some years ago and has passed on through successive proprietors. Today it is owned and operated by a university graduate mentally well endowed and trained to carry on the responsibility of his profession and business.

Abel J. Rabinowitz began his experience in the field of pharmacy in 1920. In 1925, at the close of his curriculum at Fordham University, he came to Dongan Hills as a clerk, and here, one year later, purchased the drug business at No. 1569 Richmond Road, at which place he has continued successfully in the pursuit of his profession.

The Rev. Hirsh Rabinowitz, father of our subject, was born in Russia. He had maintained residence on Staten Island for several years prior to the birth of his son, Abel J. As a beloved and well-known rabbi he presided first at Tompkinsville and later at New Brighton. In November, 1900, he married Bessie

(Rabinowitz) Rabinowitz, who survives her husband, the latter having passed away on August 18, 1929, at the age of fifty-three years. Their other children were: Rose, who married M. Liebowitz, and they have a child whose name is Harriot; Benjamin; and William.

The birth of their son, Abel J. Rabinowitz, occurred on August 29, 1904, in New Brighton. He received his elementary and academic education at the local schools, being graduated first from Public School No. 17, New Brighton, and in 1921 from Curtis High School, where he had taken a post graduate course terminating in 1922. He attended the College of the City of New York during 1922. His matriculation at Fordham University occurred in 1923 and in 1925 he was graduated from their School of Pharmacy. The United States sub-postal station No. 10 at Dongan Hills is operated by Mr. Rabinowitz in conjunction with his drug business.

On November 5, 1928, Abel J. Rabinowitz married Ann Filderman, daughter of Philip and Pauline (Suckon) Filderman of Brooklyn, New York. Their daughter, Judith F., was born on October 20, 1930.

ROCCO SCOCCO—A native of a country noted for its ornamental fresco and faultless architecture, Rocco Scocco, a well-known contractor of Staten Island, has been a resident of this country nearly a half century. During the first few years spent here he acquired considerable experience in the American methods of decorative design, and this training, coupled with his knowledge of the Italian art, has been well reflected in the work done by him on Staten Island and in Greater New York.

The birth of Mr. Scocco occurred in Paduli, Italy, August 16, 1870, his parents being John and Philomena Scocco. Of prominent Italian heritage his ancestry is traced back through the period of the Renaissance and several generations of the family were known to have received ample architectural training in Italian universities. They were widely known and appreciated folk, a credit to the community which they inhabited and thus worthy of high public esteem.

The grandfather of Mr. Scocco was an eminent architect, a practical workman who specialized in the designing of churches, public buildings and private dwellings, all of which were in the province of the successful man of that day. With his death this heritage was bequeathed to his son, the father of our present Staten Island resident.

John Scocco, a recognized builder, a profound student and a public man, did not engage in architecture, but his knowledge of this profession enabled him to successfully conduct his own business. A lover of home and family, he spent his lifetime with his wife and children in a modest abode in Paduli, a short distance from Rome.

The early education of Rocco Scocco was obtained in the schools of his native country where during his student years he spent many leisure hours learning the elements of structural design under the tutelage of his father. For some time after leaving school, he worked with the elder man, but at the age of twenty-two the urge to come to America became paramount in his mind, with the result that he sailed from his native land in the late spring of 1892.

Arriving here on May 1st, that year, he went to Philadelphia, where he took a position with a large contracting firm which specialized in ornamental plastering. For several years thereafter he was vari-

ously engaged. In the Metropolitan district of New York he was employed as a fashioner of embellished plaster casts for the building trade. Later the capital city of Washington numbered him among its residents, his occupation being that of a plasterer for a concern engaged in the interior decoration of the capital building, the new post office and the Congressional Library.

Though Mr. Scocco's main handicap at this time was his unfamiliarity with the English language, he managed to overcome this difficulty through contact with his fellow-workers and by constant study.

From Washington he went to Rochester where he spent a short time as foreman on a court house project. A local Masonic temple at Albany was his next charge and upon the completion of this task he went to Tuxedo Park where he supervised both the plastering and outside ornamentation of several exclusive homes.

In 1895 he came to Staten Island and shortly after established himself as a contractor. His activities included plain and ornamental plastering with architectural stucco and artificial marble work as a specialty. Although his business has been confined for the most part to Richmond Borough, the firm has completed many large contracts in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and nearby towns. For the past several years Mr. Scocco has lived somewhat retired at his home at No. 21 Linden Place, Rosebank, although at various times he is called upon to give advice and to supervise work of this nature.

Several of the more important projects handled by him are as follows: the Oakcliff High School, Dallas, Texas; the 22d Regiment Armory and the Park Building of New York; the Hospital Outbuilding and Surgeon's House at Ellis Island; the Stapleton National Bank; the Holland High School, Rockaway Beach, Long Island; the Pantheon of Garibaldi on Tompkins Avenue; Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West New Brighton, and the Convent of Notre Dame on Victory Boulevard. The Linden Apartments in Rosebank, which were recently erected, were designed by Mr. Scocco.

Aside from his business duties Mr. Scocco is treasurer of the Italian-American Club of Richmond County and he and his family attend St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Rosebank.

On September 10, 1897, he married Jennie Tedesco, a daughter of Michael and Diamond (Pizzella) Tedesco, both natives of Italy.

Ten children were born to this union, of whom eight are living: Frederick, who married Rose Buttermark of Concord and has one son, Roger R.; John; Michael; Olympia, now Mrs. Philip D'Alessandro; Eva; Edward; Ermine and Alexandra.

FERNANDO EMIL VICTOR BRANDENBERG—Long experienced as a pharmacist and chemist and the founder of an establishment of that character in New Dorp in 1900, the late Mr. Brandenburg was possessed of vision and judgment. Born in Brooklyn and educated there he came to Staten Island in young manhood and during his residence here of more than a quarter century's time displayed manifest interest and confidence in Staten Island. He was affiliated with local societies of fraternal and civic significance.

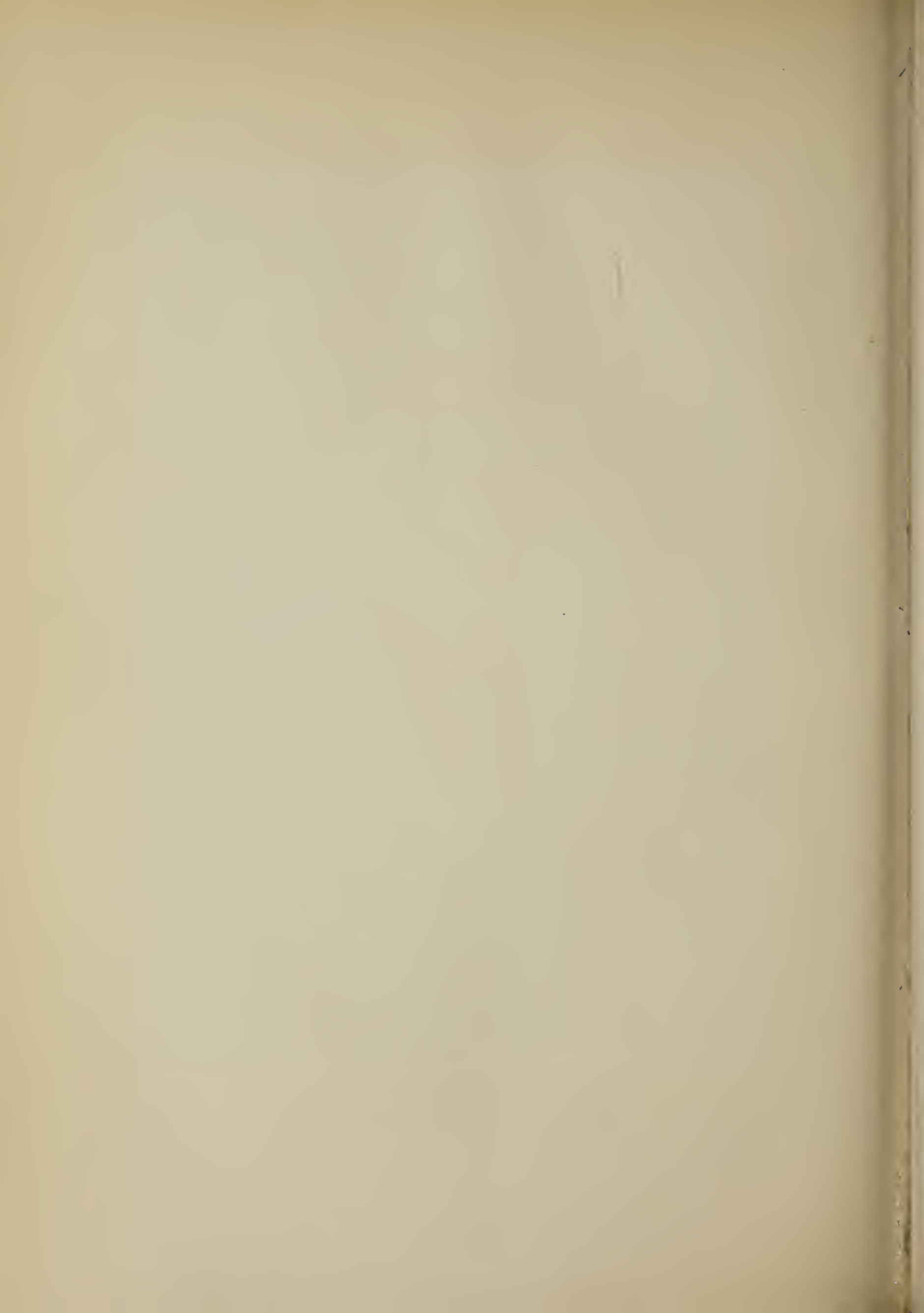
Mr. Brandenburg was of Swiss lineage, his ancestors having been seated in Zurich, Switzerland for several generations. It is evident, from family documents, that they were men of learning and culture, prominent in educational circles in their native land



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Rocco Scocco



and at the same time active in the civil life of the community they inhabited. Certain it is that their family cognomen was an honored one and that they themselves cherished the highest ideals of citizenship and duty to home and family.

The first member of whom we have definite mention was Mr. Brandenburg's grandfather (name unknown), who received a splendid schooling and became well-acknowledged in the field of education. He and his wife were the parents of John N. Brandenburg, who was educated in his native land and at a relatively early age came to the United States to engage in mercantile pursuits. He had felt, while in Switzerland that the rapid advancement of business activities in the latter country would afford him greater opportunity for eventual success. Thus, upon arriving at old Castle Garden (now the Battery) in New York, he crossed to Jersey City, New Jersey and forthwith engaged in business there.

Beginning his operations on a small and modest scale, John N. Brandenburg became the proprietor of a drug store, which, with succeeding years, became considerably enlarged. At a subsequent date, however, he removed with his family to Brooklyn and founded a drug business in the Erie Basin district there. Meeting with increased success in this undertaking as time passed, he became recognized as one of the leading druggists in that section, having competent assistants and working with indefatigable zeal. He gave of his means to works of a varied civic and philanthropic nature and was a well-esteemed citizen. His greatest attachment was to his home and family and his memory is that of a fond husband and father.

Mr. Brandenburg's marriage took place in Switzerland to Caroline Erhler, likewise of Swiss descent and their children were ten in number. Mrs. Brandenburg's devotion to her family was borne of a fond desire to equip her children mentally and physically for the careers ahead of them and to instill in them ideas of good citizenship and practical resourcefulness. In this, she was amply rewarded. Both she and her husband continued to reside in Brooklyn until their passing.

Their son, Fernando Emil Victor, who was the second eldest of ten children, was born in Jersey City on March 11, 1876. At the age of two years he was taken by his parents to Brooklyn and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of that city. He then entered Brown Preparatory School and sometime later studied at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, from which his graduation took place. The youth next became connected with his father's pharmacy as a clerk, in order to gain practical knowledge of such work.

Mr. Brandenburg's association with his father continued until 1900, the year of his arrival on Staten Island. Settling in New Dorp, it was not long before he established a pharmacy of his own on Fifth Street, not far from the beach colony. Later, with the modest capital he had acquired he purchased a new store at the corner of Fifth Street and New Dorp Lane and remained at this location up to 1922. At the very beginning of his residence in New Dorp the district thereabouts was a relatively scattered one, inhabited sparingly. The first years that his pharmacy ministered to the medical needs of New Dorp and vicinity were productive of comparatively slow progress, but in later years appreciable headway was effected. Sometime before his retirement from active business pursuits he had become recognized as the leading druggist in that community, keen to accom-

modate local residents and to render them excellent service. His retirement came in 1924.

Apart from performing the duties necessary to the safe conduct of his business, Mr. Brandenburg found opportunity to engage in outside activities. He was greatly interested in the progress of the neighborhood about him, as he had the utmost faith and confidence in New Dorp, and assisted public programs generously and with enthusiasm. His fraternal affiliations were with the Staten Island Lions' Club and Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he also held membership in associations allied with his profession and in the Veteran Firemen's Association along the South Shore.

In 1922 Mr. Brandenburg erected a new edifice on New Dorp Lane in which he installed a moving picture house. After conducting this theatre for some years he disposed of it to the Isle Theatrical Corporation, promoters of the majority of Staten Island's theatres. At the present time the house is known as the New Dorp Theatre. It was also Mr. Brandenburg's wont to devote time to the real estate field and thus he purchased a number of land parcels in the vicinity of New Dorp. In time their value was immeasurably increased.

He also spent many hours apart from his everyday duties in conducting chemical experiments. Working industriously on various formulas of his own design, he patented a number of medicines which have since gained wide use. These are on file in the Patent Office at Washington, District of Columbia. It was perhaps this phase of his life that was most interesting and fruitful to him.

Fernando E. V. Brandenburg's marriage took place on June 7, 1905, to Veronica E. A. Spruck, daughter of John and Augusta B. (Charisius) Spruck. Mrs. Spruck, who came from an honored family of Italian lineage, through her maternal ancestry, was a cousin of Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, former Papal Secretary of State at Rome. Her uncle, General Otho Becker, was a noted Civil War commander. Full mention should be made of John Spruck and his life in Stapleton. After growing to manhood he assumed the ownership of a meat and provision store, first located on Water Street, Stapleton. Ultimately, he decided that these quarters were not sufficiently large enough to care for his growing trade and as a consequence he removed to No. 219 Bay Street, at the corner of Canal Street, thus founding the Edgewater Market. The Staten Island Directory of 1882 mentions him as thus engaged, while the pamphlet, "Representative Business Men," published in 1893, gives indication of the size of his establishment. According to the latter publication he carried a variety of meat products, vegetables and sea-food in season that was unsurpassed throughout Stapleton and its environs. The sketch relates in part that "he was an expert and reliable dealer in meats and provisions" and that "his establishment is largely patronized because Mr. Spruck has carried on operations in this section for about twenty-six years and has built up an enviable reputation for integrity and enterprise. He gives prompt service and is aided by two thoroughly-competent assistants." In this connection it is worthy of emphasis that two brothers, John and Theodore, were evidently the "competent assistants."

John Spruck was a respected citizen, liberal in his support of practical and useful civic projects and having as his close friends men high in public esteem on Staten Island. His passing came July 1, 1924,

and that of his wife March 1, 1930. Their memory is one of enduring companionship and devotion.

Fernando E. V. and Veronica E. A. (Spruck) Brandenburg were the parents of a daughter and son, both of whom were born in New Dorp: 1. The birth of Vera C., the elder, occurred on September 2, 1906. After engaging in preliminary studies successively at the Brittan Private School, Public School No. 8 and Notre Dame Academy on Grymes Hill, she undertook a four-year course at the School of Applied Arts, New York City. Miss Brandenburg is unmarried. 2. Fernando T., born February 4, 1908, attended the same preliminary schools as his sister and was graduated from Curtis High School in 1927. He first studied at New York University and is now at Tufts College, Boston headquarters, where he is engaged in a study of dental surgery. He is likewise single.

Fernando E. V. Brandenburg, father of these children, passed away on November 3, 1928, leaving behind him a life of manifest service and a noble heritage to his children. Burial took place in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. The foregoing review is presented in this history through the hearty interest and generosity of Mrs. Brandenburg, whose place of residence is situated at No. 41 Richmond Road in New Dorp.

JULIUS R. SCHLOSSBERG—One of the largest and best known corporations now in existence is the National Cash Register Company, a concern whose manufacturing power is enormous as a producer of an essential and universal product. This corporation has offices in all parts of the country. In Richmond County it has a particularly able business executive in the person of Julius R. Schlossberg, whose present position is that of sales manager of the Staten Island offices of the company.

Mr. Schlossberg is a native of New York City, the son of Harris and Pearl (Wine) Schlossberg. His birth occurred there on September 19, 1897. After attending elementary school until the age of sixteen he joined the ranks of the National Cash Register Company beginning work in the Brooklyn office as a member of the sales department. Being employed there for nearly a year he was transferred to the Jersey City office of the firm and was situated in this capacity for a period of four years. Since that time to the present his home has been on Staten Island as his duties as a sales manager here have of necessity made him a Staten Island resident. The present offices are located at No. 912 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton.

Having in abundance the characteristics of initiative and sheer ability that are necessary for the successful carrying on of a business career and at the same time being blessed with a high degree of civic pride, he is a person much respected in his community. Every activity of note in the vicinity finds him in the foreground as an energetic worker in the best interests of the same.

As a business man he has long been affiliated with the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal memberships include Aquehonga Lodge, No. 906, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as the Staten Island Lions' Club.

On June 10, 1916, at New York City, Mr. Schlossberg was married to Ada Gannon, then a resident of New York City, who, like her husband, evinces a great interest in all the affairs of the community in which she lives. A graduate of New York Uni-

versity, she was at the time of her marriage a practicing attorney in her native city.

Both she and her husband are proud of Staten Island and of its institutions, traditions and colorful historical background. The Schlossberg home is at No. 45 Valencia Avenue, Randall Manor.

LUDWIG KOCH—Thriving Tompkinsville has long been the abode of a goodly number of substantial old German families who have aided greatly in the development of Staten Island from a scattered terrain into a well-organized community.

One of the most widely known of these is the Koch family. Though the members of this group have lived here during only the present century they have contributed in bountiful measure to the welfare of the Island and have taken an especially vigorous interest in the affairs of their own community.

A son of Theodore Koch, Ludwig Koch was born February 20, 1903, in Bremen, Germany. The father sailed with his family from Germany to the United States and settled in Staten Island upon his arrival here.

Ludwig Koch first attended Public Schools No. 12 and No. 14 on the Island and then took a course of instruction at Curtis Evening High School. At the same time that young Koch was a student at the latter school and was diligently studying the fine arts, he was also assisting his father in the latter's interior decorating business and acquiring a firm knowledge of this profession. He served as his father's assistant for several years and later began the study of mechanical engineering, which subsequently led to a position as such in the Enington Laboratories and later the Downey Shipbuilding Company. Later he engaged in this kind of a calling in other large industrial concerns in and about New York City.

In November, 1926, however, he went into business for himself and like his parent, he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of his profession. Today his services are not only in demand on the Island but he has also become known and respected as a business man of staunch integrity in Greater New York. His residence and his office are both located at Van Duzer Street, Tompkinsville.

Following the organization and the development of the Boy Scout movement which gained considerable headway on the Island and especially in Stapleton, he was for several years interested in the work of the local Scout troops. All other civic enterprises have found him a hearty backer. He and his family attend the Trinity Lutheran Church.

On December 3, 1926, he married Letitia R. Simmons, daughter of William H. H. and Susanne (Rose) Simmons. Mr. and Mrs. Koch have one child, Letitia Jessie, born October 18, 1927.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, JR.—Representing the second generation of his family to dwell on Staten Island, Mr. Cunningham has been a resident of Rosebank since early childhood. Born in Ireland, he was brought to this country by his parents and largely by self-instruction and inherent industry, he has become associated with one of our larger financial institutions. For more than a decade during his earlier career he also served on the Richmond County Police Force and is one of the few surviving members of that well-known organization.

The Cunningham family is of Irish descent, native to County Donegal, Milltown, Ireland. Mr. Cunning-

ham's ancestors were men who for the most part followed occupations kindred to the community about them, being agriculturists or village tradesmen. They were principally a patriotic folk, devoted to their country and to their families. Mr. Cunningham's father was Thomas, Sr., born in 1827, and it is significant that the name, "Thomas" was in itself a family heritage maintained through several generations.

The elder Cunningham was educated in his native land, after which he became a gardener and horticulturist by occupation. He married Ann Maloney, also of an old Irish family long seated in her native land. She was born in February, 1834. In May of 1863 she and her husband voyaged to the United States with their three eldest children, Mr. Cunningham having decided that better opportunity to obtain economic security was afforded in the new land. After arriving in New York they crossed to Staten Island and settled in Rosebank, where the remaining days of their lives were spent.

Being an experienced gardener, Mr. Cunningham took such a position on the H. L. Meyers estate in Rosebank and served there for several years. The site of this large tract is now occupied by Mount Manresa, now used as a place of Retreat for Catholic laymen. Mr. Cunningham also found time to manifest a keen interest in the civic and social advancement of Staten Island and in that of the district about Rosebank. His death came in 1890 at the age of sixty-three; his widow survived until 1912.

They were the parents of six children, three of whom were born in Ireland and three on Staten Island. Thomas, Mary Ann and Susan, the latter two now deceased, were the three eldest; the others, Patrick and Catherine, deceased, and John, living, were of Staten Island birth.

Thomas Cunningham, Jr., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on May 5, 1857, but was taken to the United States at the age of six. He attended St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parochial School in Rosebank and then entered the painting business. Feeling that he was not especially suited to following such a calling, and that the future promised little in the way of remuneration he determined to try his fortune in a very dissimilar field of activity. Thus in 1886 he was appointed to the old Richmond County police force, wherein he served until the consolidation of Richmond as a part of Greater New York in 1898.

The body of men who constituted such a force in those days was a rather small one, as the population of Staten Island, while scattered over a wide territory, was relatively sparse. It fell to the task of these men, however, to cover considerable ground, individually, and the efficient and thorough manner in which they performed their assignments left little to be desired in the way of adequate protection. It was incumbent upon them not only to patrol their "beats" and frustrate attempted robberies and other crimes, but also to see that the streets were kept free from debris and even from stray animals who jumped their owners' fences. Staten Island, at the time of Mr. Cunningham's appointment, was a separate police district under the joint control of three commissioners, designated by the county judge, and the five supervisors. Gathered on these boards were men of outstanding civil prominence who chose their policemen carefully and with due consideration for their ability and courage.

After the consolidation of Staten Island, Mr. Cunningham continued his association with the local

police force, which of course was placed under the supervision of a police commissioner for the city of New York. The department, throughout New York City at large, was then considerably augmented. Mr. Cunningham remained in the service until May, 1912, when he retired on application. Since that time he has been connected with the Staten Island Savings Bank, with headquarters in Stapleton, in a position of considerable trust and responsibility.

Mr. Cunningham's duties are chiefly informative. Equipped with a knowledge of the operation of the banking institution he serves, his advice and instruction are widely rendered. The bank's safety and that of its depositors are also protected through his guardianship. Keeness and alertness of mind, coupled with a genuine desire to please, are prime essentials in his work. Altogether, his career has been one of steady development contingent upon hard work, self-sacrifice and self-advancement. His school days were comparatively brief, but in later years he managed to enhance his education largely through self-instruction and experience.

Through his long residence on Staten Island and his associations here, as member of the old Richmond County Police Force and the New York City Force and in his present position within the Staten Island Savings Bank, Mr. Cunningham has been enabled to form many firm local friendships. In fact, his acquaintances on Staten Island number personages prominent in varied walks of life.

Mr. Cunningham's greatest attachment, however, has been to his home and family. His support of public programs of importance throughout the Island has been earnestly rendered and he is one who appreciates the value of civic enlightenment and justice. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Rosebank and serves as treasurer of the Holy Name Society attached to this house of worship. The Veteran Patrolmen's Association numbers him within its ranks.

Thomas Cunningham, Jr. married (first), in October, 1884, Mary Sisk, of Rosebank. By this union there were three children, all born on Staten Island and all attendants of St. Mary's Church. 1. Mary E., married Edward Hicks and they have three sons: Edward, Lawrence and Thomas. 2. Thomas J., 3d, is single. 3. John J., married Irene Kelly and they are the parents of a daughter, Irene. Mrs. Mary (Sisk) Cunningham passed away in 1895 and is buried in the family plot in St. Mary's Cemetery. Mr. Cunningham married (second), in October, 1898, Ellen Hoffman, also of Rosebank, but there was no issue by this union. The Cunningham residence is situated at No. 150 Hylan Boulevard, Rosebank.

HENRY T. WILSON—Of a family of historic background whose early members were residents of Long Island, comes Henry T. Wilson, of Stapleton. He has lived in this borough during his lifetime and has engaged successfully in the interior decorating business.

Henry T. Wilson was born December 10, 1872, in the family home on Monroe Avenue, Tompkinsville. His parents were Oliver L. and Charlotte (Bogert) Wilson of this place.

On his paternal side Mr. Wilson is of the family of James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a man greatly influential in the cause of the Thirteen Colonies during the Revolutionary War. His grandfather was Joseph H. Wilson, who came to America as a young man with his parents from Holland. He settled on

Long Island, married Charlotte (surname unknown) and was the father of a number of children. By occupation he was a sea-faring man.

Oliver L. Wilson, son of Joseph H. Wilson, was born in New Jersey about 1803, and died in 1868. He was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. An interior decorator by trade, he married Charlotte Bogert who was born on Long Island about 1826, died in 1904, and was also buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. They had five children, three of whom died in infancy and the other two still survive. The latter two are Oliver L., Jr., born in Brooklyn and Henry T., of this review.

As a boy Henry T. Wilson attended the public school located on Sand Street, Tompkinsville. After receiving his education he entered an establishment where he obtained a thorough and practical experience as an interior decorator. Becoming proficient in this occupation and also as a painter he continues this vocation today.

Staten Island's fine location and readily accessible bays have enabled large numbers of its residents to pursue their favorite sport of yachting and in this respect Mr. Wilson has not been remiss. Each summer season finds him indulging in this restful pastime. In his religious persuasion he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Brownell Street, Stapleton.

He married on June 27, 1903, Emma Stumpf of New York, daughter of Frederick and Theresa (Wallower) Stumpf. Mrs. Wilson's parents were both born in Germany. They have two children both of whom were graduated from Public School No. 14. George W. H., the elder, was born February 27, 1911, and after obtaining his early schooling, entered Curtis High School, New Brighton. He received his diploma from this institution January 30, 1928, and was formerly employed by the New York Stock Exchange. Charlotte C., his sister, is now a student at Curtis Evening High School. The Wilson home is situated at No. 95 Boyd Street, Stapleton.

DANIEL MAHNKEN—During the middle of the last century Daniel Mahnken, whose family now resides in Stapleton, conducted a grocery in the village of Concord. By nature a man of excellent character and generous mind, he was also recognized as a merchant whose perseverance was chiefly responsible for his success. He managed his establishment nearly twenty-four years until his death on February 12, 1893.

The family of Mahnken is of German extraction native to the province of Hanover, where for long years the family was seated. For the most part they were representative members of the middle class, being largely merchants, tradesmen and professional folk. Their distinguishing characteristic was undoubtedly a deep love of family and home ties, an attribute common to their nationality. In the civil life of the community in which they resided they were active, giving such aid and support to the local government as befitted their means.

John Mahnken, father of Daniel, was such a citizen. Residing in Hanover, he was a glazier by occupation and thus a skilled tradesman of the times. To him and his wife there were born four children: Daniel, of this review; Elizabeth, Margaret, and one child, who died in infancy.

Daniel Mahnken's birth occurred in Hanover, February 8, 1831, and his education was acquired in the schools of his native province. At the age of eighteen

he decided to come to the United States, intent upon pursuing a mercantile career. After landing in New York he crossed the harbor to Staten Island, located in Concord and founded in 1854 a grocery establishment in that locality. In that year Concord was a relatively scattered and distinctly rural community of comparatively small population. It promised, however, a steady advancement in trade and industry during the years to come and was considered an ideal section in which to reside.

Despite a relatively small growth in development during the first few years of the store's existence, Mr. Mahnken was encouraged by a manifestation of a firm confidence in his establishment and in his reliability as a merchant. After the early formative years of the business had shown discernible progress and a sound foundation thereby erected, he was able to gradually build up an appreciable trade which grew larger with each passing year. From time to time he added new commodities and articles of trade to his establishment, thus keeping pace with other enterprises that had been begun and was, without a progressive and well-liked merchant. Responsible for his success were also the courtesy that he extended to his customers, the splendid service that he rendered to them and the genuine hard work that he accomplished.

Mr. Mahnken continued in the management of his grocery business up to the time of his demise, February 12, 1893, after which it was transferred to Stapleton. In the Staten Island Directory of 1897 John Mahnken is listed as the proprietor of such a store on New York Avenue, Clifton, his residence and that of his mother being at No. 20 Quinn Street. In fact, this dwelling had been occupied by the family for years and served as the residence of John H. Mahnken, recently deceased, who died April 7, 1928.

In addition to conducting his business affairs, Daniel Mahnken found time to engage in various other activities, principally those of a civic, charitable and fraternal nature. He was an earnest supporter of public movements, as were the members of the Mahnken family as a whole, and by political affiliations, was of the Democratic party.

Daniel Mahnken's marriage took place at the Moravian Parsonage, New Dorp, Staten Island, on September 3, 1858, to Anna M. Oehlmann, daughter of Matthias and Anna M. (Walt) Oehlmann of New Dorp, and of a family first represented on Staten Island about 1820. Mrs. Mahnken was born in Mainz-on-the-Rhine, Germany, April 23, 1834.

Daniel Mahnken and his wife were the parents of nine children, all born in the family home on Quinn Street, Stapleton: 1. Mary A., died in infancy. 2. Catherine, married Joseph Drummond, and there were no children by this union. 3. Rose, became the wife of William H. Bardes, of an old Stapleton family, and they have a son, William D. 4. John H., deceased, married Frances Miller and they became the parents of four children: Ida M., Anne M., deceased; Florence R., and Katherine A. 5. Anna M., is unmarried. 6. Margarette, deceased. 7. Ida, is unmarried. 8. Daniel P., deceased. 9. Louisa D. Mrs. Daniel Mahnken, mother of these children, died February 23, 1899, and is buried in the family plot in the Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

This review of Daniel Mahnken's life is inserted in this historical and biographical work through the interest and generosity of three daughters, Rose (Mahnken) Bardes, Anna M. Mahnken and Ida Mahnken.



Daniel Mahonen



Anna M. Mahonen

THOMAS GARRETT WRIGHT—Mariners Harbor has been the home of families of sturdy character who have contributed in large measure to the establishment of that community and to the betterment of Staten Island as a whole. Men of legal attainment and those allied with other professions have come from this early-settled ship-building village. A present representative of a family of long standing in Mariners Harbor is Thomas G. Wright, son of a former Staten Island judge.

He was born nearby in Bond Street, Port Richmond, August 7, 1905. His parents were Forrest La Grange and Mary (Nolan) Wright of that village. The Wright family is associated through marriage with various other family groups in this section since earliest times, one of the more prominent in addition to the Nolans being the Vroom family. One, Douglas Henry Vroom married Mignonette Sinclair Wright and they are the parents of Miss Mignon W. Vroom, whose biography appears in this work.

The grandfather of our subject was Captain Garrett P. Wright, who was known as one of the leading oystermen of the North Shore district when that business was among the most lucrative and specialized of occupations on Staten Island. Oyster fishing was followed on both the North and South shores of this county during more than one generation and the beds bordering the Mariners Harbor district, in particular, were readily exploited by those skilled in this undertaking. Oysters were usually sold to mainland buyers both in Manhattan and New Jersey, it thus being incumbent upon the oystermen in pursuit of economic gain to be recognized as astute traders. Captain Wright was thus endowed, and operated for several years a thriving business. About the time of his death the decline of the oyster industry became noticeable, with the result that numerous North Shore families became dependent on other occupations for a livelihood.

Forrest La Grange Wright, father of our Thomas G. Wright, received his education in the public schools of his home town and at Columbia University. Following a boyhood ambition to engage in the practice of the law, he became first a prominent lawyer and later a judge. As a member of the Richmond Bar Association, a deep student of jurisprudence and a man whose fairness and integrity loomed large in the eyes of a discerning public, he was held in deep respect and admiration not only by his fellow-members of the bar but by those who recognized in him a willing worker in the cause of civic betterment.

Forrest La Grange Wright married Mary Agnes Nolan of Mariners Harbor, daughter of Thomas D. and Ellen D. (Cahill) Nolan, of a prominent Staten Island family resident here for many years. The history of the Nolan family appears elsewhere in this work. Judge Wright's death occurred on November 1, 1927, and he is buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Living in Mariners Harbor during the early part of his life, Thomas G. Wright was educated in the public schools there before attending Curtis High School. As a student of English and gifted with writing ability, he was editor of the school magazine during part of the time he spent at this institution. Leaving Curtis he worked for some time as a reporter on the "Staten Island Advance" before his uncle obtained a position for him in the service of Judd and Company, tool manufacturers, Chambers Street, New York. He is engaged at present in this business.

Mr. Wright is greatly interested in the history of his native town in its connection with Staten Island annals. He is a prominent member of civic and social clubs and at the present time resides at No. 77 Bond Street, Port Richmond.

FRANK SCHUKNECHT—It is from Continental Europe and Germany, preëminently, that specialists in many present-day forms of American industry and business have come. A large part of their number, after arriving in the United States, have located permanently in the Metropolitan district and have become strongly identified with various phases of civic and cultural activity. Being of such calibre, it was not surprising that Frank Schuknecht of Stapleton, manager of "Ye Cottage Inn," should devote his energies successfully to the restaurant business. His establishment, recently remodeled and refurnished, has attracted the attention of persons in all parts of Staten Island.

For many generations members of the Schuknecht family, which is of German descent, followed careers of a professional and business nature in their native land. Family records reveal that a large number bearing that surname became prominent in the fields of law and medicine as well as those of commerce and finance, and furthermore, their participation in military affairs on behalf of the Fatherland was generous and sustained.

Mr. Schuknecht's father, Frank Schuknecht, was a well-known resident of Crefeld, Germany, and for several years owned and managed a prominent hotel in that town. After disposing of his interests in later years he founded an inn at Bad-at-Newenahr. He married Merea Bugler, likewise of German ancestry and they were the parents of the following children: Jack, engaged in the baking business in Woodcliff, New Jersey; John, connected with a hotel business in Worms-on-the-Rhine, and Frank, of further mention. Both the elder Schuknecht and his wife remained in their native land. In fact the only members of the family to come to the United States were their sons, Jack and Frank. The latter's uncle, J. Bugler, is a prominent realtor in Cologne. Two other uncles are engaged in the wine business in the home land.

Frank Schuknecht was born July 7, 1891, in Crefeld-on-the-Rhine. After leaving school he entered the hotel business, spent some years in becoming familiar with its various phases and then, after due consideration borne of a desire to study naval operations and a pronounced liking for the sea, he joined the German Navy. He served from 1913 until 1918 as steward of the officers' mess on what was then Germany's largest battleship, "Ostfriesland" until the latter part of 1918. After receiving his discharge he returned for a time to the hotel and restaurant business and managed several large Continental hotels.

In 1921 Mr. Schuknecht sailed to the United States. After arriving in New York City he first became associated with a German-American cabaret. Three years later he became connected with a restaurant at Union Hill, New Jersey, which had been established some seventy years previously. He is a naturalized American citizen, having received his final papers April 1, 1930, in Richmond County. His wife obtained her citizen's papers November 4, 1931.

His association with Staten Island began in 1927, the year in which he rented the premises which he now owns. Incorporation papers were granted him in 1928 and he purchased the establishment outright the

following year. For the next three years he and his wife managed the restaurant, catering to a steadily-increasing trade and thus were enabled not only to build up a profitable business but gained the friendship and good-will of residents in all parts of the Island.

By 1932 Mr. Schuknecht realized that the establishment needed to be enlarged and at the same time thoroughly remodeled and redecorated. This task, which was begun during the fore part of the year, was completed in the spring and the inn's formal opening took place on Saturday April 2, 1932. The inn is now one of Staten Island's most picturesque dining places and has been made to conform to an ancient English style of architecture. It possesses in virtually every detail the atmosphere found in famous inns along the English countryside.

The exterior of the building is a combination of timbered stone, brick and stucco. The gables are done in rough-siding, one of them (over the dining room) having the inevitable dove cotes. The stucco is a warm buff color and serves as a background for the small bay window, with its steel and leaded glass casements and colorful stone base. A large half-timbered bay extends out from the north wall of the dining room, and with its brick panels and rugged slate roof offers a unique picture as one approaches from South Van Duzer Street. A quaint entrance porch sitting snugly against the stone wing of the lunch room, with leaded glass windows in the vestibule, makes a distinct appeal.

The staid dignity of the panelled walls and the old heavy-swung doors strike one's fancy and imagination. The doors are finished in wrought iron hardware and leaded glass. There are two doors in the vestibule. One leads to the dining room and the other to the business men's lunch room. "Ye Cottage Inn," as the establishment is named, is open daily and closes an hour after midnight. Special plans have been made for serving theater and late evening parties. Mr. Schuknecht specializes in German cooking. It is worthy of note that he caters to a large number of regular Staten Island patrons, though at all times transients are welcomed.

Mr. Schuknecht's fraternal affiliation is with Klopstock Lodge, No. 760, Free and Accepted Masons. He has been active in philanthropic and community enterprises on Staten Island during the comparatively brief time he had resided here. Though he has not visited his native Germany since coming to America it is his intent to return there for a short visit sometime in the near future.

Frank Schuknecht married in Hoboken, New Jersey, on August 15, 1927, Frances Lehmann, of German parentage. Mrs. Schuknecht, who comes from Stuttgart, Germany, arrived in the United States in 1907 and first located in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Schuknecht live in the building adjoining their restaurant, at No. 293 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton.

EDGAR SEATON—A local resident whose family was of English origin, first represented in the early history of the United States and identified with civic and social developments on Staten Island, is Edgar Seaton of West New Brighton.

A son of Robert and Mary (Steers) Seaton, the birth of Edgar Seaton occurred on August 30, 1876, in the old family homestead in West New Brighton. The Seatons trace their ancestry back to old English forebears, one of whom set sail to this country from his native heath only a few years following the epoch-marking cruise of the "Mayflower."

Robert Seaton was known as a power in political circles in his district and a man of considerable learning, intelligence and initiative who enjoyed the friendship of a wide circle of fellow villagers. He sponsored and was one of the most active agents in the development of community projects of civic and social worth.

After completing the usual public school education typical of the day, the elder Seaton became associated with the oldest and still the largest undertaking business located in the north shore district of Richmond County, now operated by the fourth generation of the Steers family, well known in Staten Island annals. Upon reaching manhood he married Mary Steers and continued his connection with the business until the time of his death.

He and his wife were the parents of three children: Mrs. Edith Seaton Ferre of Oakland Avenue, West New Brighton; Arthur, who now resides in Westerleigh; and Edgar Seaton, of this review.

Edgar Seaton received his education in the public schools within his home community. Like his father he learned the undertaking business through an apprenticeship with the Steers concern with which he was associated for many years. In 1902, however, he decided to establish a business of his own believing that an opportunity for an independent undertaking concern was afforded by the rapid increase of population in and around that section of the Island that embraced Port Richmond and West New Brighton. This enterprise has functioned successfully having been located first at Richmond Terrace and Tompkins Street and finally since 1917 at No. 1713 Richmond Terrace, where it is now located.

Mr. Seaton is a member of various organizations allied with his profession. Like his father he is interested in civic affairs but unlike the latter, his affiliations are more fraternal than political in nature. He is a member of Richmond Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, Staten Island Lodge No. 841 of Elks, the Lions Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

In 1899 Mr. Seaton married Libby Bentley, of a family long seated in Troy, New York. Her death occurred in December, 1925. To this union one daughter and one son were born, both of whom were educated in West New Brighton public schools: Myrtle, who is single resides at home, while Russell is associated with his father's establishment.

CARL ARTHUR VAN NAME—One who bears the best traditions of one of the oldest of Staten Island families of Dutch ancestry, is Carl Arthur Van Name of West Brighton. A heritage, left by previous members of his family to whom each new venture was merely a stepping stone to another of a more important stamp which was duly mastered, has lost nothing in the transposition. He is at present prominently identified in an official capacity with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company which is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Carl A. Van Name, who is also descended from other Staten Island families such as the Corson and Decker family groups, was born May 18, 1890, at Mariners Harbor. His parents were Charles Edward and Emma Jane (Merrill) Van Name of that town. The elder Van Name was at one time one of the leading oyster fishermen on Staten Island, being actively engaged in this industry until its ruin came about through the contamination of adjacent waters by industrial plants which were located nearby. He then turned his attentions to the operating of coast-

wise shipping undertakings and became prominent both here and elsewhere in this line of endeavor. He died January 27, 1926. His wife's death followed a year later, January 28, 1927. They were both buried in the private family cemetery located in Graniteville.

Besides their son, Carl A., six other children were born to the elder Van Name and his wife. They were: Harry, who married Matilda Sweet of New Jersey; Ralph, who married Charlotte Atwood of Graniteville; Floyd, who married May O'Neill of New Brighton and to whom two children, Walter and Loretta, were born; Ethel, who married Philip Reilly (deceased) and to whom two children, Winifred and Lorraine, were born; Florence, who married Fred Kumm; Cecil, who married Kenneth Koughaupt.

Carl A. Van Name was educated in the schools of the Mariners Harbor district after which he became associated with his father in the latter's oyster and shipping business. After the elder Van Name's death, however, he expressed a desire for a change of occupation with an idea of becoming associated with a transit company. Railroading appealed to him immensely with the result that he entered the employ of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. Beginning at the bottom of the railroad ladder he gradually rose to positions of increased importance though at all times being connected with the transportation department. He is one of the leading spirits in the Employees Mutual Benefit Association now the B. & O. Relief Department.

In his religious affiliations, Mr. Van Name has been a member of the Baptist Church, first when he lived in Mariners Harbor and also since coming to his present residence at No. 235 Clove Road, West New Brighton. He is active in the work of the parish of the church. He takes a keen interest in civic matters and follows the work of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences closely.

Mr. Van Name's marriage took place in Ascension Church, West New Brighton, June 30, 1913, to Jennie Laura Nifenecker, a daughter of Charles E. and Anna L. Nifenecker of an old Staten Island family. Her mother died November 18, 1913, and is buried in the Staten Island Cemetery. Her father formerly held a responsible position with the New York "World."

Mr. and Mrs. Van Name are the parents of two children: 1. Hazel Vivian, who was educated and graduated in Public School No. 19, also in the class of 1931 of Port Richmond High School and now attending Malitt Business School, Port Richmond. 2. Bernice M., now attending Public School No. 19, Mariners Harbor.

ARTHUR MULFORD CORSON—The greatest ambition of the workman, whatever his trade may be, is that of becoming some day the proprietor of an establishment of his own, which necessarily brings with it a measure of increased responsibility. A long and useful experience at his trade resulting in the accomplishing of tasks that are greatly to his liking add no little to his chances of maintaining a successful business. A resident of West New Brighton who early in life studied electricity with a zeal that gradually won him recognition as a competent workman and later on enabled him to maintain an electrical shop of his own in this borough, is Arthur Mulford Corson who is associated with a family long allied with the history of Staten Island.

He is of French Huguenot ancestry first represented in this country by Pieter Coursen, who it is recorded, settled in what is now Huguenot Park, Staten Island, early in the 1600's. The birth of Arthur Mulford Corson occurred April 26, 1887, in Brook Street, Tompkinsville. His father was William R. and his mother was Louisia (Taxter) Corson of that town. His great-grandfather was born on Staten Island but his grandfather was born in New York in the Bowery district near Miner Street. The former established a dyeing business which he later disposed of to the old Barrett, Nephews and Company. William R. Corson resided for some years in Yankton, South Dakota, being a resident there in government service when the massacre of Custer's men by the Indians under Chief Sitting Bull took place. He later returned to the East and after associating with his father and his grandfather in the dyeing business again became identified with the United States Government as clerk and later assistant postmaster in the Post Office Department, a position he held for thirty-seven years. He died on May 12, 1914, and was buried in the Corson family plot in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, where previous members of his family were interred.

The schooling of Arthur M. Corson was received in Public School No. 17 after which he entered the electrical business, first as an apprentice workman and becoming identified with the electrical maintenance profession on his own account. He is known as an electrical consultant and is active in studying matters of this kind among the leading industrial plants of Richmond Borough.

During the World War Mr. Corson was stationed at Hoboken in charge of electrical inspection and prior to this service he was employed by the Richmond Light and Railway Company. At present, he conducts his business from his own home, which is located at No. 92 Manor Road, West New Brighton.

In his trade relationships he is a member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics and was the founder of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Staten Island. He is both a captain of the Trinity Men's Bible Class and a leader in church affairs in this borough, as is his wife. Mr. Corson is also active in Boy Scout Troop No. 38, where he is scoutmaster.

Mr. Corson's marriage took place on July 4, 1920, to Florence Johnson, daughter of William and Annie (Paulsen) Johnson, both natives of Denmark and Sweden, respectively. Mrs. Corson, however, was born in Tompkinsville, where her father was a noted landscape architect.

Mr. and Mrs. Corson are the parents of four children: Kenneth, who is associated with his father in the firm of A. M. Corson and Son; Robert, Ruth and Muriel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Corson were previously married. Her first husband was Milton T. Meeker. Two sons and two daughters were born to this union. By Mr. Corson's previous marriage, one daughter, Catherine, was born. The Corson home is situated at No. 92 Manor Road, West New Brighton.

J. HARRY TIERNAN, JR.—Of promise in the legal profession, J. Harry Tiernan, Jr., who although he is one of the youngest men on Staten Island to have occupied an important public position, already has displayed that he possesses the elements of substantial and successful citizenship. Having served as confidential secretary to his father, ex-Judge J. Harry Tiernan, of the Richmond County Court, he

is laying plans for his professional career. He has successfully passed his bar examinations and has completed his legal education and his many friends are predicting for him a satisfactory and useful life.

Born on March 5, 1905, the son of Hon. J. Harry and Margaret (Kenny) Tiernan, he has spent the greater part of his life on Staten Island. As a boy, he attended Public Schools Nos. 15 and 18; then went to Curtis High School; became a student at Rutgers College, New Jersey, and subsequently went to the Brooklyn Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1927. His father's biography is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

At school J. Harry Tiernan, Jr. was active in tennis, soccer and other games, and now plays a considerable amount of golf and tennis. Especially in tennis, he is recognized as one of the foremost players on the Island, where he participates in all the more important tournaments. He is a member of Lambda Chi Alpha and the Delta Phi fraternities. Fond of traveling, he has gone to various parts of Canada and the United States. He closely resembles his father in general physique and in his features and has inherited much of his father's winning personality as well.

J. Harry Tiernan, Jr. married in Greenwich, Connecticut, on June 22, 1924, Lucia Harding, a daughter of Paul Johnson and Margarita (Anza) Harding, a second cousin of the late President Warren G. Harding, and a member of a prominent Illinois family. Her father was one of the leading civil engineers in Cuba, where he was active in road-building work. He was in the United States Army during the World War, having served overseas in the Quartermaster's Division. J. Harry, Jr., and Lucia (Harding) Tiernan have three children: Maria Marguerite, J. Harry, 3d, and Peter King Tiernan.

J. Harry Tiernan, Jr., in addition to his other accomplishments, has served as a model for his two younger brothers, Franklin and Kenneth Tiernan, who, like him and their father, are planning for legal careers.

FREDERICK SCHICK—One of the chief characteristics of the automobile industry is its progressiveness which is evidenced mainly by the constant but swift changes that are taking place almost daily within its vast organization. From the manufacturer of the machine with its numerous parts to the sales representatives of automobile firms who are located in all parts of the country there must necessarily be a close connection and a harmonious one. With the establishment and growth of this industry on Staten Island and the inception of modern sales methods a need for men of executive ability and sales acumen has arisen. One of these requirements, that needed by the Willys-Knight manufacturers, has been fulfilled with the taking over of this agency by the Schick Brothers of whom Frederick Schick, a soldier in the late World War and the receiver of the Distinguished Service Cross, is a representative.

Of German descent, Frederick Schick was born on March 10, 1893, within the old family residence located on Richmond Road, now Van Duzer Street, Stapleton. His parents were Philip and Wilhelmina (Schelinger) Schick.

The elder Schick was born in the Rhine country, Germany, and came to the United States nearly fifty years ago. He settled in Stapleton where he became interested in the business of importing fine wines, an operation that he carried on until 1920 when he retired. He is a member of Klopstock

Lodge of the Masonic Order, of the Steuben Club, the Richmond Club and various other leading organizations within this borough. He married Wilhelmina Schelinger of Stapleton, who was a native of Baden, Germany. She died in 1923, and is buried in Moravian Cemetery.

Including our subject, six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schick: 1. Marie, the eldest, married Addison Bardes and they are the parents of two sons. Mr. Bardes is prominent in fraternal organizations and is a leading merchant of Stapleton. 2. John, is single and a veteran of the Pioneer Infantry which served in the World War. He is now a member of the firm of Schick Brothers. 3. Our subject, Frederick, was the third child. 4. Henry, who is now engaged in the textile business, was with the Medical Corps during the World War. He married Tillie Rost of Stapleton and they have one daughter. 5. Philip, Jr., married Anna Jagow and they have one son. Philip Schick was in the service during the war and is also a member of the Schick Brothers firm. He is a member of the Staats Post American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Tompkins Lodge of the Masonic Order. 6. Julia, resides with her father on Maryland Avenue, Rose-land.

The schooling of Frederick Schick, our subject, was obtained in the public schools of his home town. With his brothers he began in 1916 an establishment consisting of a garage and repair business which soon grew rapidly larger due to the heavy increase in the sale of automobiles. For three years this concern were agents for the Auburn Motors, Inc., and was incorporated in 1920 as Schick Garage, Incorporated, as it is now known since 1921; however, the Schick brothers have been active agents for the Willys-Knight, Stearns-Knight, Overland and Whippet automobiles and their establishment is one of the largest agencies in Richmond Borough. The firm is active in the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and each year has on display at the Staten Island Automobile show all of the latest models.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917 our subject entered the service. Crossing to France and participating in several engagements he was later awarded the Distinguished Service Cross as corporal of Company H, 305th Infantry, attached to the 77th Division. This award was earned by him for extraordinary heroism in a battle waged in Bois de la Naza on October 5, 1918, when he served under Captain William Earl Dodge. On this occasion he volunteered to go out on the battlefield with two comrades in search of two missing members of his company. They found one of the men dead but succeeded in bringing the other one back alive to their trenches. His discharge was effected in April, 1919.

Mr. Schick is a member of Staats Post, American Legion, of the Richmond County Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Klopstock Lodge, Masonic Order, and of the Staten Island Masonic Club.

He married Caroline Carsten of Tompkinsville and to this union were born two daughters: Caroline and Wilhelmina. The garage and automobile enterprise maintained by Schick Brothers is located at No. 951-53 Bay Street, Rosebank. Mr. Schick resides at No. 48 Edgewater Street, Rosebank.

FRANK CORSON—Descended from Staten Island pioneers who were of sturdy French-Huguenot and Dutch stock and noted for their industry and ability to provide their families with comfortable





R. A. Wiesner.



Max A. Wiesner

homes, Frank Corson of Mariners Harbor is ably representing, in the present-day, his honored line.

Frank Corson was born August 19, 1905, in Mariners Harbor, one of four children of Clarence B. and Lillian (Bennett) Corson, also mentioned in this work. Like his father, the education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of his native town after which he entered the plumbing establishment of Otto Woerhle to learn the trade. At this time he was eighteen years of age.

After receiving a training of a few years' duration he became qualified to fulfill the work required of his calling.

Mr. Corson is identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, an organization in which he takes considerable pride. His activity in the local organization of this well-known order is one which has always been maintained on an even basis and has never lacked in ardor. A lover of the out-of-doors since his boyhood days, he has always evinced a keen liking for sports that can be played in the open air. Baseball is one of his favorite pastimes.

Mr. Corson is married, his wife being the former Margaret Schaefer of Stapleton, the wedding taking place August 15, 1928, at Newark, New Jersey. Rev. John C. Irvine performed the ceremony in that city. Mrs. Corson is a daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Carsten) Schaefer, of Stapleton, and as a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church of that town she taught Sunday school for five years. Her father came to this country from Germany at the age of sixteen. By occupation he was a baker. He settled in Stapleton soon after reaching the United States.

RICHARD A. and MAX A. WIESNER are of German extraction, native to Silbitz, Province of Schlesien, where for years members of the family were prominent residents. For the most part they followed agriculture and various trades. It was in that German province that August C. Wiesner, the father of the Wiesner brothers, resided and followed the calling of a farmer. His wife was Anna M. (Schoenbrun) Wiesner, also of a family of old German lineage and by this union there were six children, as follows: Paul R., August C., Richard A., Ida A., Max A., and George A. Wiesner. With the exception of August C., all came to America in later years. Their parents, who have long since passed away, are buried in the home country.

Richard A. Wiesner was born September 28, 1889, and Max A. Wiesner's birth occurred March 17, 1899.

Richard A. Wiesner attended school in his native land, after which he undertook further study at a business college in Berlin, from which he was graduated. He worked for a few years following the completion of these studies, but always with the thought of some day voyaging to America, where he felt that better economic opportunity awaited him. Consequently, in the year 1914, he left his native city, bade adieu to his home land and sailed to the United States. He forthwith came to Staten Island where he has since made his home. For several years he followed another line of endeavor other than that in which he later engaged, but even during this time he took a keen and active interest in the study of landscape architecture. At length Mr. Wiesner and his brother, Max A., who had also left his homeland, became associated in the nursery business.

Max A. Wiesner likewise attended school in Ger-

many, after which he entered a well-approved college in order to take up the study of forestry. From that seat of learning he was granted a degree as nurseryman and forester. That institution, which compares favorably with Cornell University in our own State, is officially known as The Forestry College, at Munstereifel, in the Rhineland.

Richard A. and Max A. Wiesner married the Metzger sisters, the former being united to Agnes Metzger and the latter to Ella Metzger. Both were the daughters of Wilhelm F. and Anna B. (Hopf) Metzger, the family having been long resident in Saxony, Germany, but latterly of Staten Island. Richard A. Wiesner and his wife are the parents of three children: Muriel, born February 14, 1919; Margaret, born February 19, 1921, and Richard W., born June 13, 1922.

LEMONT E. BEMIS—For one whose residence on Staten Island is of comparatively recent origin, Mr. Bemis is strongly attached to local interests, especially those of a community character. He is a native of Maine, where the Bemis family has resided for three centuries, but since coming to Staten Island he has resided in Westerleigh. Mr. Bemis is engaged in the contracting business.

Genealogical records point to several derivations of the surname, Bemis. New England annals, in particular, indicate that representatives bearing this name were located throughout that territory in early times. Then, as today, families known as Bemas, Beames, Beamish, Beamus and Bemish resided there and were active in civil and patriotic affairs.

Referring to the origin of the name, Beamish, Mark Anthony Lower, an historian, wrote: "The Beamishes of the County Cork have been settled there nearly three centuries, but nothing is known of the earlier history of the name, which would appear to be derived either from the German, Bohmisch, a Bohemian, or from Beamish, a township in Durham." It is reasonable to believe that the Bemis family of America derives its name from the latter source.

The branch to which this review pertains was seated early in the seventeenth century in Dedham, England. It is thought that two Bemis brothers voyaged from England to Massachusetts about 1640, one remaining in that colony and the other journeyed northward to the Maine territory. A full and exhaustive history and genealogy of the Bemis family in America, compiled in 1900 by a Mr. Draper, recounts the story of the former, Joseph Bemis.

Joseph Bemis became a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, and was the progenitor of present-day members living for the most part in New England, in and about such towns and cities as Sudbury, Medford, Watertown and Worcester. He served his town in varied capacities, being a collector of taxes, a selectman active in borough affairs and a member of the local school committee.

The forebear of the Maine branch of the family settled along Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in the town known as Pownal, near Portland. It is certain that the ancestors of Lemont E. Bemis who resided here were prominent in civil life in that territory (which after the Revolution became a state of the Union) and that they have participated in every war that our country has fought.

Mr. Bemis' grandfather was David Bemis, whose birth occurred in 1793 at Pownal, Maine. He was the recipient of a common school education, followed farming as a livelihood for some time and

then spent seven years of his life on the high seas. Though hardly twenty years old at the beginning of the War of 1812 with England, it is related that he enlisted in the service of his country. During that struggle he served with valor under General Jackson. He lived to the age of ninety-three and is buried in his native State. His wife was a Miss Jordan and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter: Rueben; Jacob; Israel; Prudence, who became Mrs. Hawes and Nathan, father of Lemont E. Bemis. The four sons all followed farming as an occupation.

Nathan Bemis was born March 5, 1838, in Wellington, Maine. Like his father before him he studied in the district schools of the time before taking up life as a farmer. For the remainder of his life he pursued such a vocation, tilling the soil and taking part in local town affairs. He married Ellura Watson of Cambridge, Maine, and their children were nine in number: 1. Clara, the eldest, is now Mrs. Walter William Wiley, a resident of Levant, Maine. 2. Le Roy N., is deceased. 3. William Riley, is a butcher dwelling in Levant. 4. Gayland, died in infancy. 5. A child, name unknown, died in infancy. 6. Lemont E., is described more fully later in this review. 7. Charles F., of Rowley, Massachusetts, is engaged in a fancy cereal milling business. 8. Evelyn, is the wife of William Gaspar. 9. Nellie, is now Mrs. Searles Clement. Nathan Bemis, father of these children, passed away in 1905, and the mother in 1927, and both are buried in the family plot in Levant, Maine.

Lemont E. Bemis was born in Wellington, Maine, February 27, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of that vicinity. At first he worked on his father's farm but in a later year, through association with George North, he was enabled to learn a mason's trade. For several years thereafter he was engaged in this business, forming a partnership with W. O. Coburn and working in various communities throughout the State of Maine.

The date April 17, 1917, marked the coming of Mr. Bemis to Staten Island. After settling in Westerleigh, he founded a sub-contracting building establishment, specializing in brick and masonry work. Then, for approximately three and one half years he was connected with the Procter and Gamble soap works at Port Ivory as a carpenter and millwright. This in turn was followed by an association with W. O. Coburn which continued for two years. During this time a number of important construction projects were consummated. At the end of this period he again went into business for himself and engages successfully in this undertaking at the present time.

Apart from interests allied with his trade, Mr. Bemis supports community activities and public movements to the best of his time and means. Rather than manifest a strong interest in affiliations of a political, social or fraternal character, his closest attachment is to his home and family. He and the members of his household attend the Mariners Harbor Baptist Church.

Mr. Bemis married in November, 1893, Mary E. Beverage, the daughter of Benjamin and Amelia (Beverage) Beverage of North Haven, Maine. This town is situated on one of the Fox Islands, within the territory of that State.

Mr. and Mrs. Bemis reside at No. 751 Jewett Avenue, Westerleigh. They have a son, Maynard B., whose birth occurred December 29, 1894, in Ken-duskeag, Maine. He is a graduate of Corinna Union

Academy and is now general superintendent of the Colgate-Palm Olive-Peet Company in Mexico City, Mexico. He married Beatrice Brandemier and they have a son, Maynard, Jr., born August 7, 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Bemis, Sr. adopted a daughter, Florence May, who is now Mrs. Arnold Johnson, of Westerleigh.

FRANK ENGERT—As one whose deep interest and participation in community affairs characterized his entire career, Frank Engert of Rossville was acknowledged as a most responsible citizen. For approximately three decades he resided on Staten Island and during the latter part of his life conducted business undertakings in Rossville.

Mr. Engert was the son of John and Barbara Engert, both of families long seated in Bavaria, Germany. The elder Engert was a man to whom the close attachment of his home and family was long a distinct source of comfort and satisfaction. Both he and his wife are buried in their native land.

Their son was born in Bavaria, November 4, 1855, and acquired his education in the schools of his home town. Shortly thereafter he entered the army service and remained thus engaged for three years, at a subsequent date voyaging to the United States.

After arriving in New York, Mr. Engert went to Staten Island in 1882 and took up residence in New Dorp. For a brief period he conducted a stage coach business between the various beaches along the South Shore. His next association was with the De Jonge Paper Company, where he continued for a seven-year period. For three years following his resignation from this firm he managed an inn known as "The Halfway House."

The beginning of Mr. Engert's residence in Rossville came in the year 1894 when he purchased a dwelling place there. The period following (from 1894 to 1912) was marked by his connection with various mercantile enterprises, chiefly in the south and southwest parts of our Island. He first entered the trucking business. Then he operated a local grocery store and served at the same time as the proprietor of a hotel, "The Central," in Rossville. Soon, however, he undertook the management of a coal business, having purchased such an establishment and the premises therewith from a Mrs. Bloodgood. At the time of his passing, on August 8, 1912, he had developed an appreciable trade along the South Shore and was recognized as one of that section's foremost merchants. After his demise the members of his family carried on the undertaking, but discontinued it in 1919. The Central Hotel property which they also owned for some time was sold about fifteen years ago.

Though during the larger portion of his career, Mr. Engert's business duties kept him heavily occupied, yet he found time to participate in other activities. In company with several other of his fellow-townsmen he held membership in the Rossville Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was assistant at the time of his death. He was also identified with the South Shore Veteran Exempt Firemen and was affiliated fraternally with Court Totten-ville, Foresters of America. Another organization in which he had held membership was the Richmond County Relief Society. He aided all community developments to the best of his ability and means, conducted his business ventures in an efficient manner, and was recognized as a kindly, persevering citizen. Like his father, he was ever solicitous over the well-being of his family.



Charles L. Reigi M.D.

Frank Engert's marriage took place September 10, 1885, to Katherine Schwadel, daughter of Joseph and Katherine Schwadel, who were both of German ancestry. They were both born in the homeland and came to the United States in 1880. Their residence was in Kreischville.

Mr. and Mrs. Engert became the parents of ten children: 1. Frank, the eldest, entered his father's business and managed it for approximately seven years following the elder Engert's death. He married Sadie Moran. 2. George, passed away in 1910. 3. Anna, became the wife of Charles Horton and lives in Brooklyn. 4. John, died in 1919. 5. Joseph, entered the United States Army in September, 1918, and served in the American Expeditionary Forces from then until November 7, 1919, returning home as a private in the 2d Pioneers. 6. Helen, dwells at home. 7. Marie, is now Mrs. Schroder. 8. Alice, is also married. 9. Margaret. 10. Frederick, resides at home with their mother. The Engert residence is situated at No. 2365 Arthur Kill Road.

CHARLES LOUIS REIGI, M. D.—Dr. Charles L. Reigi has spent his entire lifetime to date on Staten Island and since 1917 has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Tompkinsville.

His father, Alexander Reigi, was one of the first of Italian descent to settle on Staten Island. Born in Italy, about 1850, of sturdy parents who traced their lineage back generations to forebears of early date, he spent but a portion of his youth in his native land. After sailing to the United States where he felt that greater opportunities for economic and domestic stability were afforded, he arrived in New York, and shortly thereafter went to the Pacific Coast. Sometime later, however, he returned eastward and in 1868 his association with Staten Island began.

It is recorded that Alexander Reigi became the first of Italian descent to become naturalized on Staten Island, and his marriage appears as one of the original unions of his nationality that was consummated locally. In time he opened a grocery establishment and became prominent otherwise, numbering among his many friends, Peter Tiernan. The latter, a justice of the peace, conducted his court in a store adjoining Mr. Reigi's place of business.

Mr. Reigi met with success in this mercantile undertaking and at length founded two new establishments, both in different localities. Primarily an industrious, persevering man, of genial and courteous manner, it was not surprising that the volume of his trade increased appreciably with the passing years. He continued to manage his three stores up to the time of his demise in 1921.

Alexander Reigi also took an active part in community programs and was by political affiliation an avowed Democrat and ardent party worker. His marriage took place in 1887 to Philomena Salvia, likewise of Italian descent. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Dr. Charles L., of whom this review relates. 2. Emil J., well known in local legal circles, whose biography also appears on this page. 3. Flower, the proprietor of a pharmacy in Tompkinsville. 4. Nicholas, a local attorney. 5. Catherine, residing at home. 6. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Norman LaForge. 7. Marie, who likewise resides at home. 8. Frederick, now engaged in the study of medicine at New York University. 9. Louise, a graduate of the Baker Business College. 10. Elvira, a student at St. Peter's High School. 11. Alexander, attending Curtis High School.

Dr. Charles L. Reigi was born on March 21, 1892. After attending Public School No. 15 he entered Curtis High School, was graduated in 1909, and immediately matriculated at New York University. The latter institution conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science upon him in 1913, after which he took up the study of medicine, first at the university and later at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His diploma as Doctor of Medicine was granted him in 1916.

Dr. Reigi then served his internship at St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, from March, 1916, to March of the following year, and immediately established himself in the general practice of his profession, wherein he has met with gratifying success. He has served for two years as attending physician at the venereal clinic maintained by the Board of Health, New York City, and in recent years served successively as attending assistant visiting surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital and first assistant visiting surgeon there. On January 1, 1932, he was appointed attending visiting surgeon at that hospital.

During the World War Dr. Reigi was a member of the Staten Island Medical Advisory Board and rendered valuable services in examining men drafted under the Selective Service Act. He is identified with the Richmond County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Royal Arcanum, the Foresters of America and the Woodmen of America, serving the last named body in a medical capacity. He is also a member of the Mayflower Country Club and the Alumni Society of New York University.

Dr. Reigi married on January 19, 1911, Louise M. Rubino, a native of the Island and a daughter of James and Marie (Pantano) Rubino. The Rubinos came from Italy and were longtime residents of Staten Island, dwelling here until their passing. Dr. and Mrs. Reigi are the parents of two children: Mae Joan, born March 12, 1912, is a graduate of Notre Dame Convent High School and attending Mount St. Vincent College; Charles L., born May 25, 1918, now attends Curtis High School. The Reigi family residence is located at No. 173 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, where Dr. Reigi also maintains his office.

EMIL J. REIGI—Being the second eldest of a family of eleven children, Mr. Reigi found it incumbent upon himself to obtain his education and to prepare for a legal career primarily on his own initiative. This he has accomplished with characteristic energy and courage, overcoming all obstacles. Since 1917 he has successfully engaged in the practice of his profession on Staten Island, and enjoys the high esteem of his fellow-attorneys and the local public at large.

Mr. Reigi was born November 17, 1893, the son of Alexander Reigi, whose review, as well as that of Dr. Charles L. Reigi, directly precedes this narrative. Following a preliminary education acquired at Public School No. 15, he entered the Coyne's Trade School in New York, being but fourteen years of age at the time. At that school he learned the plumbing trade, after which he was employed, first by Charles Hilliker, and later, in a lumber mill. While working at the latter place, he continued his education at night in the New York Preparatory School.

Mr. Reigi subsequently enrolled for legal study at the New York Law School, attended morning classes and was graduated with his Doctor of Laws degree

in 1916. He then entered the law office of Ralph Cerretta in the New York Life Building, Manhattan. On July 17, 1917, he was admitted to the Richmond County bar, being one of the first of Italian extraction to realize such an ambition. Soon afterward he became employed as a title examiner with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in their Richmond office. In the meantime Mr. Cerretta had moved from New York to the Staten Islander building in Tompkinsville and once again Mr. Reigi entered his office, but this time as an associate. They continued as such for about two years, at which time Mr. Reigi opened his own office in Tompkinsville. Four years later, when the new Pape Building was erected on Beach Street, Stapleton, a new association was formed which included Mr. Reigi, Mr. Cerretta and Arthur F. Simonson. The firm was later augmented by two associates, Nicholas Reigi, and Peter Tiernan.

In June, 1929, that law partnership was dissolved and the firm of Reigi and Reigi founded by the two brothers, Emil and Nicholas. Their office is still maintained in the Pape building.

Mr. Reigi is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Royal Arcanum. He has contributed articles of legal import to numerous law magazines. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served on the Staten Island Legal Advisory Board in connection with the selective service act. He was also a "Four-Minute Man" and made several short addresses, appearing at one time or another in practically every theater on Staten Island. Though he offered himself for active military service, he was rejected, being of slight physique and much below the weight required for active service.

In politics Mr. Reigi is a Democrat and has taken part in party affairs for a long number of years. The Democratic Club and the Democratic County Committee list him within their membership. In 1917 he was a candidate for the State Assembly in the primary elections, being defeated by a slight margin.

Emil J. Reigi's marriage came in July, 1917, in New York City to Esther Mary Gaffney of Park Avenue, Port Richmond, the daughter of John and Eleanor (O'Neil) Gaffney. Mr. and Mrs. Reigi are the parents of three children: Emil J., Jr., Grace M. and Gabriel M. Two others: Gloria and Eleanor, passed away in childhood. The family residence is situated at No. 402 Woodstock Avenue, in the Silver Lake district.

FRANK E. BARRANCO, JR.—Associated in the field of real estate, Mr. Barranco first entered this business with his father's firm when he was a boy thirteen years of age. At that time he was attending school, working in his father's office in the afternoons, thus in time becoming steadily familiar with the business he was to later adopt as his life's work. When he had finished his scholastic courses, he continued the real estate and insurance business of his father and rapidly forged to the front as one of the progressive operators in Richmond Borough. He is interested in civic and community movements and is a member of the Conference House Committee and of the Citizens' Committee, having been appointed to the latter committee by Mayor James J. Walker through the recommendation of Borough President John A. Lynch.

Mr. Barranco is a staunch Democrat, being on

the Speakers' Committee of the local Democratic organization. During one of the last State Democratic conventions he was appointed alternate. His fraternal affiliations include: the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Lions' Club; the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus. He was also treasurer of the Minute Men and secretary of the Mariners' Harbor Board of Trade. His hobbies are athletics, particularly swimming and golf, and he is an ardent supporter of the local Boy Scout movement. During a "drive" for funds conducted by the organization in 1929 he acted as captain of the Mariners' Harbor division.

Frank E. Barranco, Jr., married, on June 8, 1926, Ellen L. Sheridan of West New Brighton, daughter of George Sheridan. They are the parents of a son, Frank E. Barranco, 3d.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL—A life resident who spent his early life in Stapleton but who now resides in Dongan Hills is Alexander McDowell, who has been identified a number of years with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Staten Island Division. The McDowell family has dwelled in this country more than three-quarters of a century and now has become well known on the Island.

Alexander McDowell was born February 12, 1863, in Stapleton, a son of Samuel and Mary A. McDowell. His father's birth occurred in Scotland, July 15, 1842, and he died here on May 27, 1864. He had come to this country in 1850, settled in Stapleton and followed the occupation of a carpenter, having a trade of his own, in that town. The elder McDowells were the parents of nine children, the first six being born in Scotland and the remainder in Staten Island. All but three have died, those living being Samuel, John and Alexander.

Alexander McDowell attended the old school which was situated in the fire house formerly opposite the site of what is now Public School No. 14. After finishing his grammar school education he began an apprenticeship in the carpenter trade and followed this calling until entering the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He is employed at the Clifton shop, where he holds a responsible position.

Mr. McDowell married, in 1889, Mary E. Viner, a daughter of Edwin and Frances Viner, of an old Stapleton family. To this marriage two children were born: 1. James A., born January 13, 1891, attended Public School No. 14 and Curtis High School. He married Louisa R. Ritterhoff, of Clifton, on March 20, 1920. 2. Mabel R., born August 20, 1893, also attended Public School No. 14 and Curtis High School.

Mrs. McDowell, who died in 1930, had won praise as a painter of landscapes, water and flowers and made a specialty of parchment lamp-shade painting in artistic colors.

PETER GEORGES was born January 1, 1880, in Duca, Greece, the son of George and Alexandria Georges. His early education was received in his native town, after which he attended an institution of higher learning. Displaying an interest in gardening he at a very early age desired to enter a school where he could study both horticulture and agriculture, which would result in a lifetime occupation. This hope was fulfilled when he had completed his courses and with such a foundation he started the



Emil J. Reiger

actual practice of his work, which he has since followed.

About 1905 Mr. Georges decided that in the new world lay more opportunity for the cultivation and market of garden products than in Europe. He therewith set sail that year for the United States and arrived in New York. During the next few years time he followed his calling in the metropolitan area, also on estates in Long Island, Westchester County and Short Hills and Summit, New Jersey.

In 1919 Mr. Georges came to Staten Island where on Willowbrook Road he and his brother founded their own nursery and floral shop. During the height of the Easter season in the year 1926 their greenhouses, together with their entire equipment, were destroyed by fire. The brothers immediately rebuilt the structures.

The Georges brothers have built five large greenhouses in all, at No. 400 Willowbrook Road, each being one hundred and twenty-five feet long by thirty feet wide. Large furnaces help to supply needed heat in the winter time and it is estimated that in the average year no less than one hundred and fifty tons of coal are consumed in this manner. Here more than ten thousand plants are under cultivation. Almost every variety of floral vegetation known to science that will grow and survive under conditions of Staten Island climate are to be found here. One of the largest year-around customers of the Georges Brothers is the city of New York. Mr. Georges and his brother have taken a deep interest in the affairs of the community since taking up their residence here.

Peter Georges married on October 1, 1911, Elizabeth M. Yohe, daughter of Frank and Mary (Bellard) Yohe. They are the parents of five sons: George F., William H., Joseph P., James R. and Gerard V.

ANDREW BROWN—A native of West New Brighton who received his education on Staten Island, Andrew Brown is associated with his brother in a local trucking business. He is also secretary and general manager of the Mutual Trucking Association, an organization founded by him. Beginning with his high school days he displayed unusual aptitude for outdoor sports and for some years following his graduation he played professional football on the Island.

His father, John Brown, was born in Scotland but came to the United States at the age of twenty-two and is an engineer by profession. He and his wife, Jessie Brown, also a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1879 and settled on Staten Island, are both living. They became the parents of a daughter and three sons: 1. Rae, the eldest, married Bartholomew McKee of Winter Avenue, New Brighton, and they have six children. Mr. McKee is traffic manager for all Panama-American steamship lines, with offices at 24 State Street, New York. 2. David J. is associated with Andrew, of this review, in the trucking business, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Staten Island Lodge, and with the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, allied with that order. He is married and has two children. 3. William, married Ruth MacLaughlin of Pennsylvania. They have no children and their residence is in Elmira, New York.

Andrew Brown was born in West New Brighton and acquired his education at Public School No. 19 and at Curtis High School. At the latter institution

he starred at football and baseball and for some years after his graduation played professional football on Staten Island. Then, having set aside all other business activities, he entered the trucking business. Apart from engaging in such an undertaking in association with his brother, he is connected similarly in the operation of a fleet of armored trucks which are used on Staten Island for the delivery of heavy bank funds. They hold a virtual monopoly on this service throughout the Island.

Besides being the part owner of a trucking establishment and thus active in the automobile industry, Mr. Brown at one time entered the United States Air Service. This was in February of 1918, during the participation of our country in the World War. He was stationed at various fields and became a lieutenant. At the present time he is greatly interested in aviation.

In addition to being identified with several societies of civic and social character, Mr. Brown is affiliated fraternally with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of the Masonic Order. He is also a member of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

Andrew Brown married, in 1907, Borghild Christensen. She was born in Norway, a daughter of John Christensen, who is employed by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Corporation. Mrs. Brown's brother, Chris Christensen, is a police officer attached to the New York City Police Department. He married, in 1924, Ruth Flora Laverie, the daughter of Robert H. and Sue M. (Marshall) Laverie. Robert H. Laverie is president of the Mariners Harbor National Bank and his biographical review is found elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown are the parents of a son, Andrew, Jr. The family residence is situated at No. 37 Roe Street, West New Brighton.

FREDERICK W. MERRELL—A descendant of one of our early families whose members distinguished themselves in the founding of a wholesome community life wherever they settled is Frederick W. Merrell of Mariners' Harbor. He is a painter and decorator by occupation and maintains a prosperous business of his own. The son of an oysterman, prominent many years ago in an industry long lost to Staten Island, Mr. Merrell has followed a busy career like his forebears.

The birth of Frederick W. Merrell took place in Chelsea, January 20, 1871, his parents being Joseph Clark and Sarah Jane (Decker) Merrell of that district. Both the Merrell and Decker families were active in the early settlement of Staten Island, being ably represented here in the pioneer days of this now prosperous borough of Richmond.

Abraham Merrell, his grandfather, was born on Staten Island in 1794. He pursued the occupation of farming and, in addition to this, was a well-known oyster dealer. He married Elizabeth Lee, born in Fort Lee, New Jersey. They were the parents of several children: Ann, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Abraham, Lavinia, Joseph C., Leonard, May Elizabeth, and John. The last named served during the Civil War as a minor officer.

Joseph C. Merrell, our subject's father, was born in Bloomfield October 7, 1835. He was educated at the district schools here. He followed in the footsteps of his own father as an oysterman and finding himself making a success of this business, continued it all his life. Quiet and retired in manner, he was ever

ready to assist all worthy civic enterprises and all friends in need of aid.

Joseph C. Merrell married, January 4, 1863, Sarah J. Decker, born December 4, 1841, at Chelsea Heights, a daughter of Moses J. and Priscilla (Jones) Decker. Moses J. Decker was born in New Springfield in 1813 and his wife was born at Mariners' Harbor in 1814. Mrs. Joseph C. Merrell's paternal grandfather was Abraham Jones. Moses J. Decker and his wife had several children: Edward, Eliza, Sarah J., Lafayette, Priscilla, and Moses. Mrs. Sarah J. (Decker) Merrell was born either in Bull's Head or Chelsea. Her elder sister married George Petit and they had no children, while her sister, Priscilla, married Aaron B. Jewell of Newark and became the mother of eight children.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Merrell were the parents of eight children, including our subject: 1. Lafayette, the eldest, was born March 17, 1864, and died August 9, 1865. 2. Emma Jane, was born October 13, 1865, married Robert Ball, deceased. 3. Ulysses, a twin, born August 5, 1868, died a few days later. 4. Orville, born August 5, 1868. 5. Frederick W., our subject, was born January 20, 1871. 6. Olin B., was born October 4, 1873. 7. John H., was born January 11, 1881. 8. James C., last of the group, died February 1, 1887.

Frederick W. Merrell received his schooling in a country schoolhouse in Chelsea, after which he aided his father in the latter's oyster business. At the age of sixteen he obtained a job in the linoleum factory at Linoleumville as a painter. Learning his trade thoroughly within a few years time, he later embarked upon a venture of his own, that of the establishment of a painting business which he came to manage. Since that time this business has steadily increased until now he has a large number of customers who rely upon his ability to accomplish a painstaking and thoroughly capable job.

Mr. Merrell, who is identified with several civic organizations, is one of the charter members of Freedom Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; and in his religious persuasion, is affiliated with the Summerfield Methodist Church.

His marriage took place in Mariners' Harbor to Sarah Elizabeth Braisted, daughter of Solomon Simpson and Gertrude Jane (Cadmus) Braisted. Her father was of Staten Island and her mother came from New Jersey. The latter has two brothers, Bertram and Warren Irving Braisted and a sister, Louise, who married Edward Batting of this borough.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrell are the parents of eight children: 1. Cora, the eldest, married Benjamin Perricone and they have two children, Wendell and Norma. 2. Gertrude Jane, married (first) Joseph Clark, who died. They had four children. Mrs. Clark married again, Arthur Olsen, being her second husband. They live at Tarrytown. 3. Fred W., married and is the father of four children: Barbara, Audrey, Richard, and John. The elder Merrell is employed by the Vacuum Oil Company of Bayonne. 4. Russell S., married Constance Nather and has one child, Leslie. He was employed by H. L. Doherty and Company. 5. Leroy, married Blossom Taylor and they have one daughter, Evelyn. They reside at Concord where Mr. Merrell is a paint manufacturer and a musician. 6. Grace, married William Costello, resides in Concord, and is the mother of two children, Lucille and Gloria. 7. Lester W., single, who remains at home, is a saxophone artist associated with a large and well-known orchestra. 8. Arthur Joseph,

who is single, resides at home. The Merrell home is located at 215 South Avenue, Mariners' Harbor.

LEROY G. DECKER—One of the representatives of the pioneer Decker family now residing in this borough is Leroy G. Decker of Port Richmond, a former National Guardsman of Company M, 12th Infantry, New York National Guard, later 102d Supply Train, 27th Division, United States Army. As a soldier he served his country on the battle front during the late World War and formerly was operator of a hardware business in West New Brighton.

Leroy G. Decker was born March 29, 1894, a son of Noah Selleck, Jr., and Mary E. (Shutpell) Decker, who lived at that time in Bloomfield. His grandfather was Noah Selleck Decker, Sr., a veteran of the Civil War and was an oyster man by occupation. Through this member and those of previous generations the Deckers came to be related to members of various groups of long standing on Staten Island, such as the Merrells and the Braisteds.

Noah S. Decker, Jr., was born March 12, 1871, and for long years was connected with a newspaper distributing business in this borough. He passed away April 18, 1932, and was buried in Hillside Cemetery, Graniteville. His wife was of a German family, her father having come from that country to the United States, settling in Staten Island after the close of the Civil War.

The elder Decker and his wife were the parents of three children, who graduated from Public School No. 20, Port Richmond. They were: Sarah H., the eldest, born September 9, 1891, married Wesley Tooker, an engineer, and they reside in New York, where one son was born to them, Earl W., on December 18, 1914; Leroy G., our subject; and Elizabeth E., born February 9, 1898, who married Iva Jones, resides in Graniteville and is the mother of a daughter, Helen M., born May 6, 1918. Mr. Jones is traffic inspector for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Staten Island division.

The education of Leroy G. Decker was acquired at Public School No. 22, Graniteville, and Public Schools Nos. 21 and 19 in West New Brighton, and, as stated before, School No. 20, Port Richmond. In 1913 he enlisted in the National Guard and served three years; also served on the Mexican Border in 1916 before being recalled in 1917 and placed on the reserve list. With the coming of the World War and the entrance of the United States into that conflict he went overseas with the 27th Division to France where he spent eight months in and about Brest, LeMons and other sectors. Upon returning to this country in 1919 he brought back with him several souvenirs of the war.

Before entering the hardware business in which he was engaged, Mr. Decker renewed his association with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, thus continuing for a few years a connection that was begun before the outbreak of the war. When he first entered the hardware business it was not as the manager of a business of his own but in connection with another establishment in Port Richmond. This enterprise was operated by Frederick Burger and Son.

After a service with this store in which he learned the necessary details essential to the calling he chose to pursue, he managed a hardware business in West New Brighton which he carried on until 1927. At the present time Mr. Decker is employed in New York City at No. 85 West Fortieth Street as assistant in the operation of an apartment building.

Besides being interested in civic affairs of his home community, Mr. Decker is affiliated with Arthur Egbert Post, No. 95, American Legion, and has acted as secretary. He is also a member of Richmond Camp, No. 65. The Decker homestead, No. 29 Wenlock Street, Graniteville, was built by them thirty-six years ago. Mrs. Decker, the mother of our subject, is active in the Sons of Union Veterans, Auxiliary No. 26, where she has been a member for twenty-eight years, as are her two daughters, Sarah H. and Elizabeth E. She has also been a member of the Daughters of America, Pride of Junior Council, for the past twenty-five years.

LOUIS EIDT—A native of Bavaria who has resided on Staten Island for more than a decade, making his home in Port Richmond, is Louis Eidt. He is the proprietor of a baking establishment in Port Richmond which he has steadily enlarged until it has become one of the best known in this borough. A man of perseverance, of industry and fair dealing, Mr. Eidt holds the respect and friendship of the residents of his home community.

He was born in Bavaria and received an excellent academic education there. This was due in large part to his father, an influential and cultured citizen, who realized that his son's efforts in the business world would be materially enhanced by a sound educational background.

The younger Eidt came to the United States in the year 1910 and for several years before coming to Staten Island was identified with various large bakeries and hotels in New York City. This experience aided him in the learning of his trade to the point of becoming a skilled workman.

In 1922 Mr. Eidt determined to enter business for himself, for he felt that he could manage an establishment in much the same manner as his brother, Fred, who was the proprietor of a bakery in West New Brighton. His shop is now located on Castleton Avenue, near Brighton Avenue.

Louis Eidt chose Port Richmond as the logical center in which to establish himself in business and subsequent results have proved that selection justifiable. He founded his bakery on a site located on Richmond Avenue, a busy thoroughfare, and during the succeeding years built up a splendid patronage among the residents of the surrounding district. The land upon which his bakery stands, No. 477 Richmond Avenue, increased appreciably in value with the erection of the new Bayonne-Staten Island bridge plaza.

Mr. Eidt is a contributor to charitable organizations and assists various forms of civic development. He attends the New Springville Lutheran Church and is a member of societies associated with that house of worship.

He married Catharine Roehler of Reading, Pennsylvania.

HARRY STANSBURY PETIT—A descendant of a Staten Island family allied with the early development of Richmond County is Harry S. Petit, formerly of Mariners Harbor who, as president of the firm of Petit and Sons, located here in Staten Island and Manhattan, aided in the progress of the community.

Harry S. Petit was born April 19, 1874, on Union Avenue, Mariners Harbor, his parents being David and Melessia (Stansbury) Petit. The Petit family is affiliated with several of the older families on Staten Island, including the Deckers and VanNames. Early

members of the Petit family were prosperous land-owners, farmers and oystermen and a number of their direct forebears were soldiers in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, in the conflict with Mexico and in the Civil War.

Besides Harry S. Petit, three children were born of this marriage. They were: 1. Mildred, who married and is the mother of two children. 2. Alton, also married, who has two children. 3. John Ingram, who remains at home.

The education of Harry S. Petit was acquired in the West Brighton and Mariners Harbor public schools, the family having dwelled in the former town for nearly ten years and then returning to the latter village. With his schooling completed, he entered the firm established by his father, now known as Petit and Sons. The firm operates between Staten Island and New York, also Long Island and New Jersey. In fact, motor trucking transportation of a rapid and yet thoroughly reliable nature was maintained between each of these sections and the others. The business steadily increased until it became known as the largest in the Borough of Richmond.

Mr. Petit married Marguerite Hall, daughter of Alex and Frances (Henry) Hall, of an old West New Brighton family. They have two children, Mabel Adele and Harry Vernon. Both he and his wife have been prominent in civic and church organizations in Mariners Harbor and take a keen interest in their ancestry. The Petit residence is located at No. 253 Harbor Road, Mariners Harbor.

PASQUALE CAPOTOSTO—Among the residents of Staten Island are a number of citizens whose immediate forebears came from European countries. A family which has long been known and respected as of the Italian gentry is the Capotosto, of which Pasquale Capotosto, a shoe manufacturer in Manhattan and a citizen of Richmond County, is the present representative.

The birth of Pasquale Capotosto occurred in Itri, Italy, his parents being Peter J. and Anna (Francis) Capotosto, both of whom died several years ago. The Capotosto family has been seated in Italy for generations, and the ancestors of the present members lived for the most part in or about the town of Itri, which is now a part of the city of Rome.

Peter J. Capotosto, after receiving educational training, became an instructor of the Royal Italian Cavalry, a calling which he followed during most of his life. He was the owner of several hundred acres of land in his home country and was a man of outstanding prominence. His marriage took place to Anna Francis, a sister of the eminent Italian poet, Marizo.

His son, Pasquale Capotosto, at an early age, decided to try his fortune in the New World and consequently came to the United States. Upon landing in New York, his total wealth was in the neighborhood of a single half dollar and thus it behooved him to find employment as quickly as possible. After first trying his skill as a workman in various shoe manufacturing companies he subsequently entered the shoe manufacturing business himself. Gradually his endeavors in this field increased until he is at present the owner of three large retail establishments in lower Manhattan.

Outside of his business connections, Mr. Capotosto's associations are few, as he has never cared particularly for social, fraternal or political prominence. He

prefers, instead, the warm comfort of a happy family life and a beautiful home.

To him and his wife two children were born: 1. Anne, who is well educated, a talented student of music and a singer. She studied under Mme. Ziegler and other noted instructors abroad. 2. Pasquale, Jr., who received a public school education and is in business with his father in New York at the present time.

PIO M. GOGGI—Italian champagne had attained a popularity in the United States when the new constitutional amendment proclaimed this to be a prohibition country and its manufacture, importation and sale was forbidden. This ultimatum to a business of ancient tradition among wine-making masters of that art in Europe came too late, however, to force into oblivion a local citizen who was most responsible for the introduction into this country of that particular vintage, Pio M. Goggi of Stapleton and Old Town.

Coming from an Italian family of social and commercial prominence, possessing a coat-of-arms of mediaeval bestowal, extensively educated in the art of wine-making, this particular representative was well-equipped for the task he had set for himself in the land of his adoption. That he succeeded is illustrated by the domestic surroundings he has made for himself and his family, by the respect of his fellow-citizens and many friends, who feel that this transplanted American is one of the worthy citizens of Richmond County.

Pio M. Goggi was born in Vorghera, Province of Pavia, Italy, August 12, 1882. His father was Carlo, and his mother, Chiara (Rivabella) Goggi. The father, who is still living in Italy at the age of eighty-two years, has been an agriculturist and wine-maker all his life. Of his sons, one is an agriculturist in Italy; one who died in that country was a civil engineer by profession; one is a parish priest in Italy and two (Pio M. and Peter) reside on Staten Island. All received college educations and undertook special courses. Peter became associated with his brother, Pio M., in business.

Pio M. Goggi was educated in Italy and was graduated from the Royal Italian School of Alba, where he had specialized in the culture and preservation of products of the vineyard. Upon his graduation he began his life work with one of the leading champagne manufacturers of his native country. In 1900, with hundred of millions of dollars invested in the business, this country scarce dreamed of the great change that was even then in the making. Mr. Goggi was one of these when he came here in that year to teach wine growers the secrets of his studies. His success was almost instantaneous and he was largely instrumental in popularizing the sparkling wines of Italy that have been for untold generations considered among the finest. For several years, beginning in 1901, he labored at his work in New York City, but later came to Staten Island and settled in Stapleton. He opened a plant on Van Duzer Street and resided there, but later removed to Old Town where he has a splendid home. It is one of the show places of Greater New York, having an old world atmosphere that is most appealing to the lover of true comfort. In constructing the mansion the builder combined rare artistic style with modern requisites. It was formerly the home of the noted Italian banker, Tocci, who in his generation was a financial power in New York.

Mr. Goggi has always taken a deep personal interest in the civic, religious and fraternal affairs of the

community. He was active in the establishment of a church at South Beach and was among those instrumental in the placing of a railroad station called Old Town. He is an active member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Rosebank. During the influenza epidemic he was most tireless in assisting local organizations to check its spread and his wife's aid toward relief was no less valuable.

Mr. Goggi is a member of the Italian Rifle Club of New York City, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. One of the gratifications of his life is the distinction that has come to his young son, Charles, who succeeded in winning the junior rifle championship of the world at the international matches held in Rome, Italy. The boy had never had a rifle in his hands until he was fourteen years of age. His early work with the rifle was so remarkable that he was taken to Rome to enter the international competition against the best rifle shots in Europe, men and boys. There were more than sixteen thousand, five hundred contestants at the lineup. The matches were held in May and June, 1927. Charles Goggi had never been heard of by any contestants. They laughed when they observed the small boy and the judges gave him first chance at the targets, in order to have him eliminated quickly. He took rifle in hand and stepped to the line. He aimed at the target, ninety yards distant. He pressed the trigger. The bullet struck dead center in the bull's eye. He made a perfect score. The boy was the hero of the sporting world of Europe. The city of Rome presented him with a special cup; the city of Milan gave him a special medal; the city of Naples gave an order to its best medal maker to originate one for this youth from America, of Italian blood. "Il Duce" Mussolini personally presented him with a gold medal. He was feted all over Europe. Upon his return to Staten Island he was received as a conquering hero, Borough President Lynch greeting him in the name of the people and making all over again the presentation of medals he had received in Europe. He received from the United States Government a trophy cup and a gun.

Pio M. Goggi married, in 1910, Elizabeth V. Pearl, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Biltz) Pearl of New York City. Mr. Pearl came originally from Vienna and for many years was engaged in the pearl button business on Staten Island. Both he and his wife, who was of Staten Island, are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Goggi have three children: 1. Charles, born November 1, 1912, attended Augustinian Parochial School. 2. Eugene attended the same institution. His birth occurred on January 27, 1918. 3. Edith, born March 28, 1921, attends Notre Dame Academy. The family residence is at No. 1200 Hylan Boulevard, Grasmere. From 1904 to 1911 Mr. Goggi resided in Stapleton and from 1911 to 1923 he lived in Dongan Hills. His residence in Hylan Boulevard has been from the last-mentioned date.

On October 7, 1928, Mr. Goggi received the same honor as that held by the Royal Prince Umberto of Italy in a colorful ceremony held at Tortona, Italy. The honor, that of Knight of the Catholic Order, was bestowed upon him for his missionary pilgrimage across the fields of China and into the heart of Japan. Glowing tribute and homage were generally accorded him during his stay at Tortona and upon his return to Staten Island.

PETER GOGGI—One of the two brothers bearing this name who became well known on Staten Island is Peter Goggi of Stapleton. The narrative pertaining to his brother, Pio M. Goggi, precedes this one. Peter Goggi was born in Voghera, Italy, on May 24, 1886.

Living in his native country during his earlier days Peter Goggi first attended a government agricultural school at Voghera, where he qualified for the degree of a wine expert. In connection with his tasks of wine-making he studied chemistry and was also a student of military tactics.

In 1902 he began work with the firm of which his brother, Pio M. Goggi, was superintendent. When his brother sailed to the United States, Peter Goggi was then appointed superintendent in his place. The next year he was sent to France by his firm to study the making of champagne and remained there until 1904, when he returned to Italy.

Later in that year he determined to come to America, where his brother, Pio M. Goggi, was engaged in a highly successful business. The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean was a rough one as the ship was a particularly slow and weather-beaten vessel, so consequently it took the weary voyager no less than eighteen days to reach his destination. Since that time he has crossed the ocean at least thirty times.

Coming to Staten Island soon after reaching these shores he made his home in Stapleton and has lived here ever since. Before prohibition was enacted in this country Mr. Goggi owned a prosperous wine-manufacturing establishment, in which he employed a force of men which at one time reached the seventy mark.

He is a member of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation and that of his family is with Our Lady of Good Counsel Church at Stapleton.

Mr. Goggi, on June 18, 1910, married Nina Brizio, a native of Piedmont, Italy, a highly accomplished woman of fine family, who has made an admirable wife and mother. Her parents were Paul and Vincenti (Calcabrina) Brizio. To this marriage three children were born: 1. Charles Paul, born June 15, 1911, is interested in engineering and is a graduate at La Salle Military Academy, now attending Villanova College, Pennsylvania. He is fond of athletics, especially out-of-door sports. 2. Pio Stephen, born October 24, 1916, attended the Lady of Good Counsel School, now attending Curtis High School. 3. Paul, born September 13, 1919, now attends school.

JAMES V. DI CROCCO—Mr. Di Crocco came from Italian forebears represented for long years in the small village of Itri, Italy. His father, Philip Di Crocco, was a resident of that town. Philip Di Crocco's wife was also a native of Italy and they had eight children.

The elder Di Crocco, together with their elder children, voyaged to the United States about thirty-five years ago and took up residence in Manhattan, where Philip Di Crocco conducted a small business. In a subsequent year they removed to Staten Island and at present they dwell in Dongan Hills.

James V. Di Crocco was born in Itri, Italy. He was brought to the United States by his parents when but six years of age, and thus was enabled to begin his schooling at Public School No. 19, Manhattan. From the very beginning the youth evinced not only a profound liking for study but proved himself an adept pupil as well. This interest led him into close contact

with his teachers and his principal, and he found opportunity to engage in extra-curricular activities, though only to a limited extent. This was due almost wholly to the assistance he gave his father in the management of the latter's store, which was kept open twenty-four hours a day. Thus his home work was accomplished in spare moments. As time passed the lad also found other employment. He shined shoes, sold newspapers and labored on a coal and ice route. Though not tall of stature, nevertheless he was of sturdy physique, endowed with almost tireless energy. He later joined in athletic activities and became proficient in outdoor sports. Such all-around activity served to materially enhance his popularity with fellow students, and as a consequence he was elected president of the Athletic Association of Public School No. 19.

After his graduation from that school young Di Crocco entered DeWitt Clinton High School, Manhattan. He studied diligently and long at that institution and then matriculated at Fordham Law School, where he supported himself as a student. That seat of learning awarded him his degree of Bachelor of Laws and he was duly admitted to the bar of New York State. He forthwith established a private practice in Manhattan and subsequently built up a commendable clientele.

But Mr. Di Crocco's manner of life underwent a distinct change, beginning with the formation of his professional career. He had reached the age of twenty-one and the days of self-struggle with the hope of attaining a respected position in life were largely over. But now, however, he must necessarily give his attention to his brothers and sisters, whose ambitions were equal to his own, and to his parents who had lent encouragement to his plans and had brought him to strong manhood. From the moment that his income as an attorney began he was generous in his assistance of his family. His brothers and sisters, who likewise became represented in professional life, were therefore spared much of the hardship and self-sacrifice that had been his lot. Of their number are: Dr. C. J. Di Crocco, prominent local physician; Theresa, who followed the legal profession and has been affiliated with her late brother, with offices in Stapleton; Ralph, in business in Stapleton; and Paul, a student at Harvard University.

Shortly after his admittance to the bar, Mr. Di Crocco's family removed to Staten Island, with the result that he transferred his law practice here. But from 1917 to 1919, during the period that the United States fought on the side of the Allied forces in the World War, his legal affairs were interrupted. He enlisted in the Medical Corps attached to the United States Army and served abroad. During part of this time he was stationed on the Italian front, for his knowledge of the Italian language enabled him to render valuable service as an interpreter.

Returning to Staten Island following his discharge from the army, Mr. Di Crocco bent every effort toward his law practice. He became speedily recognized as one of Staten Island's leading lawyers, gifted alike as a criminal and civil attorney. At length, in 1923, he was appointed an assistant district attorney by District Attorney Malloy and from that time to his demise he handled a large portion of the cases conducted by his office. Albert C. Fach, who followed Mr. Malloy in office, regarded Mr. Di Crocco highly.

At the same time Mr. Di Crocco had become vitally interested in the field of politics on Staten Island. Though in a general sense he cared little for political

office, yet he worked indefatigably for the welfare of the Democratic party in Richmond borough and served for several years as one of that organization's advisers. He, however, was prevailed upon to accept the post of sheriff's counsel under Sheriff Harry Rudolph and served thereupon for several years. When the movement to create a separate city court on Staten Island was successfully accomplished, Municipal Court Justice Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer was elected to the judgeship of that court. For the municipal judgeship vacancy that resulted, a position which is subject to appointment by the mayor of New York City, Mr. Di Crocco, according to indication, was in line. He had proved, through his ability as an attorney, his experience and his able judgment and was well qualified for a post such as this.

But Mr. Di Crocco's hopes were not all connected with the advancement of his own career, or that of his family, or even the political party to whom he gave allegiance. He was keenly alive to the social and civic welfare of Staten Island and was always in the forefront of a group of civic-minded citizens who planned improvements to our borough. His memberships were many. Having served in the World War, he was associated with the American Legion, James S. Slosson Post, and his political affiliation was with the local Democratic organization, the Italian division of the regular Democratic organization, and the Iaga Democratic Club. He was identified with Manresa Council, Knights of Columbus and attended St. Anne's Church, Dongan Hills.

He married, in 1920, Emily Dowling of Manhattan. Mrs. Di Crocco was a native of Manhattan and had been a neighborhood friend of her husband since childhood. They had attended the same school and taught religious classes together. Fate decreed that Miss Dowling's family should also remove to Staten Island at a later date. At the time of the World War the two friends became reunited. Their marriage occurred a year later. By that union there are two children.

Mr. Di Crocco's death occurred on November 15, 1931, the result of an automobile accident in Rhode Island. Funeral services were held from his late home, No. 54 Four Corners Road, Dongan Hills, followed by a solemn high requiem mass at St. Anne's Church. The Mass was sung by the Rev. Fathers Corley, McNulty (of St. Anne's) and Barbarina. Leaders high in the service of the borough, city and State governments, supplemented by federal officials and hosts of associates, relatives and friends joined to pay respect to their late comrade's memory. Delegates from organizations in which he had held membership attended the church services and accompanied the funeral cortege to St. Peter's Cemetery, where interment took place. Court proceedings in several separate Richmond County courts during the day of the funeral were virtually suspended and places of business were closed to the public during the hours of the funeral.

In the final evaluation of one's character and accomplishments, the judgment of his associates is accepted as accurate and final evidence. The associates of the late Mr. Di Crocco joined unanimously in testifying to his ability, his sincere friendship and his civic enthusiasm. It is fitting that a number of these be cited in this review.

John A. Lynch, president of the borough of Richmond, a lifetime friend:

Assistant District Attorney DiCrocco was a young man of great talent, very energetic and an ideal prosecutor. He tempered justice with mercy and was

destined for higher office. This now serves to make his sudden death all the more deplorable.

David S. Rendt, commissioner of public works and county Democratic leader:

Mr. DiCrocco was a fine, courageous type of man—a young successful lawyer on the very threshold of the most important step in his career. His death is a great loss to the community as well as to the Democratic Party of Richmond County.

Judge Thomas C. Cosgrove was outspoken in his estimate of Mr. Di Crocco's character. He said in part:

Jimmy DiCrocco typified the lawyer who prosecuted with all his vigor a case in which he believed, yet if he were convinced that the defendant's case had merit and that he should be the one to recommend to the court that the case should not be prosecuted, he would be the first one to so recommend. We have lost a real friend. We have lost a citizen of Richmond County of the first vintage.

Judge Cosgrove's tribute, which gave insight into the humanity and sympathetic character of the deceased attorney, came from a justice before whom many of his legal cases had been tried.

District Attorney Albert C. Fach, who had long known the deceased as an intimate friend and co-worker, said:

As a public prosecutor he never went into a case with aggressiveness unless he was convinced beyond peradventure that the accused was guilty. At the same time he had the courage if he were convinced that there was a reasonable doubt, to perform his duty as the law and his conscience required.

Other men prominent in local judicial and legislative circles, many of them fellow attorneys, joined in paying respect to Mr. Di Crocco's memory. Among them were Assistant District-Attorney Lester L. Callan, District-Attorney Elect Thomas J. Walsh, Ernest Garbe, president of the Richmond County Bar Association; Justice John C. Boylan, Chief Justice Kernochen, C. Ernest Smith, William C. Casey, Nicholas Reigi, Henry Klauber, Charles A. Mulligan, Jr., William Richman, Zalma Luloff, James P. Kelly, Sheriff R. E. Kaltenmeier, and Undersheriff Peter Finn.

A further tribute came from Magistrate William T. Croak, who delivered a verbal testimony to the late prosecutor's record, which was entered in the records of the West New Brighton Magistrate's Court. Municipal Justice Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer praised Mr. Di Crocco's loyalty, his devotion to truth and his friendship. He said:

He was a man of excellent ability, true to his friends and always sought to do right and to do that which was everlasting and elevating.

The "Staten Island Advance," local daily, dealt extensively with his life and achievements. The "Advance" is hereby quoted editorially in part:

The death of James V. Di Crocco came as a stunning shock, not only to members of his family and friends, but to thousands of other Staten Islanders who have watched his struggling rise to success with sympathy. His demise came on the eve of his expected appointment by the Mayor as a Justice of the Municipal Court. Through a score of years the deceased had worked unremittingly to advance himself in his profession, to achieve the ambition that seemed certain to be fulfilled on the first day of 1932. He had, by his ability, diligence and experience, earned the right to a judgeship. . . . It is altogether fitting that in death Mr. Di Crocco should be accorded the honors due a just and worthy judge.

THE VERY REV. MSGR. MALLICK J. FITZPATRICK—Nearly a half century ago the land along Hylan Boulevard near Princes Bay, on the South Shore, which was then known as the Seguine

and Bennett farms, was acquired for a branch of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, for the protection of homeless and destitute children. This mission had been founded in the year of 1871 by the Rev. Father John C. Drumgoole at Lafayette and Great Jones streets, New York, and the branch established on Staten Island was first known as Father Drumgoole's Mission, though its later name became Mount Loretto. Under Father Drumgoole's efficient direction and that of his successor, the Rev. James J. Dougherty, there had been established by 1883 a home for more than a thousand boys and girls. The home embraced elementary schools and high schools, trade schools, established in 1889, machine, clothing and shoe shops, and an extensive printing plant. A large handsome church was erected by Rev. James J. Dougherty in 1897. There are also some six hundred acres of meadows and wood lands fronting on the beautiful beach of Princes and Raritan bays. Here St. Elizabeth's Home was built in 1898 for the orphans and unfortunate children of New York and neighboring cities of Brooklyn and New Jersey. The blind asylum cares for fifty blind girls. This building was erected by Sister Ann DeComo, of the sisterhood of St. Francis.

While these events were transforming Staten Island farm lands into a splendid charity, there was a boy born at High Falls, in Ulster County, New York, who was destined to become its director, a boy who in spite of somewhat similar obstacles, struggled to obtain a college education and accomplish the desire of his high ambition, to be ordained a priest in his church. This young lad was Mallick J. Fitzpatrick, the third son of Irish parents, Edward and Mary (Whelan) Fitzpatrick, who in 1850 emigrated to America from Queens County, Ireland. In that village of High Falls, in picturesque Ulster County, ten miles south of Kingston, he was born and there he acquired the rudiments of his boyhood education. There, too, when he was only eleven years of age, the death of his father cast upon him and an elder brother and sister the task of aiding in the support of their mother and the younger children, of whom there were five others. His hopes of studying for the priesthood were, per force, abandoned for a time, but not forgotten. On the contrary, the misfortunes suffered by his own family deeply impressed upon his soul the needs of other children for protection, care and comfort.

In time the younger children of his family became capable of assuming a share in the support of the household, and this enabled young Mallick to take the first forward step in his life work by entering New Paltz Academy. Here he pursued a preparatory course which included the foreign languages, Latin and Greek, with bookkeeping and higher mathematics, essential to advanced collegiate education. In 1883, the year that brought Father Drumgoole's Mission or Mount Loretto to Staten Island, he was graduated with honors and was admitted to the student class of the Jesuit School at Fordham University. From the latter institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. After graduation from St. John's College, he entered St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, New York, for the pursuance of his theological studies. These studies were completed in 1892. He was then ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Right Rev. Bishop McNeirney, Bishop of Albany, on December 17, 1892. At that time he received a temporary assignment of three months to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, Rev. James J. Flood, pastor.

Later he was transferred to Rondout, New York, as first assistant to the Right Rev. Msgr. Richard R. Burtzell, pastor of St. Mary's Church, and there he remained until September, 1897.

It was in that month that Father Fitzpatrick returned to the metropolis and entered the field of endeavor that was closest to his heart, the guardianship of needy little folks, to which service nearly thirty-five years of his life have already been devoted. He became assistant to the Rev. James J. Dougherty, then Superior of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. Here he was charged with the responsibility of supervising the mission house at No. 2 Lafayette Place, latterly known as the Home for Industrious Boys, where after preliminary training at Mount Loretto, promising youths, fourteen to fifteen years old, were sent to attend night school and perfect their manual training in the printing houses and manufacturing business concerns and as messengers in department stores. Twelve boys, who thus came under his care, attended St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street, studied for the priesthood, have been ordained and now officiate in the New York diocese. An equal number of other students have joined various religious orders. Many have become members of the police and fire departments, others have studied law and medicine and now practice their professions. Fifty at least have become printers and not a few are foremen in printing shops. One of Msgr. Fitzpatrick's boys is now a first deputy chief in the New York fire department and several are lieutenants in that and the police department. From the Mount Loretto band, as a beginning, have come expert musicians, one having reached the post of band captain on a battleship. One other was a World War captain and later was placed in a responsible military post at Governor's Island. During the World War Mt. Loretto furnished three chaplains and six hundred soldier boys to fight for their country. Fifteen boys made the supreme sacrifice on the battle fields of France. Nearly all have made good in business, trade in professional fields and several boys now hold high banking positions and other important posts. During the nineteen years Father Fitzpatrick served in this capacity at the Lafayette Place mission, he inaugurated numerous improvements in its methods of operation and instruction. Especially he caused to be established certain evening schools and classes for working boys. The factor, however, which doubtless helped to make them successful was his own faculty of mentally placing himself in harmony with the young people under his care, whether at work, at study or at play. Determined that their leisure hours should be spent happily and at the same time wholesomely, he organized dramatic societies which gave many creditably presented plays, reorganized the mission band and brought it to a high state of efficiency, founded two boys' clubs with modern equipment in their club houses for the young men, after leaving the Lafayette Place house, and for poor young men in the neighborhood of the clubs. Always looking after the spiritual and temporal welfare of his boys, he won their respect and affection.

In the midst of Father Fitzpatrick's constructive activities, the health of his superior, Father Dougherty, became seriously impaired, and at the latter's own request the Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, appointed the capable assistant as temporary trustee and treasurer of the mission. Father Dougherty died November 18, 1904. After his death the entire direction of the mission was placed in the hands of Father Fitzpatrick, who on December 8,

1905, the day of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, was formally confirmed as rector by Archbishop Farley.

Since that time his life has been wrapped up in that of Mount Loretto which, with its manifold activities, is doubtless more or less known to the people of New York, to Staten Islanders and others throughout the country, but it is unlikely that the full meaning of its spiritual, moral and material benefits to the public can even be estimated.

Mr. George L. Duval, a prominent New York merchant, erected the Duval Cottage, a large house for infant girls from three to seven years of age, where one hundred children are provided with every comfort. A similar home for infant boys was built when six buildings were erected for six hundred junior boys in 1906. The institution follows the life of its charges until they have become useful citizens of our Commonwealth. Then there is St. Elizabeth's School for Girls, a fine building at the ocean's side, which accommodates five hundred girls who receive regular instruction in manual training, sewing, cooking, care of rooms, and in brief, preparation for whatever field their future life may bring. St. John's and St. Aloysius' schools accomplish the same results for boys. St. Elizabeth's High School provides higher education for girls, while the boys attend the Tottenville High School, unless they follow the trade courses. Such courses are provided by St. Joseph's Trade School, within the premises of Mount Loretto, which equips the boys with mechanical skill, enabling them to make their way in life.

The Mount Loretto Band, which has played at many important functions and patriotic celebrations on Staten Island, is one of the best known features of the institution. It formed, for example, part of the inaugural procession of President Taft and later played by request in the East Room of the White House.

The "Mount Loretto Messenger," printed and published quarterly by the boys, is a handsome illustrated magazine of fifty or more pages per issue and carries the newest items of their doings to the world. It also contains essays and short stories. The "Homeless Child," now in its fifty-second volume, is the messenger of St. Joseph's Union. This messenger is printed in six languages, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Polish. It has a circulation of 900,000 copies distributed once a year in the countries of Europe, Australia and South America and in every state in the United States and in Canada.

St. Joseph's Union's revenues supply nearly one-half the expenses of maintaining Mount Loretto. The blind pupils receive training in the elementary courses of reading, writing, arithmetic and so forth, also instruction in French, Italian and music, and a number of the pupils are sent to Manhattan twice a week to receive a regular training in the Musical Conservatory for the Blind. The peace and happiness which characterizes these children despite their affliction is a topic of admiration with all who visit them.

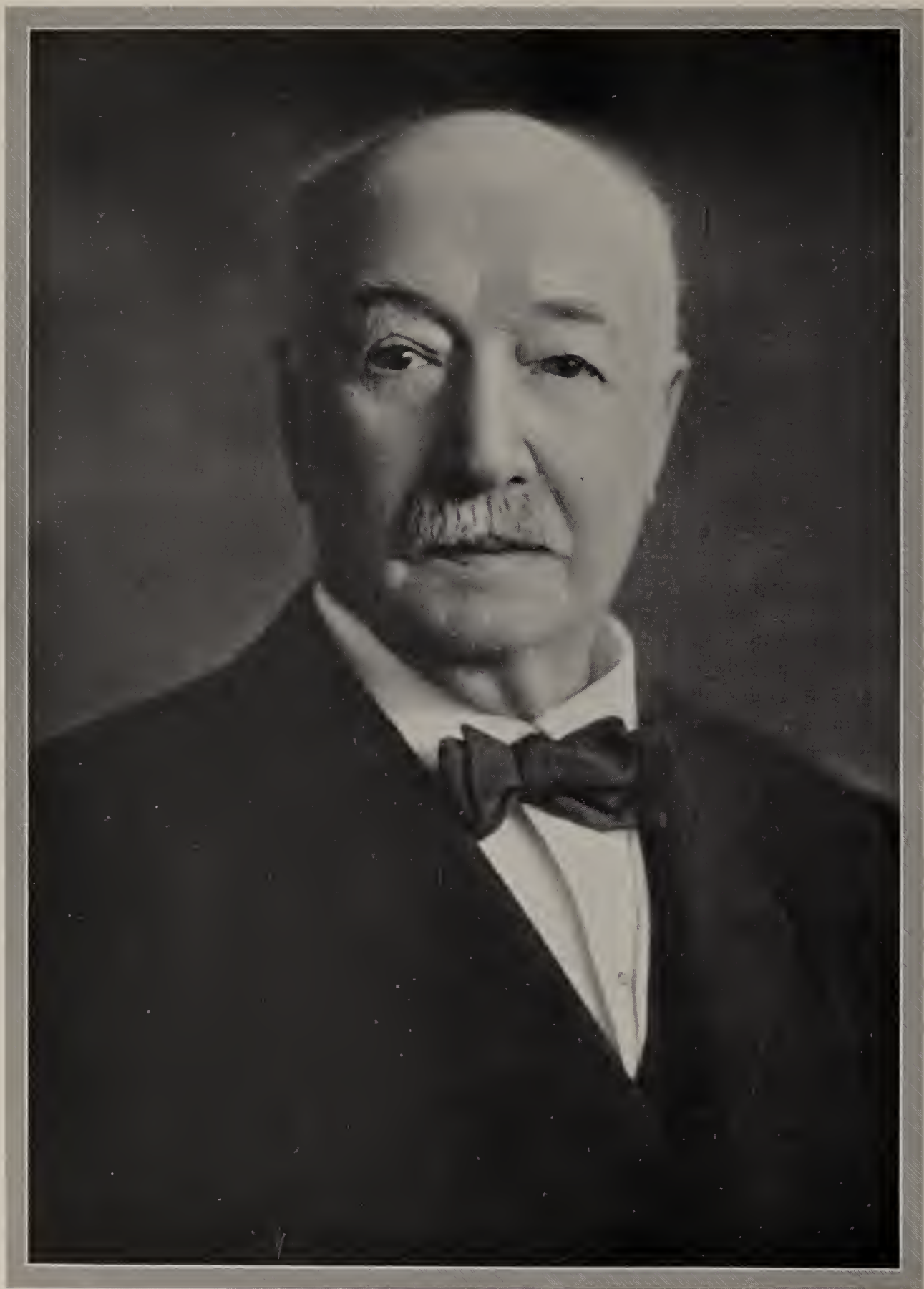
Manual training plays a most important part in the education of all the boys and girls at Mount Loretto. The products of the labor of the girls of St. Elizabeth were shown at the County Fair held in 1926 as well as that of the boys of St. Joseph. The training is as diversified as possible in order to develop whatever latent talents the children may possess. Boys of twelve years or over are occupied for an hour a day at some handicraft, which time is increased to two hours when they reach fourteen. The inclinations and

capabilities of the lads are carefully studied before their particular tasks are assigned to them. Numerous varied trade-teaching facilities are at hand, modern machinery having replaced the old types in the wood-working shops, printing plants and shoe shops, all of which help to fit the boys for some useful calling. A herd of some one hundred Holstein cattle is maintained on Mount Loretto's present acreage, and, in conjunction with the poultry and truck gardens, affords outdoor occupation and training. Rare, indeed, is the boy who does not find congenial work. Recreation facilities play as important a part in Mount Loretto as manual training. The band has already been mentioned. The pages of the "Messenger" are full of allusions to the gymnasium, trips to the circus, girl scouts' outings, movies, swings in the playground and athletic activities. In 1931 and 1932 Mount Loretto's first baseball team won the silver cup trophy from the league of twenty Staten Island clubs. Wherever one may choose to go within the domain of Mount Loretto, one senses no air of tragedy such as might fully be expected in the lives of these little children. Every little face bears a smile, down to the tiny tots, and upon the appearance of their beloved Father Fitzpatrick each and every one gives a shout of welcome that tells of their heartfelt appreciation of the results of his lifetime of work for their benefit.

A feature of these recreational facilities which, after some years of anxiety and worry, was finally satisfactorily settled, is the acquisition of the property known as Lighthouse Hill. This small tract of upland belonged for many years to the United States Government. It was surrounded on three sides by Mount Loretto and on the fourth by the beach. It was wanted by various corporations for commercial purposes, having water-front rights, and by others for an amusement park, neither of which would have been suitable to the benevolent purposes of Mount Loretto. Fortunately, in 1926, the mission was permitted to purchase it and thus retain the privacy necessary to care for more than 1,500 dependent children, besides providing the only bathing beach available for their use. In all these activities it is said that Mount Loretto cares for its charges at much less cost than the State of New York generally allows for such institutional work.

The vast and intricate organization we know as Mount Loretto is thus the crowning effort of those who have headed the institution, from Father Drumgoole's time to Msgr. Fitzpatrick's life work, a monument to his ministerial and executive ability and his deep sympathy with helpless childhood. From one point of view, the organization functions like clockwork, caring for the children from infancy to almost adult age, guarding their spiritual, moral, mental and bodily equipment at every danger point; from another viewpoint it reflects the unselfish devotion of Father Fitzpatrick and his assistants who are now lessening the burden of administration carried so successfully for the past thirty-five years. These men, with a deep understanding of children, have spent their lives in whole-souled obedience to the scriptural call: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven." This impassioned plea of Jesus, our Saviour, was not uttered in vain. Though He died on the cross for these children, every successive generation has produced self-humbled disciples who have dedicated their lives, literally, to the protection and welfare of helpless childhood.

This review, quite properly, has been concerned with Msgr. Fitzpatrick's long service to Mount Loretto, a



John Crowe

Staten Island institution. Therefore, it has served its purpose, that of presenting a historical narrative in detailed form.

But Msgr. Fitzpatrick's work has not come to an end. Though in the prime of life when he was called to take charge of this world wide charity, his seventy years have not lessened his enthusiasm for Mount Loretto. On October 10, 1932, a public testimonial dinner was given at the Hotel Astor by 450 citizens, friends and clergy, to commemorate his thirty-five years in the mission and his fortieth anniversary in the holy priesthood. It is not remiss to relate that Msgr. Fitzpatrick's love for Staten Island and for the many local residents whom he knew as firm and revered friends for long years brings him the greatest enjoyment.

HON. JOHN CROAK—One of the oldest and most respected of all professions and one which since time immemorial has contained many of the keenest and most successful men in the country is that of the law. Within the ranks of this calling Staten Island has always been ably represented by men of splendid capacity who have aspired to the position of respect and admiration that a judgeship justly inspires and have accomplished their desired purpose. A man, such as this, who was one of our ablest lawyers and jurists and who lived a life of unstinted devotion to the welfare of the public was the late Judge Croak of Port Richmond.

Judge Croak was born at Elm Park on October 25, 1846, his parents having been Thomas and Ann (Murphy) Croak of that town. His family had been resident on Staten Island nearly a century, for the first to come to America was his father, Thomas Croak, a native of Ireland where the family had been seated for long years. The latter arrived here sometime from 1840-45 and subsequently, with his wife, settled in the Graniteville section on the North Shore. There they spent the remaining years of their lives, Thomas Croak being a representative of a European Marine company on Staten Island. He died prior to 1875 and his widow some years later. Both were buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The early education of their son, John, was obtained in the district schools of the Island. At an early age he entered the law office of S. E. Church of Manhattan, but later was employed by the law firm of Brown and Estes in Manhattan. After serving there for a time he determined to establish himself upon a more thorough foundation, through further study and application. He therefore enrolled as a law student at the University of Albany where he was a classmate of William McKinley, one time President of the United States.

After being graduated from that renowned seat of learning, he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1867 and began the practice of law in New York City in 1870. For a period of twenty years he maintained his office at No. 229 Broadway in the building which stood on the site of the present towering Woolworth structure. In time he advanced rapidly and was able to consolidate every gain made in acquiring a profound knowledge of his chosen pursuit. He practiced, both in the State and the United States Courts, Southern and Eastern districts, during those years.

His work attracted the attention of citizens of Richmond County, who desired his services in public office. As a result of his legal ability, he was elected and served two terms as district attorney, served one year as member of the Assembly (1891) and was

a counsel to the police commissioner and various public boards. As district attorney he is said to have been a thoroughly keen and dominant prosecutor, having the courage of his convictions and acting fearlessly and courageously for the cause of justice.

On January 1, 1898, he was appointed city magistrate for the First District of the borough of Richmond by Mayor Van Wyck and held this office with rare distinction and understanding until 1920, when he also gave up his active practice as a lawyer. Included in his memberships were the New York Law Institute, the New York State and Richmond County Bar associations and the State Fireman's Home. Of the latter institution he was a trustee.

In his religious affiliation Judge Croak was long a member of St. Mary's Church of Port Richmond and a lifelong friend of its late pastor, Father Joseph Campbell, whose death occurred in July of 1929. The pastorate of the latter, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, began in 1878 and in guiding the destinies of the parish during particularly the first few critical years of its existence, Father Campbell was aided materially by John Croak and a third earnest worker, T. F. Donovan. The three formed an inseparable union, one that accomplished splendid work in the upbuilding of the church and in the civic life of the community.

The years found Judge Croak deeply interested in affairs of almost every nature in Richmond County. As a man of intense civic pride and devotion and one greatly interested in the history of this Island, he was at the age of eighty-three an inspiring counselor and friend. The respect and esteem of all who were associated with him was his due.

Judge Croak's marriage took place in New York City in 1872 to Sarah McCoy of New York City. Mrs. Croak's death occurred on March 11, 1900. To this union four children were born: 1. Irving F., who married Catherine Kenny, a sister of Tax Commissioner Kenny. They have a son, John Thomas. 2. William T., is mentioned biographically in the following sketch. 3. John E., unmarried, passed away at the age of fifty. 4. Fred, died in early youth. Hon. John Croak passed away August 31, 1930, mourned by the community at large.

HON. WILLIAM T. CROAK—Impartial administration of justice is one of the firmest pillars of good government in the sense that it fosters public confidence and trust in officials thus chosen to carry on the affairs of state. In a Magistrate's Court, particularly within a city such as New York, where a heavy docket is often a daily occurrence, the exercising of special care and discernment is necessary. Cases of both a serious and a minor nature must be adjudged with accuracy and celerity, born of a sympathy and knowledge of human nature. In the person of Hon. William T. Croak, who has followed in the footsteps of his father, Hon. John Croak, and has presided as a magistrate within the courts of Richmond Borough for the past twelve years, this county is thereby ably represented by his presence in this high position. A man of long experience and training, Judge Croak has shown himself fully capable of evaluating the character and sincerity of individuals appearing before the bar of justice.

Judge William T. Croak was born in Port Richmond, December 22, 1874, son of John and Sarah (McCoy) Croak. His early education was obtained in the scholastic institution which is now known as Public School No. 20 in Port Richmond. Later he attended Manhattan College, from which he received

a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then entered New York Law School, from which he was graduated with *cum laude* honors in 1897 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He took up private practice at No. 229 Broadway in association with his father and on Staten Island as soon as he was admitted to the bar. In 1898 when his father's appointment as a magistrate became effective, Judge Croak assumed the management of the New York office. Forging ahead in his profession, he in 1907 was elected to the State Legislature as an assemblyman. In that branch of the Legislature he came into daily contact with some of the most brilliant men of the State. Fellow-assemblymen at that time were Senator Wadsworth, who served as Speaker, Governor Smith, Judge Robert F. Wagner and Surrogate Foley. When his term had transpired he decided to return to private practice and did so with encouraging success until 1918 when former Mayor Hylan of New York City prevailed upon him to accept the office of magistrate of the First District, borough of Richmond. He was reappointed on January 1, 1928 by Mayor Walker for a ten-year tenure, ending in December, 1937.

During his years on the bench Judge Croak has had ample opportunity to study all types of people and those of all ages and nationalities. In him the youth has found an advisor, firmly-convinced that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and yet carrying out this well-known edict, "The sentence must be commensurate with the offense."

Judge Croak is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association. He is identified with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and local civic and patriotic organizations. In outdoor sports he is attracted, being particularly fond of golf.

The marriage of Judge Croak took place June 26, 1919 to Marie B. Norton, daughter of George and Ellen (Kewin) Norton. Her parents, who were natives of Seneca Falls, are both deceased. Judge and Mrs. Croak reside at No. 199 Bard Avenue, West Brighton.

MRS. ANNA C. ANDERSON—Numbered among Staten Island women who have aided local movements is Mrs. Anna C. Anderson, of Stapleton, a resident here for more than three decades. She was in the service of the United States government during the World War, having supervision of the women's department of a local marine manufacturing firm, which took an important part in equipping the large fleet of government transport vessels.

Mrs. Anderson, *née* Anna C. Carlstrom, is of Swedish lineage, her forebears having been represented for long years in Oscarshamn, Sweden. Her parents were Sven and Augusta (Carlson) Carlstrom. Both he and his wife spent their entire lives in their native land and were modest, home-loving folk.

Their daughter, Anna C., was born in Oscarshamn, on March 3, 1874, and her early education was received in the schools of that community. By the time she had reached the age of eighteen, she determined to sail to the United States, where greater opportunity toward the pursuit of a successful career among women was to be had. Thus decided, she left Sweden, and arrived in New York City in March of 1892.

In a very short time, Mrs. Anderson became engaged in designing ladies' finely-tailored clothes. But at first she undertook a thorough study of all phases of such work which, coupled with sound, practical

experience of supplementary nature, gave her a substantial training. She continued most successfully as a designer during the greater portion of 1892, but her marriage to Carl Anderson on December 17 of that year, marked the completion of her work.

Mr. Anderson was likewise of Swedish descent and bearing, having been born in Oland, Sweden, on June 4, 1863. He had received his schooling in his native land, had come to the United States as a young man, and had become an interior decorator by calling.

After their marriage, the Andersons lived in Brooklyn for several years before removing to Staten Island in May of 1900. They chose a residence in Stapleton and it has served as the family home ever since. Mr. Anderson passed away on April 22, 1915. Since his arrival on Staten Island he had taken an interest in local affairs, and had been content to enjoy a quiet life at home with his family. He took a keen pride and pleasure in the appearance of his home, in the upbringing of his children, and in the formation of their careers.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were blessed with two sons: 1. Carl H., born in Brooklyn, on January 26, 1898, was educated in Staten Island schools, and married Abon Hendrickson, of Port Richmond. 2. Alfred H., whose birth occurred on Staten Island, September 25, 1901, likewise obtained his education here. He took for his wife, Jeanette Douglas, of Webbwood, Province of Ontario, Canada.

After her husband's death Mrs. Anderson again took up designing work, in which she is presently engaged. Ever since she came to Staten Island, she has been actively identified in affairs of a civic, patriotic, social and religious nature. Mrs. Anderson was one of the original group of six ladies on Staten Island who launched the local drive for woman suffrage, and who gave staunch and sustained service to this cause over a period of several years. That movement, which was actually organized locally in 1912, was headed by Mrs. Mary Otis Willcox, whose generous assistance in all works of public good on Staten Island has been productive of outstanding achievement. Steadily the local movement gained headway until at length it became recognized as one of the best-organized in the Metropolitan district. Mrs. Anderson gave most liberally of her time and efforts to this cause, and participated in the first parade held on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

During the latter part of the World War, after the United States had entered the conflict and was beginning to send thousands of soldiers to France, Mrs. Anderson became associated with the United States government in the Charles D. Durkee Marine factory at Grasmere. The plant was engaged extensively in the manufacture of marine hardware, which was used to equip the United States Emergency fleet and submarine chasers. Mrs. Anderson was given supervision over all women employees, a task that required ability and accuracy.

Mrs. Anderson has long been a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Women's Republican Club of Staten Island. She served as president of the latter organization during 1930-31. The Brighton Heights Reformed Church of New Brighton numbers her among its active members and supporters. Though her association with Staten Island has not been of long duration, yet it has been worthy of attainment along lines of civic and cultural character. The history of the island is of especial interest to her. Mrs. Anderson's residence is at No. 55 Wendell Street, Stapleton.



Ellarson Stout

JOHN W. MORRIS—Directing the physical education of the pupils at Curtis High School, New Brighton, Mr. Morris holds a prominent place in the community in which he lives and works, training students to meet the contests of life and form habits of clean living and proper physical development. Mr. Morris has been performing this important work, first in association with Curtis High School girls and now with the boys at Curtis High School. As teacher, adviser and friend, he is held in the highest esteem by the students, their parents, his colleagues on the school's teaching staff and his fellow-citizens on the Island.

He was born September 23, 1889, in Manhattan, a son of Benjamin and Annie (Harris) Morris. His father, a hotel man, was engaged for a number of years in business at No. 11 West Street, Manhattan. As a boy, John W. Morris attended the Columbia Grammar School, and afterwards studied at Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts. In his earlier years he was not an athlete either by choice or training, but at a later period he went to the Savage School and to the Young Men's Christian Association for training. He emerged from that period of training a leader in his work, and while he was a very young man was chosen to serve as director of physical training at Stuyvesant High School, New York. Then he came to Staten Island, where he has since spent most of his years. He had had military training with the New York State National Guard, being at one time a sergeant in Troop F. First associated with Staten Island in 1912, he acted then as director of athletics at Christ Church, in which position he continued for seven years. He also received a similar appointment from the Lutheran Church. He has been at Curtis High School ever since 1918, and at that institution has done much to place its athletic activities on a sound financial basis. By the time of his second year at Curtis High School, he had established a successful soccer team, which won a city championship. He acquired a complete equipment for all the school teams and quickly built up basketball and football possibilities. In all his work Mr. Morris has held before him as his ambition the training of youth toward clean sportsmanship and the development of a sound, physical life.

John W. Morris, in addition to his work as an athletic director, is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with Staten Island Lodge, and the local Masonic club. He is a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, and is always keenly interested in the growth and welfare of Richmond Borough.

He married Helen Fancher, the daughter of Samuel Fancher, of Staten Island. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of two children, John F. and Louise Edna. The family residence is situated at No. 208 Jeal Dow Avenue, Westerleigh. Mr. Morris has a summer home in western Connecticut.

ELLARSON STOUT—A distinguished member of the engineering profession on Staten Island, who for many years followed this profession here in his association with the Bureau of Engineering of Richmond County, was the late Ellarson Stout. One of the engineering projects of which he was in charge while in this service, was the building of the Fresh Kills Bridge, a structure bearing testimony to his skill and training as a structural engineer. Another project bearing proof of his skill was not only the building, but the designing of the reinforced steel

and concrete railroad crossings between Bay Terrace and Giffords, and Huguenot and Prince's Bay on the Amboy Road.

Ellarson Stout was born on January 11, 1861, in New York City, his parents being John Wilson and Sarah (Tuttle) Stout. The family for many years made their home on Grymes Hill.

The Stout family, which is of English descent, settled in Gravesend early in 1600. The earliest ancestor of our subject is Richard Stout, who married Penelope Van Princess, from Holland.

The education of our subject was received first at the school of Professor Hawkins and Columbia Preparatory School, after which he attended Columbia University. He graduated from the latter institution in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later studied for a Civil Engineering degree, which he received following an association with his father's business.

The elder Mr. Stout was not only the owner of a hide and leather business in New York City, but maintained several tanneries upstate. Upon graduation his son engaged in business with him, but finally decided to study engineering.

After obtaining his degree Ellarson Stout entered the employment of Richmond County, where he was engaged as an engineer. During this service, which began in 1893 and ended with his death June 22, 1928, he had charge of many structural engineering assignments. Several projects of note were completed under his directions.

Mr. Stout was a member of the Civil Engineers Club, and was affiliated fraternally with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of the Masonic Order. He was connected with the Veteran Fireman's Association, and attended St. Mary's Episcopal Church, West New Brighton.

Ellarson Stout married Annette T. Lake, May 7, 1892, of one of the pioneer families of Staten Island, and one prominent in its history. The progenitor of the family, which is of English origin, was John Lake, who located in Gravesend, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout became the parents of four children: 1. John Wilson, who is single. 2. Marion Gifford, married Fernando B. Valentine, and has one child, Fernando B., Jr. 3. Ellarson Tuttle, married Dorothy Simonson; they have two children, Ellarson Reynolds, and John Wilson. 4. Arthur Gifford Lake, married Phyllis Howden, and they have one child, Shirley Anne.

Mrs. Ellarson Stout, who survives her husband, resides at No. 34 Walnut Street, West Brighton. She is a member of the Richmond County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

STUYVESANT FISH, JR.—The history of Staten Island owes much to Stuyvesant Fish, Jr. More than ninety years ago his great-grandfather began the compilation of historical notes which were continued by his grand-uncle and at length preserved by his father. In these notes, though their completion was never fully effected, are included the most painstaking research into printed matter in any way referring to Staten Island. They contain considerable local historical information obtained from long-continued interviews with elderly Staten Island residents. This manuscript, known as the famous "Anthon Notes," from which extensive quotation has been made throughout the length and breadth of Staten Island, can be found at the Public Museum, St. George, and it is available to those interested in Island history and tradition. It is fitting that much

should be written concerning the personal history of the family so intimately connected with the Notes.

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., son of Stuyvesant and Marian Graves (Anthon) Fish, was born April 17, 1883. He married, on July 14, 1909, Isabel Mildred Dick, daughter of Evans Rogers and Elizabeth (Tatham) Dick, and they are the parents of two sons, Peter Stuyvesant, born in 1910, and Nicholas, born in 1915. Mr. Fish maintains his residence at Mt. Kisco, New York, and his business offices are at No. 35 Wall Street (11 Broad Street), New York City. Mr. Fish, Jr., is greatly interested in history and genealogy, whereby we are enabled to furnish the details which follow.

Stuyvesant Fish, Sr., his father, was born in New York City, June 24, 1851, the son of the Honorable Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State in President Grant's cabinet, and of Julia (Kean) Fish. After being graduated from Columbia University in 1871, Mr. Fish entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, at length becoming secretary to the president. Four years of banking experience with Morton, Bliss and Company were followed by nearly three years on the New York Stock Exchange. Then came thirty years of association as secretary, vice-president and president of various railroads, finally leading to the presidency of the American Railway Association, which he held from April 27, 1904 to April 25, 1906. Mr. Fish, Sr., was a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, a director and vice-president of the National Park Bank and similarly interested in many other financial institutions and various clubs.

The father of Stuyvesant Fish, Sr., Hamilton Fish, was born in New York City, August 3, 1808, the son of Nicholas Fish, colonel in the Revolutionary War, whose descent is traced from an English family. The various lines of descent of Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., can best be told by tracing from the ancestor down to the present time, beginning with the Anthon line, the line of greatest interest to Staten Island.

John Casper Anthon, president of the Town Council of Salzungen, Saxe Meinengen, Germany, married, on October 25, 1698, Anna Dorothea Zinck.

They had a son, John Michael Anthon, baptized September 12, 1699, who married October 23, 1731, Dorothy Rosina Lavina Cramer, daughter of the Reverend John Theophilus Cramer. John Michael Anthon was a clergyman and a teacher in the Town School for Boys at Salzungen. He died in 1738 and his widow later married John Gottlieb Baumhart, a surgeon.

The son of John Michael Anthon was George Christian Anthon, born August 25, 1734, at Salzungen. He was educated under his step-father's care, and at Gerstungen under Dr. Mackel. In 1750 he passed a medical examination in Eisenach, and a second one in 1754 at Amsterdam. He found employment as sea-surgeon of the "Vrouw Anna," a ship bound for Surinam. On his second voyage in 1757, the vessel was captured and he was brought prisoner to America and placed as assistant surgeon in the General Military Hospital at Albany. On June 25, 1761, he was appointed surgeon's mate, after being attached to a party which took possession of Detroit, November 29, 1760. From that time to 1764 he was sole medical officer for navy and army, and also to the Indians. In 1765 Dr. Anthon was appointed surgeon for the Indians, and accompanied Sir William Johnson's deputy, Colonel Croghan, to the Illinois country. He was held a prisoner almost

three months. He then returned to New York, but in 1767 went a second time to Detroit, where he remained as surgeon to the garrison until August 4, 1786; but practicing also among the inhabitants. During this period he married twice, first Mariana Navarre, August 13, 1770, who died October 8, 1773, leaving a child. He married, second, Genevieve Jadot, on July 18, 1778. She was born May 20, 1763. A girl of fifteen she was the orphan niece of the doctor's first wife. Twelve children were born of that marriage (the second), of whom three became famous. The ancestry of the mother, Genevieve Jadot, has been traced in "Etude Genealogique sur Jean Guyon," by Louis Guyon, Montreal, 1927, to Jean Guyon du Buisson, at one time of Montagne, France, who came to Quebec in 1635. One Jacques Guyon (relationship not traced to above Jean Guyon), who came from St. Martin en L'Isle de Re, received a promise from Governor Nicolls in 1664 of "two hundred acres of land on Staten Island over against the Great Kill," which became a patent on March 26, 1675. Jacques Guyon, it is related, came to Staten Island as the agent of Jean Collin, a family name connected with the Guyons by the marriage of Claude Guyon with Catherine, daughter of Jacques Collin.

Returning once more to the Anthon family, we find that Dr. George C. Anthon came to New York in 1787 and practiced his profession there until his death, December 22, 1815, eighty-one years of age. His twelfth child was born in 1805, when he was past seventy. His home after 1794 was at No. 11 Broad Street, a modest two-story edifice of yellow brick with an ample porch. He occupied an eminently respectable position, being one of the Governors of the New York Lying-in Hospital, and a trustee of Columbia College. Of the twelve children, the three who attained special eminence in different professional lines were John, Charles, and Henry.

Henry Anthon, born on March 11, 1795, died January 5, 1861, became a clergyman. As rector of St. Marks-in-the-Bowery for a quarter of a century, he left a reputation as a sound and learned theologian which has been perpetuated in the name of a Missionary Church. Charles Anthon, his brother, born November 19, 1797, died July 29, 1867, became the most accomplished Greek and Latin scholar in America. He never married, but as professor in Columbia University and as author of dictionaries and textbooks, spent his life in research and teaching. The "Commemorative Discourse" by Professor Drisler, is devoted to his memory, while a memoir by Bishop Eastburn and a funeral sermon by Dr. Tyng are devoted to his brother, Henry.

John Anthon, a third brother, born in Detroit, May 14, 1794, died March 5, 1863, was the third son of Dr. George C. Anthon, and chose law for his field of activity with such success that he became famous for the number of cases he tried. For Staten Island he is the most important of Dr. Anthon's children, for he lived on Grymes' Hill on an estate he called "Aquehonga," and by commencing Anthon's Notes conferred a labor historically, which Staten Islanders can never forget.

John Anthon married Judith Hone, November 28, 1810. Her line of descent requires separate treatment, and a résumé of it appears later. Three sons of that union attained fame. Charles Edward, born December 6, 1822, died June 7, 1883, became Professor of History and Belle Lettres in the College

of the City of New York, and continued the Anthon Notes begun by his father. William Henry, born August 2, 1827, died November 7, 1875, and John Hone, born October 25, 1832, died October 29, 1874—both became attorneys and were important to Staten Island in defending the Quarantine Burning Case.

William Henry Anthon, born August 2, 1827, died November 7, 1875, was the grandfather of Stuyvesant Fish, Jr. He married, January 23, 1850, Sarah Attwood Meert, and became the father of Marian Graves Anthon. The latter's ancestry, through the Meert and Attwood lines, is traced below. She married, on June 1, 1876, Stuyvesant Fish, Sr., and became the mother of Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., on April 17, 1883.

We now give in succession three lines, the Hone, Meert, and Attwood lines.

(The Hone Line).

Judith Hone, who married John Anthon, November 26, 1810, was born November 26, 1792, the daughter of John Hone and Joanna Stoutenburgh. Her mother, born June 26, 1765, died April 2, 1838, was descended through Isaac Stoutenburgh and Elizabeth Will, Isaac and Annaka Dally, Isaac and Neeltie Bogart, Pieter and Aefje van Tiernhoven. This line of descent was traced by Charles Edward Anthon in 1874.

On her father's side Judith Hone was descended from John Hahn, who came from Holland in 1730, and married Magdalena Klotz. Their son, Philip Hone, born April 15, 1743, died of yellow fever, September 13, 1798. He had married Hester Borndette, and was the father of twelve children, of whom John Hone was the second.

(The Meert Line).

Sarah Attwood Meert, who by marriage with William Henry Anthon, became the grandmother of Stuyvesant Fish, was the daughter of Joseph Michael Meert de Domberg and Sarah Ann Graves. She was born September 28, 1828, and died April 13, 1911. Her father came of a noble family in Antwerp, which traces its origin to the twelfth century. Her mother, Sarah Ann Graves, born February 11, 1805, died February 11, 1832, was the daughter of John Boonen Graves and Sarah Attwood, for whose descent a special paragraph is required. John Boonen Graves was the Dutch Consul in New York, born December 23, 1758, died July 20, 1826.

(The Attwood Line).

Sarah Attwood, great-great-grandmother of Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., born April 28, 1768, died August 15, 1824; married, on July 20, 1788, was of Pilgrim ancestry. Stephen Attwood was born in England about 1620, came to Plymouth probably after 1627, and married Abigail Dunham in 1644. His great-great-grandson, Nathaniel Attwood, born October 4, 1738, married Sarah Remick, a descendant of William Brewster, according to the work of the genealogist, Mary Lovering Holman.

CHARLES BENJAMIN CHRISTOPHER—

For a period of more than two hundred and fifty years the Christophers have been associated prominently with local history. Their name is also linked with other pioneer families of Staten Island, more notably those of Bush, Haughwout, Prall, Billop and

Stillwell. In such social mergings the progress of the community has been advanced from minor beginnings to the substantial structure that is the Staten Island of current times. Charles B. Christopher, one of the family's descendants, is now engaged in the profession of accounting in New York and during his leisure hours takes an interest in affairs relative to his home district of Westerleigh.

The original of the name is Christoffel or Christoffels, which in Dutch means "Christ Bearer." The first member of the Christopher family to appear on Staten Island was Hans Christoffel, who according to local annals was one of nineteen petitioners for land as early as 1661. The family undoubtedly was first represented in America some years prior to 1661. Hans Christoffel's name does not appear in later Staten Island records, but another Hans Christoffel, aged thirty-three in 1681, was the recipient of a land grant in 1685. It is evident from authoritative sources that the early Christophers lived in the vicinity of what is now known as New Dorp, close to Richmond, the county seat. Later-day members, however, were represented in various districts of the Island, more particularly Port Richmond, Westerleigh and the South Shore.

The census of 1706 denotes three Christophers, Stoffel, Barnt and Hans Stoffel married Christiane Prall. His cattlemark had been recorded in 1701 and he had been a surveyor on the North Side in 1705. In 1702 he and his brother, Barnt, purchased eighty acres from Christina Corson at Charles Neck on the Fresh Kill. He died in 1727, apparently childless. Barnt Christopher, it is recorded, married Anna Cathrina Stillwell; his cattlemark was recorded in 1701; he was a surveyor in 1706 and assessor in 1709; the mortgage he and his brother gave to John Crochcron was discharged in 1709.

The old homestead occupied by the branch of the family to which we refer more particularly, was located on Willow Brook Road. Joseph Christopher, of Revolutionary fame, married Charity Haughwout. His son, Joseph Christopher, married and had a son, John, the grandfather of Charles B. Christopher.

Mr. Christopher was born January 9, 1859, in New York, in the Ninth Ward, the son of Stephen and Charity (Bush) Christopher. The elder Christopher was a mentally well-endowed man, who also was proud of his Staten Island lineage. At an early age he determined to acquire an adequate education and he became a mechanical engineer by profession. He pursued that calling largely in the Metropolis. His death occurred in Port Richmond in 1903. His wife also passed away in that community in 1913. Both were buried in Moravian Cemetery. They were the parents of two sons: Walter Reno and Charles Benjamin.

Their son, Charles B. Christopher, was taken by his parents to Brooklyn, when he was only ten years of age, and there received his schooling in the public schools. His brother, Walter R., also attended school there. He later married Mary Cannon, and they now reside in California.

After completing his education Charles B. Christopher entered the business world with the avowed intention of becoming an accountant. At school he had encountered little trouble in mastering mathematical subjects calling for accuracy and thus felt himself well qualified to begin work at that occupation. How well he succeeded is evidenced today by his position as an accountant of the first rank with a wealth of experience embellishing his practice. He

has engaged in this business for many years and, though having attained an age when most men retire, he is still active and keenly interested in his work.

Mr. Christopher served for six years as a member of the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard. He is active in civic and social affairs in the community in which he lives and in his religious affiliation is a member of the Park Baptist Church.

He married, in 1879, Josephine F. Christopher, of distant kinship and a daughter of George W. and Frances (Desmond) Christopher, of New York. Four children, all of whom have inherited this sound family lineage of more than two and one half centuries of Staten Island history, were born to that union. They follow: 1. Stephen, who married Gertrude Davidson, is the father of a son, Dallas. 2. George L., is mentioned later in this work. 3. C. Spencer, married Marion Ellison, and has one son, Warren Ellison. 4. Archibald, married Mabel Chapell.

The Christopher family residence is located at No. 173 Maine Avenue, Westerleigh.

GEORGE L. CHRISTOPHER—The profession of a structural engineer, which as is indicated, carries a responsibility that is of manifest importance to public safety and to the successful development of industry, was one chosen by George L. Christopher, a resident of Westerleigh. His present position is that of structural engineer for the New York City Board of Education, Bureau of Construction and Maintenance.

George L. Christopher was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 18, 1886, the son of Charles Benjamin and Josephine F. (Christopher) Christopher, who are mentioned biographically in a preceding review in this work. A consideration of the Christopher genealogy together with information about the family on Staten Island is also included in a previous review.

At the age of two years George L. Christopher was brought to Staten Island by his parents. The family settled in Port Richmond, where the younger Christopher received his elementary schooling. In his youth he was for several years an assistant to Postmaster Frank Foggin, prominent Staten Islander, who is also mentioned in this work.

In later years, after deciding upon a calling that many others of his family had followed, he studied structural engineering and soon became one of the leading members of his profession on Staten Island. As stated before, he is now structural engineer for the New York City Board of Education. He is a member of societies within this profession and keenly interested in the civic problems that are outstanding in the development of Staten Island as well as in Kings County, where the majority of his immediate duties are completed.

In his religious affiliation Mr. Christopher is of the Baptist denomination, being a member of the Immanuel Church of Westerleigh.

His marriage took place, in 1907, to Margaret Jane Moffat, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Ann Moffat. Mrs. Christopher is a former president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Staten Island and is active at present in the work of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher: 1. Dorothy Witte, who received her early school training in this borough and attended Curtis High School, is a graduate of Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, where she received a Bach-

elor of Arts degree. 2. George Lester Moffat, was likewise graduated from Curtis High School. He attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and is taking courses which will fit him for a Bachelor of Science diploma.

The Christopher residence is located at No. 294 Wardwell Avenue, Westerleigh.

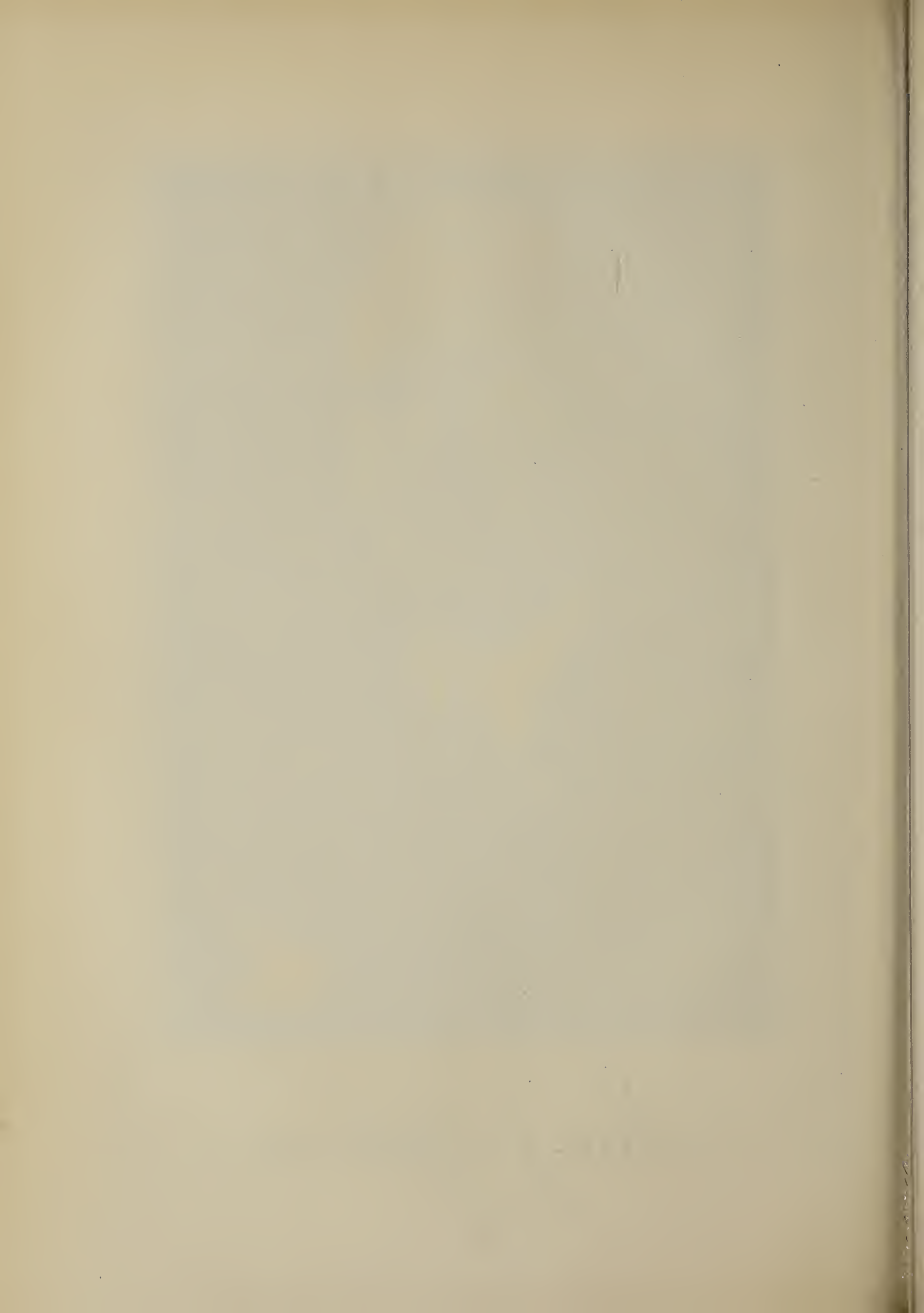
IRVING D. JOHNSON—Several years at sea, a journey across the Andes on horseback, operator of a Staten Island coal yard, and ownership of a chain of theatres in Richmond Borough, are but a few of the diversified activities of Irving D. Johnson, formerly a well-known business man of Stapleton.

Irving D. Johnson is a native of Millington, New Jersey, where his family spent the summer months. Here he was born on August 7, 1887, a son of August W. and Bertha C. (Christensen) Johnson, both natives of Sweden who came to the United States in 1880 and settled in New York City. Mr. Johnson's father was a skilled wood-carver by occupation and followed this art until his death in 1896. He and his wife were the parents of three children, one son, the subject of this article, and two daughters, Alice F., who married Edward K. Hopkins, and Jennie M., who married I. Vanderbilt Van Duzer. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Johnson removed with her children to Staten Island, locating at St. George. Irving D. Johnson completed his schooling at the old Public School No. 16, on Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville. Having a strong desire to travel, he secured a position with the Ward Steamship Line as an assistant purser on the steamship "Morro Castle," plying between New York City and Havana, Cuba. After his arrival in the latter port he was promoted to purser and transferred to the steamship "Matanzas," which touched also Mexican ports. After three years with the Ward Line, Mr. Johnson shipped with the Grace Lines, which covered both the eastern and western coasts of South America. On one occasion he traveled on horseback across the Andes, before the Trans-Andine railway tunnel had been opened.

In 1910 Mr. Johnson terminated his sea-going career, returned to Staten Island and became a member of the D. K. Hawkins Coal Company of Stapleton. He was engaged in this business until he sold his interest in 1917. The story of his next venture is somewhat of a romance. He entered the theatrical field in 1917 as a copartner of Charles A. Moses, leasing the old Richmond Theatre, then the home of a defunct stock company. They next acquired the Park Theatre. Subsequently, after the Richmond and Park theatres had become profitable, Mr. Johnson and his partner organized the Johnson and Moses Theatrical Corporation and built the Liberty Theatre for the use of stock companies, this being their first venture at building. With these three houses in Stapleton, they next secured a lease on the New Dorp Theatre, a motion picture house, and a few years afterwards built the Ritz, at Port Richmond, then the newest and largest theatre in the borough. With the Ritz working to capacity and the other houses all showing a good profit, the partners, with S. Brill as an associate, organized the Statisle Realty Corporation to take over all these properties. They next went to Great Kills and there erected the Strand Theatre. Still later they built a new theatre at St. George, not completed until 1928, the year after Mr. Johnson had disposed of his interests. All the theatres proved profitable ventures, and Staten Island has shown to fullest extent its appreciation of the efforts



Living D. Johnson.



of Mr. Johnson and his associates. On May 1, 1927, Mr. Johnson sold his share in the business to his partners and retired from theatrical ownership and management.

During the World War Mr. Johnson was with the United States Signal Corps as an inspector of airplanes and airplane engines, serving in this capacity until the close of hostilities. He is a member of the Staten Island Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated, Masonically, with Tompkinsville Lodge, No. 471, Free and Accepted Masons; Tyrian Chapter, No. 219, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; the Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is also a member of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 15, 1911, Mr. Johnson married (first) Helen M. Hawkins, now deceased, daughter of David K. and Sadie (Kaiser) Hawkins, of Newark, New Jersey. He married (second) a Miss Jewett, of Boston. Since his retirement from business Mr. Johnson has made his home in the beautiful Berkshire Mountains in Massachusetts, his residence being located in the exclusive town of Lee, near Lenox. Mr. Johnson is a keen student of history and literature. He is also fond of travel, hunting and horseback riding and in his well earned retirement devotes much of his time to these recreations.

JAMES NELSEN—Identified for many years with the shipbuilding and reconditioning industry on Staten Island, Mr. Nelsen has long been one of the best known men in this field. As plant manager of the Staten Island plant of the United Dry Docks, Inc., at Mariners Harbor, he holds a responsible and important position, which he fills with great ability and in which he has materially contributed to the success of the undertaking that has been the scene of his work for the greater part of his career.

James Nelsen was born in Denmark in 1877, son of a Danish army officer, who spent his entire life in government service and during the latter part of his career, which brought him high commendation, was active in police work. The elder Mr. Nelsen was a veteran of two wars and died in 1894, when his son was only sixteen and a half years old. The father had hoped that his son would follow in his footsteps and would become an army officer, after first attending the Army or Navy Academy. But this did not appeal to young Nelsen, who had strong mechanical leanings and wished to become an engineer. Before he was fourteen years old, James Nelsen had started to serve an apprenticeship in the machinist's trade. During this period he would attend technical schools at night, after a hard day's work in the shops, in order to gain the goal he had set for himself. When he was about eighteen years old and after he had been a machinist's apprentice for four and a half years in one of the leading shipbuilding plants of Denmark, he passed his journeyman's examination successfully before the government board, and three months later, with equal success, he passed his technical examination. Soon after that, in 1895, he came to this country. At first he had a rather difficult time of it, having to face not only the usual problems of the newly arrived immigrant, but also a temporary shortage of employment. However, he overcame these obstacles with the energy and determination that have always been characteristic of

him and he was never without work for long. During this initial period of readjustment in the new and strange country he worked for a time as a coal passer and then as a fireman. Later he was assistant engineer, for one and a half years, with the John D. Radley Works in New York. After the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Mr. Nelsen joined the United States Navy. Much to his disappointment he was placed in the reserves and was never called to active duty. However, he did valuable war work, building torpedo boat engines at the plant of the Charles Seabury Company in Morris Heights. The month of November, 1898, marked the beginning of Mr. Nelsen's connection with the plant, with which he is still identified today. At that time he began work as a machinist with the Burlee Dry Dock Company on Staten Island, which later became the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company and eventually, in 1929, part of the United Dry Docks, Inc. Mr. Nelsen worked his way up from the position of machinist to that of foreman and then of superintendent under the leadership of the late J. W. Davidson. In 1913 he was made superintendent of machinery and later superintendent. When some six or seven plants were consolidated, in 1929, as the United Dry Docks, Inc., he was made plant superintendent of the Staten Island plant, in which capacity he has continued to serve since then. He has seen this yard grow up from very modest beginnings into an enterprise of great extent and recognized standing. Like practically every man at the plant, holding any position of responsibility, he has grown up with the plant and has been brought up to his present position from the rank and file, a condition which explains the remarkable spirit of coöperation that has always characterized the plant.

The Staten Island plant of the United Dry Docks, Inc., at No. 3075 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, of which Mr. Nelsen is the plant superintendent, is one of the largest shipbuilding and reconditioning plants in the New York district. It was originally established in 1894 at Port Richmond and was formerly known as the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company. Its founder, the late W. J. Davidson, served as president until his death in 1927, when he was succeeded in that office by his son, J. H. Davidson. As has already been related, the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company was merged with several other New York plants of the same type into a new corporation known as the United Dry Docks, Inc., and is now known as the Staten Island plant of this corporation. It enjoys a very high reputation, not only in this country, but throughout the entire shipping industry. Up to 1932 there had been built at the plant more than eight hundred vessels of all types, including yachts, ferry boats, tug boats, large navy tugs, mine sweepers, steamships, all-welded barges, and self-propelled barges. A large amount of reconditioning work has also been handled very successfully during the plant's long existence, including what is generally regarded as the largest reconditioning job ever done in any yard, the converting of the U. S. Collier "Ulysses" into a bulk oil carrier. More than 2,000 tons of steel were used in this one job, which gave employment to a number of Staten Island residents for five months. The plant also has built the various city-owned ferry boats, the largest boats of their type in the world, including, amongst others, the following: "Richmond," "Rodman Wanamaker," "President Roosevelt," "American Legion," "Tompkinsville," "Dongan Hill," and "Knickerbocker." A total of twenty-six such boats has been built by the plant so far. Over two hundred

tug boats operating in this and in other harbors are the products of this Staten Island shipbuilding plant, to which should also be added the "Gorgona," and another boat, operated in the Panama Canal, and the biggest tug boats ever built. During the World War the plant was directly under the United States Navy Department and rendered valuable services to the government, building, reconditioning and repairing a number of ships, with a full force working both day and night. In 1931 the plant delivered to the United States Treasury Department the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter "Cayuga," a vessel belonging to the biggest class of Coast Guard cutters ever built by the government. For the excellence of its work on this boat the company received high commendation from high officials at Washington. In 1931 the company also bid for two destroyers and in 1932 for one cruiser, the former to cost \$5,000,000, the latter \$9,525,000. Though the company's bids were not accepted, they were found to have been the second lowest, high praise, indeed, considering the fact that all the leading yards in this country were among the bidders.

Throughout its entire existence the plant, of which Mr. Nelsen is now the plant superintendent, has always given employment to a considerable number of local men and thus has played an important part in the economic life of the Island. In this the company has been ably assisted by its officials, including Mr. Nelsen, one of the oldest in point of length of service.

MRS. ELLA M. (SANDERSON) HORTON—

The life of the late Mrs. Horton was consecrated to good works in more than one field. She is remembered for her staunch Christian faith. She was actively identified with Immanuel Church, Westerleigh. She was long devoted to the cause of temperance. Through all her life she was a painstaking student. Her death was an irretrievable loss to her family and to the community in which she had so long been active.

On both sides of her family, Mrs. Horton was descended from ancestors who were seated in America in early Colonial times. Her paternal lineage is identical with that of the Sanderson family; her maternal ancestry is linked with the Hudson family.

Data on the Sandersons, as recorded here, is forthcoming from Adrienne Sanderson, principal of the Wolcott Street School in the town of LeRoy, New York.

That family, which is of English descent, was first represented in America by Robert Sanderson, who came here from England in 1638, bringing with him his wife, Lydia, and two small children. He settled in the village of Hampton, probably in New Hampshire, and it is related that he took freeman's oath (the oath of allegiance) on September 7, 1639. He removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642 and to Boston in 1657 or thereabouts and became in the latter city a "partner in a gainful business with John Hull, Esquire, Master of Mint."

Records show that Robert Sanderson had a son, William. The latter married and by that union there was a son, Joseph. Joseph, representing the third generation of the family in America, had a son, likewise named Joseph. The last-named, in order to perpetuate the cognomen of himself and his father, gave it to his son, thus giving rise to a Joseph of the fifth generation.

The last-named Joseph married and had a son, Levi. Levi, the first, born October 7, 1775, was Mrs. Horton's great-grandfather and he took as his wife Naamah Quinn, born November 12, 1777, their wedding date being February 3, 1801. Their children

were four in number: 1. Levi the second, who married Eliza Leech on October 5, 1826. 2. Wealthy, who became the wife of Milo Shedd on November 30, 1831. 3. Richard, grandfather of Mrs. Horton. 4. Lyman, for whom Mrs. Horton's father was named.

Family history relates that after the death of Levi Sanderson on February 14, 1809, his widow married a Brown. She was spoken of in records as "Grandmother" Brown. Her passing came on November 7, 1852, burial taking place in North Byron, in her son Richard's family lot.

Richard Sanderson, her son, was born November 13, 1801, in Sangerfield, Oneida County, New York, and married Anne Beebe on September 24, 1828. Her parents were John and Patience (Husted) Beebe, both of old New England families. John Beebe was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, Richard Sanderson took up land in Byron, Genesee County, New York, and brought his bride, Anne (Beebe) Sanderson there. They had seven children: 1. Reuben Hanchett, born January 6, 1830; married Martha E. Tyler on December 27, 1854. 2. Lyman S., born December 26, 1832; married Mary J. Hudson on November 22, 1857, or thereabouts. The latter died March 13, 1882, her husband surviving until July, 1903. 3. Anson Titus, born July 24, 1833; took as his wife Martha A. Hudson, a sister of Mary J. Hudson, on April 26, 1860. 4. Wealthy, born May 1, 1836. 5. Levi, born December 15, 1837. 6. Andrew Jackson, born March 8, 1840; married Adeline Wilder on January 1, 1874. 7. Laura J., born February 17, 1843; became the wife of Perry H. Carver on January 31, 1873. Lyman S. and Mary J. (Hudson) Sanderson, mentioned before, were the parents of Ella M. Sanderson, Mrs. Horton, their only child.

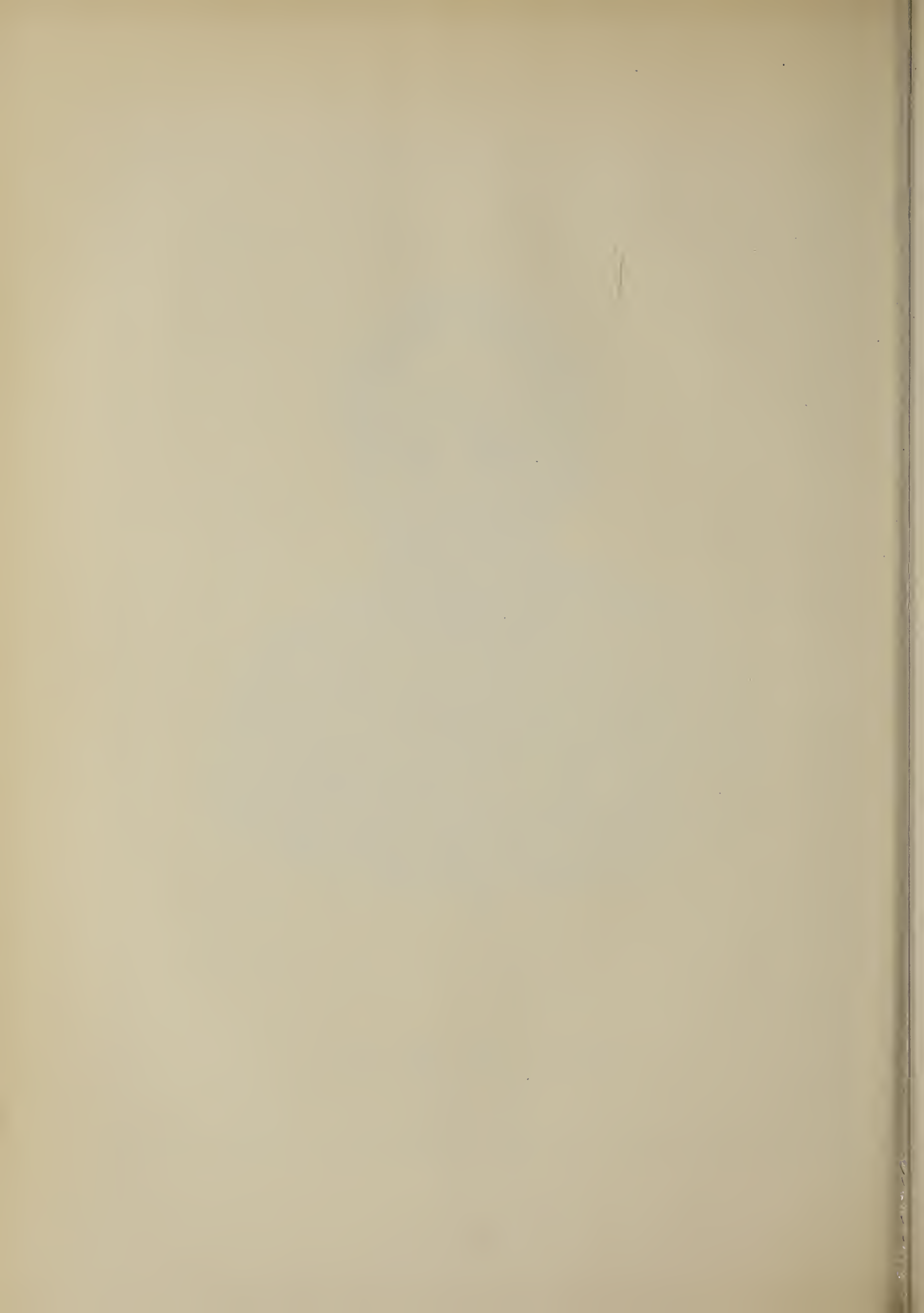
According to genealogical study pursued by Mrs. Horton herself in connection with the organization of the Munger-Hudson Association in 1901, her maternal great-grandparents were Benjamin and Milly (Smith) Hudson, born in 1757 and 1756, respectively. They were probably married near the close of the Revolutionary War and had three sons and six daughters. Records show that the family resided in Vermont until the year 1796, when they removed to Goshen, Sullivan County, New Hampshire. It is related that the daughters married and lived in that section for a considerable period, but the sons removed westward, some to New York State and others to the relatively unexplored West.

One of the sons, Joshua Smith Hudson, Mrs. Horton's grandfather, was born in Vermont May 30, 1791. At the age of five he was taken by his parents to Goshen, New Hampshire, and there received his education. He had grown to manhood by the beginning of the War of 1812 and was determined to assist his country in that conflict. Evidence of his participation in the war comes from an old journal kept during that period.

It is significant that Joshua Hudson left his home on September 26, 1812, and thirteen days later arrived at Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, fit for military duty. The next morning, as his record states, the firing of cannon was heard at Black Rock and the Americans succeeded in capturing a British ship of war. Leaving Bloomfield on April 19th of the following year he went to Parma and some days later purchased a lot there. "On June 16th," he writes, "the British came in at the mouth of the Genesee River and took some public property. The night following there got together some militia and at the dawn of the day we arrived and fired upon their guard.



Ella M. Hurter



They fled and we pursued them until they got to their boats and went out of our gun shot." September 3rd of the same year he was called to march to Buffalo and returned after a fourteen days' campaign. Subsequent notations in the journal show that Joshua Hudson removed from Parma to Ogden, Monroe County, New York, and that he joined the Congregational Church there in 1816. His marriage to Sarah Dudley, descendant of an old English family long seated in America, came on January 1, 1817, and about six years later they went to Barre, Orleans County, New York.

While living in Barre, it became Joshua S. Hudson's task to deliver wheat to Rochester to be ground into flour at the mills. In 1833 his wife died and three years later he married Betsey Abbey Bird, widow of Milton Bird, and they went to live on the Bird farm in Byron, Genesee County. The year 1851 marked his removal to North Bergen, nearby, where he bought a farm and lived for the remainder of his lifetime. Death came to him at over ninety years of age, and it is noted that he was a member of the North Bergen Church for some forty-four years. Though not substantially educated, yet he was observing and resourceful, a devout Christian and devoted to his home and his family.

Joshua S. and Sarah (Dudley) Hudson had seven children: William, Elvira, Edwin, Harriet, Frank, Sarah, and Cemantha. By his second marriage to Betsey Abbey Bird, he was the father of two daughters: Mary J., mother of Mrs. Horton, and Martha A. Mary J., became the wife of Lyman S. Sanderson, in 1857.

Mrs. Horton was their only child. Her birth occurred at Byron, Genesee County, New York, on March 3, 1861. Before she had reached the age of four she fell a victim to infantile paralysis, which, in effect, had a profound influence on her career. Thus unable to participate vigorously in varied endeavors, she nevertheless became a deep student and scholar. Following a preliminary education in her native district, she taught classes in a country district school of North Bergen and then entered Brockport State Normal School.

One of her classmates (Mrs. Carrie Cookingham) has furnished the following statement: "Ella was one of our best students at the (Normal) school. There was nothing superficial about her. She always wanted to get at the root of things and she was a logical reasoner. She was always bright and jolly and full of fun. Naturally she was a favorite with the teachers."

While she was attending the Normal School her mother died, and as a consequence she went to live with the family of her aunt and uncle, her mother's own sister, Martha Ann (Hudson) Sanderson, and her father's own brother, Anson T. Sanderson. She was graduated from Normal School in 1884 and immediately became associated as a teacher with the Cohocton schools, Steuben County, New York. The post of assistant principal was later tendered her and in 1885 Hiram C. Horton, a native of New York State, was designated principal of that school.

Mr. Horton and Miss Ella M. Sanderson were married July 21, 1887, at North Bergen, Genesee County, New York. Some time later they removed to Dryden in Tompkins County, where Mrs. Horton taught special subjects. The summer of 1888 marked the beginning of their association with Staten Island, Mr. Horton having been appointed principal of the Pleasant Plains School (now known as Public School No. 3, Richmond, in the New York public school system).

Three years later they located in Port Richmond and in 1893 they moved into the present family residence at No. 175 Wardwell Avenue, Westerleigh.

A review of Mr. Horton's career appears elsewhere in this history, but our consideration is with Mrs. Horton's life and character. Beginning with her early schooling she evinced a warm attachment to her studies, displaying marked initiative and spending considerable time in research and reflection. While at Normal School she served at one time as president of the Boarding Club and at another, as president of the Arethusa Literary Society. Her efforts as a student were sustained throughout her entire lifetime and she found opportunity to undertake special examinations of subjects that were close to her heart. On Staten Island she continued her study of botany and more particularly of local plant life. Her fondness for literature led her to become conversant with the works of the best classical authors and to identify herself with the Deems Literary Society.

Mrs. Horton's participation in the affairs of the community about her on Staten Island was an active and purposeful one. One of her keenest associations was with the Immanuel Church of Westerleigh, to which she gave firm assistance during the later years of her life. On October 25, 1916, at the occasion of the dedication of the present church edifice at the corner of Maine and Jewett avenues, she read a paper prepared by herself, namely "A History of Immanuel Church." Not only was that discourse an absorbing and interesting one, but it won commendation for its completeness and historical value. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church.

Mrs. Horton expended a large portion of her energies on behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, an organization which she supported ardently. During two different periods she served as president of the Central Union of Richmond County; twice held the post of treasurer of the Richmond County Women's Christian Temperance Union, and held various committee chairmanships in both the local and county unions. Her other important affiliations were with Staten Island Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Beacon Light Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Truly, Mrs. Horton led a life of constant service and self-sacrifice and she was amply rewarded with the friendship and trust of eminent citizens, both past and present. Of a cheerful and generous nature, keenly appreciative of the finer things of life and a devoted wife and mother, her memory is one to be long cherished. She and Mr. Horton were the parents of two daughters and a son, information concerning whom may be found in Vol. III, p. 83, of this work.

Mrs. Horton's death came on January 16, 1930, at her home in Westerleigh. Funeral services, which were held from her late residence, were conducted by the Rev. Charles R. Kingsley of Immanuel Church, who, in a special prayer, paid high tribute to her character. He praised the "gentle, kindly spirit and patient courage that graced her daily living" and "her true Christian character." Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery.

The foregoing review is presented through the cooperation of Mr. Hiram C. Horton and others.

WILLIAM C. SMITH—It has been the good fortune of the borough of Richmond to have had, during the formative years of its existence and especially for the past few decades, men of infinite foresight and calm judgment who proved to be able

leaders and above all, devout churchmen. One of the foremost of these and one to whom Staten Island and its institutions were particularly dear, was William C. Smith, now deceased, who formerly was the proprietor of a drug store at No. 480 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.

The place of birth of William C. Smith was Marlborough on the Hudson, in 1860. Both his parents died when their son was at an early age. As a boy the youth first attended school in his home town, but shortly afterward, following his graduation from grammar school, began the practice to which he ultimately gave his whole lifetime, that of a druggist. From a humble drug clerk in his native town and later in New York City he turned first to Newport and later to Staten Island in quest of a place where his experience would be useful.

In the latter place, where he spent the remainder of his life, he organized, in 1888, a drug business upon the same location where his widow now manages the drug establishment that he left her. But the successful attainment of a lucrative business did not occupy his whole mind as the story of his life aptly proves.

Closely devoted to the beneficent teachings of the church and a firm advocate of the fundamental doctrines of public and social welfare, Mr. Smith was in his day not only a distinctly successful druggist and known for his integrity and uprightness throughout the entire Island, but was the leading religious and civic leader in New Brighton. A man of sparkling personality and sage counsel, he was ever looked up to by the host of friends he had made through his fair dealings and exemplary life.

In his church relations he took a particular interest in the work of his Sunday school and was for a long number of years associated with the Rev. Pascal Harrower as secretary and treasurer of the Richmond County Sunday School Association.

In the year 1890 his marriage took place at Saratoga Springs to Mary Etta VanLoon, a daughter of George and Antoinette Louise (Brown) VanLoon. Her mother was a sister of Augustus Brown, who had appeared at the age of eighteen as Vice-Consul before Queen Victoria of England. Her father, born in Bound Brook, New Jersey, was a prominent merchant of Saratoga Springs, New York, and a second cousin of T. DeWitt Talmage, noted Brooklyn minister of the gospel.

Mrs. Smith was born in West Sixtieth Street, New York City, and came to Staten Island with her husband two years after their marriage. To this union was born one child, Louise, who married Spencer Coston, a grandson of the founder of the Coston Light and Signal Company.

OTTO JOHN THOMEN—Among the men who have been interested in the financial development of Staten Island during the last twenty-five years is Otto J. Thomen, a resident of St. George. Prior to becoming associated with the Staten Island Savings Bank, twenty-five years ago, and other local institutions, Mr. Thomen was identified with Manhattan banking interests. He served in the navy on the U. S. S. "Yankee" during the Spanish-American War and saw active service before Santiago de Cuba. During the World War he was active in various Liberty Loan campaigns, as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee in Stapleton.

Born in Germany in 1873, he received early education there in Grammar and Latin High School, and at the age of fourteen entered the field of banking.

After five years of commercial activity in Germany, Switzerland and Italy, he decided to come to the United States, where his father had lived and labored after the South-German Revolution of 1848. Soon after reaching this country and after a year's stay in Chicago during the World Fair in 1893, he formed connections with bankers in New York and has since been actively interested in the financial life of the Metropolis. He was one of the founders, in 1904, of the internationally known firm of Redmond and Company, from which he withdrew in 1919 in order to become the New York director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, a Chinese bank with headquarters in Peking and Paris, in which the Chinese Government held a one-third interest. He was at one time also a member of the New York firm of Buell and Company, and later joined the firm of Webster, Kennedy and Company of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He is a director of the Staten Island National Bank and Trust Company, with headquarters at Port Richmond and Tompkinsville, and of other corporations.

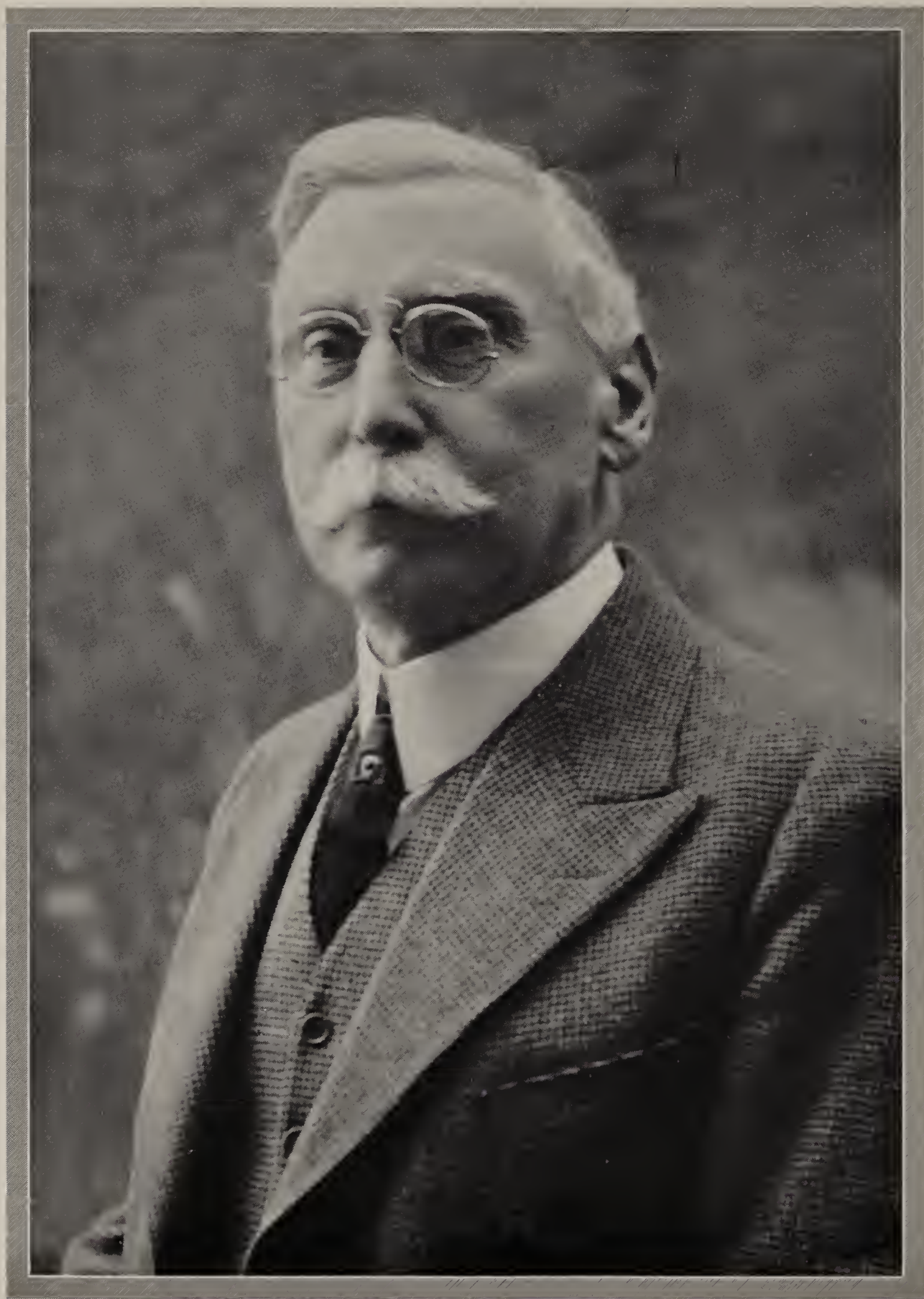
At the time of the World War, Mr. Thomen gave whole-hearted service to his adopted country, serving as chairman of the Liberty Loan committee at Stapleton, where the Staten Island Savings Bank is located. He initiated at the Staten Island Savings Bank a system whereby the bank could take Liberty Loan bonds on deposit for safekeeping. As a result of this facility, well over one million dollars of bonds in small amounts were deposited by a great many Staten Island buyers and the sale of the bonds greatly facilitated. The method initiated by Mr. Thomen was recommended for adoption to all savings banks in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Thomen is a veteran of the 1st Naval Battalion, Naval Militia of New York, having served five years in that organization. To local civic affairs he has also given time and thought. When the Civic League of Staten Island was organized, he furthered the plan and for the first two or three years served as its chairman. Mr. Thomen is a member of the Staten Island Club, the Richmond County Country Club, and the Richmond Club in Staten Island, the New York Yacht Club and the Down Town Association of New York.

In 1899, Mr. Thomen married Ingrid Gjemre, of Fort Wadsworth. Three daughters were born to them: 1. Dorothy, now the wife of Everett Wheeler Barto. 2. Gwendolyn, a graduate of Connecticut College, New London, and now wife of Roger Sherman. 3. Beatrice, now at the Yale School of Nursing. All the daughters attended the Staten Island Academy and later Westover School at Middlebury, Connecticut, from which latter they graduated.

THOMAS O'CONNELL—During the decade that followed the World War Staten Island experienced the most encouraging residential growth in its history. Both the North Shore and East Shore districts of the Island led in this advancement. Along the North Shore hundreds of substantial residences were constructed in the communities of New Brighton, West New Brighton and Westerleigh, the latter district lying more toward the Island's interior. Thomas O'Connell of West New Brighton, competent as a designer of homes and as a builder, was among those active in this development, especially in the West New Brighton and Westerleigh sections.

Mr. O'Connell is a native of Ireland. He obtained his early schooling there, but while still quite young



Julius Culmann

was brought to the United States by his parents. His brothers also came to this country and all advanced rapidly in their respective business pursuits.

Mr. O'Connell completed his education in this country and at a comparatively early age became an apprentice in the building trade. His first duties not only were arduous from a physical point of view but it was also necessary for him to devote considerable time to the study of designing and construction work. It was his good fortune to be connected at that time with some of the most competent builders in this section of the country. Eventually, he began operations on his own initiative, taking a residence on Pelton Avenue, West New Brighton, and conducting his building headquarters there. Much of his earlier construction work was carried out in that section, but as time went on he extended his activities to Port Richmond, Westerleigh and New Brighton. Westerleigh, long considered one of Staten Island's finest home communities, provided the background for a number of the most excellent residences Mr. O'Connell has erected.

His associations with Staten Island, apart from his business relationships here, are mainly of a civic and social nature.

EDWIN PRALL CAMPBELL—Engaged in directing the affairs of a brokerage house in lower Manhattan which was established by his father, Mr. Campbell has resided in New York for thirty years. He is a descendant of one of Staten Island's oldest families and vitally interested in local history.

Mr. Campbell is descended from Arendt Jansen Van Naerden Prall, who settled on Staten Island after he had resided for a brief period at Kingston-on-the-Hudson. He married at Kingston, Maria Billiou, the daughter of Pierre and Françoise (du Bois) Billiou, of Huguenot descent. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters. From the eldest son, Captain Peter Prall, have descended the great majority of Pralls on Staten Island.

Mr. Campbell's parents are Henry Godwin and Margaret Ann (Prall) Campbell, and his uncle is the Hon. and Rev. William Prall, whose career and that of the Prall family in general are described more fully elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Campbell was born at Paterson, New Jersey, and his early education was obtained at St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, after which he entered Yale University. He received a Bachelor's degree from that seat of learning, with class of 1898, and forthwith became associated with the brokerage firm of H. G. Campbell and Company. This establishment was founded by his father more than fifty years ago and at the present time the elder Campbell, at an advanced age, is still actively engaged in the interests of the business. His son, however, has assumed of late years the larger responsibilities of the firm, which is located at No. 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Edwin P. Campbell is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Huguenot Society. He has other affiliations of a professional and social nature.

Mr. Campbell married (first) Jean Violet Lithgow of Providence, Rhode Island, and to that union a son, Bruce, was born. The latter is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1927, being at present engaged in the insurance business in New York. Mr. Campbell's second marriage was to Mary Charlotte Dandy, and they reside at No. 100 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

DR. JULIUS CULMANN—A distinguished career in the field of chemical science which included a long association with leading industrial companies both in the United States and Germany, was one enjoyed by the late Dr. Culmann of Clifton. Possessed of a splendid education and gifted with administrative ability of extraordinary depth, he became one of the best known authorities in his chosen calling. The latter part of his life embracing twenty-five years' time, was spent on Staten Island.

Genealogical research in regard to the early forebears of Dr. Culmann, strictly on his paternal side, gives evidence of a strong family background. Beginning with Johann Philipp Culmann in Germany, the earliest member of whom there is definite information, and continuing for six generations in direct line of descent, one finds that with but one exception representatives of the family were clergymen and that they all were men of learning and culture and strongly attached to their homes. It is also evident that certain of their number were prominent in civic affairs in their native land and that they were highly esteemed citizens. We are indebted to a genealogical chronicle giving full insight into the family, a work which was published at Strassburg in 1898.

Johann P. Culmann was born in 1601 in Germany and after undertaking theological studies he became vicar of a church at Niederkirchen. It is related that he served as rector of Conken and Wolfersweiler during the latter part of "The Thirty Years War." That conflict, which was fought chiefly on German soil though it extended to other territories, was religious in character as Reformationists were gradually spreading their doctrines and it brought ruin and desolation upon the countryside and damaged the Nation, politically. Johann P. Culmann, a devout disciple of Martin Luther, stood firmly to his task and managed to aid in rehabilitation work and to keep his congregation together. He also found opportunity to serve in civil office, once holding the post of assessor of the Zweibrücken Consistorium and at other times maintaining other positions of importance. His death occurred in 1684. By his marriage in 1647 to Anna Elizabeth Suevus he left a son, Johann Sebastian.

The latter, born in 1660, likewise pursued theological studies and took charge of a parish at Ulmet. He married, in 1685, Maria Elisabetha (surname unknown) and they had a son, Johann Philipp, named for his grandfather.

Johann Philipp's birth occurred in 1686 and, after suitable education and research, he at length was designated head of the church in Ernstweiler where he remained for some years. He married, on August 24, 1714, the widow of Frederick Braun, her maiden name having been Louise Catherine Elise Mayer, and by this union there was a son, Johann Philipp Friedrich. The elder Culmann's demise came in 1760.

His son, born May 2, 1715, at Hornbach, undertook theological courses at Bern and became a minister of the gospel. His marriage to Juliane Scholler took place on May 14, 1748, and he passed away in 1791. Philipp Friedrich, his son, came next in line.

Philipp Friedrich's native town was Altenglan, where he was born in 1752. Later in life, following the completion of his education and his tenancy of the pulpit, he was prominently identified with a movement effecting the union of the churches in the Palatinate. He married Henriette Dell some time before 1774, and their children follow: Henriette, Philipp, Friedrich, Amalie, Louise, Karl Wilhelm, Christian, Ludwig

Johann, Theodor, and August. The father of these children died in 1818.

Ludwig Johann, eighth of the family and representing the sixth generation of which we have knowledge, was born on September 20, 1798. He studied for the legal profession, spent some years as an able councilor before the bar and ultimately became a judge in the village of Landau on the Rhine. His wife was Julie Louise Colmar, whom he married in 1825. His passing came on May 11, 1858, his widow surviving until September 28, 1875.

Their son, Ernest, one of a family of seven children and father of Dr. Culmann, was born in Landau in April, 1829. Coming to the United States rather early in life because his belief that opportunities for success in the mercantile field were more promising, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio. There he developed a thriving business and in time became active in financial circles. His marriage took place in 1861 to Katherina Faehr of Cincinnati, member of an old German family, and among their children was Dr. Julius. The elder Culmanns both died in middle age, Mr. Culmann's passing coming on January 25, 1876, at Landau, Germany, while on a visit to his birthplace. Both he and his wife were commendable citizens, warmly attached to their home and family. Both were endowed with the industry, resourcefulness and judgment so common to those of German descent, and they gave to their son a splendid heritage.

Julius Culmann's birth occurred in Cincinnati on March 13, 1862. Having more of an inclination toward scientific education than toward preparing for the ministry or entering mercantile life, he first attended grammar and high school in Cincinnati and then studied at the European universities of Heidelberg and Würzburg in Germany. He had gone to Germany to live with his grandparents following the death of his father and mother. After being granted his Doctor of Philosophy degree he went to England and took a special course at Leeds Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Returning to Germany, Dr. Culmann became identified with the G. Siegle Corporation in Stuttgart, manufacturers of colors. For a brief period he worked in the company's main office in order to acquaint himself with a general knowledge of the business and to engage in laboratory work. At length he was dispatched to England as a representative of the firm. While there his marriage took place and in the following year he and his wife sailed to the United States, locating first in New York City.

For the next eight years Dr. Culmann acted as representative in the metropolitan district for the Color Works of Elberfeld, Germany. The year 1899 marked his departure for Buffalo and the beginning of his employment with the Schoellkopf Chemical Company. Elevated to the managership of that concern's plants, he served in that capacity until 1906, when at the behest of the G. Siegle Corporation's headquarters at Clifton, Staten Island, he came to this borough to assume the presidency of that company. Dr. Culmann held that office for a number of years, ending in October, 1929, when the corporation's interests were merged to form a new firm, that of the Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. From that time until his death, he served as a director of the new company, though he retired from actual business routine.

Dr. Culmann's knowledge of chemistry and his association with the chemical industry at large was a lengthy and useful one. Suffice it to state that he was one of America's leading chemists and authorities on

subjects allied with his calling. He was affiliated with numerous scientific organizations in England, France, Germany and the United States. The Chemists' Club of New York and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences numbered him within their membership. Though his business duties were confining, for the most part, yet he participated generously in matters of public interest.

Dr. Culmann's marriage took place on February 14, 1891, to Laura G. Turley, of a prominent English family of Leeds. Her parents were Arthur and Myra (Monk) Turley, the former for many years city surveyor of Leeds and the latter descended from forebears of military distinction in England, as historic records indicate. Dr. and Mrs. Culmann were the parents of two sons, both of whom passed away in infancy, and a daughter, Evelyn. The latter was educated at the Staten Island Academy; the Harcum School at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and finally at the School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York. She now resides with her mother in the family home on Tompkins Avenue, Clifton, and both have visited Europe on several occasions.

Dr. Culmann's death occurred in Europe on October 13, 1930.

FRED A. KUENZLI—The Staten Island hiker coming from the hills overlooking the quaint European-like village of Richmond, wending his way eastward to Oakwood down Guyon Avenue between Amboy Road and Hylan Boulevard will stop at a plot of beautiful gardens bordered by the most stately trees of the Island. His eyes look into the flower beds that are the property of Fred A. Kuenzli. He is a born nature lover, explainable by the fact that he is a native of Switzerland and there spent his youth.

Born September 28, 1872, in Aarburg, a picturesque town of Roman origin, where his parents were interested in a small silk mill. After going through the public and high school, Kuenzli entered the teachers college of Wettingen, took his diploma after the regular four-year term and finished his studies at the "Ecole Polytechnique Zurich," the highest Swiss College with a three years course, in 1896. While at Zurich he got his promotion to lieutenant of infantry, having served during four years in almost every one of the eight military places in Switzerland.

As early as 1889 his two brothers had established themselves in the United States and their glowing reports of the opportunities coaxed young Kuenzli in January, 1897, to America. At Altoona, Pennsylvania, the silk mills of Schwarzenbach, Huber and Company gave him the first job. The manufacturing of raw piece goods went through its infancy during the late 'nineties and the mills in Altoona and Bayonne, New Jersey, ran exclusively on gray goods. In 1904 Kuenzli became a citizen and the year 1904 saw him transferred to the Bayonne mill as assistant to the superintendent. Here he gained the friendship of Judge Hyman Lazarus, Judge Hugh Mara, Mayor M. T. Cronin, Mayor Otto Wittppenn, of Jersey City, and other influential Democrats. These men caused him to take interest in the political situation that centered in 1910 around Woodrow Wilson, who aspired to the governorship of New Jersey. Wilson's victory in 1910 and Cronin's election to the mayoralty in Bayonne were the two events that brought Kuenzli into public life. Mayor Cronin appointed him January 31, 1912, to the school board for the term of three years. In this milieu he felt himself at home. We quote from the "Bayonne Democrat" of July 3, 1913:

Cornerstone of the addition to Public School No. 6 was laid Friday morning with the usual ceremonies. Mayor Cronin handled the trowel. Principal Agnew made an introductory address. Superintendent Carr spoke strongly and School Trustee Frederic A. Kuenzli made the principal speech, being the representative from that ward. There is no greater admirer, supporter and promoter of the public schools in all New Jersey than Mr. Kuenzli, who himself a highly educated man, is devoting the best years of his life, giving the best that is in him, to the welfare and educational advancement of our school children. With him having a hand in giving the community another school building or in addition to a school building is the greatest joy of life, the world holding no treasure that so commands his esteem, his gratitude and his very happiness. It is, therefore, most natural that he speaks strongly and with great feeling upon such an occasion as that of Friday, nor is it surprising that he made a really great speech. He speaks from a heart in love with the work in hand and from a mind stored with the jewels of a university training.

His main desire was to give Bayonne's school system a program of physical training which would be of help to the boys should they ever have to answer the call to arms, a possibility that became more and more threatening at the Mexican border as well as the European horizon, a system similar to the compulsory training in Swiss schools which contributes so much to enable the Swiss, with short military training periods, to become potent soldiers.

Enthusiastically supported by the school board, Mayor Cronin and the principal of the high school, Preston H. Smith, Kuenzli succeeded in engaging an outstanding authority on physical training, Hermann Seibert.

That this selection has been a very fortunate one is deduced from the fact that today, after twenty years, Mr. Seibert is still going strong in his position of director of physical training in the excellent school system of Bayonne that today prides itself on the brilliant services of their superintendent, Preston H. Smith.

Silk manufacturing passed through turbulent labor disturbances in 1912 and 1913. Paterson, the "silk city," with its hundreds of manufacturing concerns, was the place selected by the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) to set up their idea of workers union. Under the leadership of well known anarchists like Bill Haywood, Girlie Flynn, Carlo Tresca and others, the workers of silk plants were secretly organized and instructed to use the following method of propaganda:

1. The workers of a mill stop at an appointed time (best at 9 A. M. Monday morning) all machinery of the plant.
2. Anyone objecting to do so should be compelled by force.
3. When the machinery of all the plant is stopped the workers leave and meet with the I. W. W. immediately at a given place.
4. Mill management is informed that any communication with the workers has to be made through the I. W. W.
5. Workers are forbidden to go back to the mill unless directed by the I. W. W. when their union is recognized by the mill.
6. Workers pending suspension of work meet daily at the I. W. W. headquarters.

And what were the demands? The mill owner recognizes a "shop committee" elected by the workers, such committee to have equal authority in running the plant, especially in setting wages.

The effects of such tactics were far-reaching and stunned the whole silk manufacturing trade. February, 1913, saw the mills in Paterson and Passaic stopped and in March the desperate hordes of the I. W. W. succeeded in closing, one by one, the establishments in West Hoboken, Union Hill and Jersey City. What could the mill owners do? Giving in to the demands would mean turning over the mills to the

I. W. W. A few that tried to reopen had to close again on account of the risk of having loyal workers harmed by the now desperate I. W. W.

The secrecy and promptness typical of this strike movement caught also the Bayonne mill and there never was a more surprised man than Kuenzli that March Monday morning when at 9:00 o'clock the machinery, including 650 weaving looms, stopped and the workers under great "hulabaloo" ran out of the factory. Anyone of the workers when asked what it was all about simply replied: "Ask the I. W. W."

When Kuenzli visited some of the families that had members among the strikers he found out that the threat of physical harm prevented them from going anywhere than to the meetings of the I. W. W. Thorough questioning brought out no serious grievances against working conditions nor the wages paid, nor the workers willing to return to work without joining the I. W. W. clan. With this information put before Mayor Cronin and Judge Mara, full police protection was promised to all who wanted to return to work with the result that after three weeks suspension 120 looms were running again. The agitators, seeing their blockade threatened, went wild and desperate and caused several excesses, which in turn prompted the city authorities to forbid the anarchists to cross the city limits. This decree ended the episode of big Will Haywood in Bayonne and with him and his staff gone the mills went back to work and continued to do so as the only working silk plant in the whole territory of Northern New Jersey, all the others forced to idleness by the I. W. W. until August 1, 1913.

For many years and especially during labor troubles Kuenzli was a frequent visitor at Paterson with his friend Wm. Hughes, a lawyer in great demand in labor disputes. Hughes, before studying law, was a silk worker and had acquired an intimate knowledge of all phases of the industry. He became United States Senator from New Jersey in 1912. A great friendship sprang up between the two men and one day in July, 1913, when Kuenzli spoke of the trying hazardous work of a mill man, Hughes suggested to him a position in the United States customs service, for which his friend W. G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, was looking for a suitable man. Hughes proposed a visit to Washington. Here Mr. McAdoo was seemingly impressed with Kuenzli's qualifications, because the day following President Woodrow Wilson presented his name to the United States Senate for the head of the silk division of the United States Customs in New York, which at that time was known as the Fourth Division of the United States Appraiser Store. The appointment was dated August 13, 1913.

In his new position the duties were not so confining as those of a mill man. He had a staff of six experts, each of which headed a different department of importation valued for duty at the Fourth Division. A welcome addition to this work and one in line with his studies in Switzerland was the transfer to his immediate supervision of the analytical bureau for textiles.

The ever growing menace of trouble with Mexico and the danger of explosion on the political horizon of Europe filled Kuenzli with deep anxiety for his country of adoption that has given not only him but millions of foreign-born a good home and wholesome living. Here was an immensely rich and prosperous country inhabited by one hundred million people who did not dream that anything could happen to their pursuit of happiness. To a citizen whose first twenty-five years had been spent among the peoples of the

European Continent where war and the preparations for war were really the nations' pastime, this feeling of security against international troubles or invasion was very disquieting.

When in August, 1914, the conflagration started, the bloody conflict began that devastated a large part of Europe, there appeared the greatest argument of help to those of our people who were concerned over our own nonpreparedness. There she stood, Switzerland, in the very midst of the slaughter, serene and secure, because she was prepared. Hemmed in among the four great belligerents—Germany, Austria, France and Italy—offering a convenient path by which either side could move to strike the other, Switzerland is at peace today, her neutrality respected and her territory unviolated, for no other reason than that within forty-eight hours after war seemed certain, she had her splendid citizen army of 425,000 mobilized on her four borders, serving notice on all powers that she would not submit to the fate that subsequently overtook Belgium.

Switzerland, of which Woodrow Wilson said "The United States and Switzerland have common principles of life, common ideals and common aspirations," was saved by her compulsory military training.

Kuenzli's mind was made up to help arouse the American people and make them aware of the dangers of unpreparedness. After all why should not he, who had the benefit of training that made the Swiss a respected nation urge the adoption of that part of Switzerland's military preparedness that would harmonize with America's social and political conditions? He was fired by the idea that he could give the most good to the government of which he now was part and parcel by waking up people to the threatening dangers. A wave of enthusiasm for adequate preparedness swept the country and everywhere the Swiss system was spoken of very favorably. During the session of the 64th Congress the committee on military affairs of the United States Senate did splendid work to further the propaganda of preparedness. Through its chairman, Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Kuenzli was invited to appear before it and testify as to the Swiss system. He prepared a very comprehensive paper, "What does the military policy and strength of the Swiss Republic suggest for our national defense" which was printed under the caption "Preparedness for National Defense" by the government printing office at Washington. Early in 1916 Kuenzli was introduced to the then greatest and most powerful advocate of preparedness, Major-General Leonard Wood, at the time commander of the Headquarters Eastern Department at Governors Island, New York. General Wood took very kindly to the campaign and directed it into more successful channels. The frequent visits to Governors Island gained Kuenzli also the friendship of Colonel Erwin F. Glenn, chief of staff, a great enthusiast for the Swiss system of compulsory training.

The lectures on the Swiss system were in great demand, and he delivered them at the "First military training camp for officers in the reserve army" in Plattsburg, New York, July, 1915; March 16, 1916, at Yale University; March 29, 1916, at the State Armory 10th Infantry, National Guard, New York, Albany, New York, at the invitation of Major-General John F. O'Ryan; Board of Trade of Summit, New Jersey, June 13, 1916, and many other places.

To bring preparedness to the greatest number of citizens, Kuenzli published, in November, 1916, a volume entitled: "Right and Duty or Citizen and Soldier,

Switzerland Prepared and at Peace a Model for the United States." This book made a great hit and brought great praise from outstanding Americans and newspapers. Major-General Leonard Wood:

I have read your excellent book: "Right and Duty or Citizen and Soldier" with deep interest. I trust it will have a wide circulation in this country. Its precepts will help in building up a sense of obligation for national service. It is full of interesting and valuable information. I should feel very happy if we could develop in this country a general manifestation of the fine spirit of service which permeates the youth of Switzerland. I believe it will come once the importance of national service is brought home to our young men.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the committee on military affairs of the United States Senate:

I want to thank you particularly for the service you have rendered the country in publishing this book.

Hugh Hampton Young, Johns Hopkins University:

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your kind letter and your generosity in sending me your lovely book which I have read with great interest. It is indeed one of the most thorough studies on the subject I have ever seen.

Charles W. Eliot, Harvard University:

Your book "Right and Duty or Citizen and Soldier" is excellent in both matter and manner, and very timely. I wish it could be read by every member of the national Administration and of Congress; and could be widely distributed by the various patriotic, defense, and security societies or leagues.

Theodore Roosevelt:

I have received your book, and thank you heartily for it. I appreciate your inscription, that I was "the pioneer in fighting for universal military training, along the lines of the Swiss system, for this country." But I cannot in this subject single out special books, however good, to commend! I can only say, I earnestly hope that the widest circulation will be given to all, to show our people the need of universal military training, and to hold up Switzerland to them as a model.

The New York "Times," February 4, 1917:

The preparedness discussion has brought out a number of articles and books expository of the Swiss military system, but this interesting volume is perhaps the most comprehensive and most illuminating of them all.

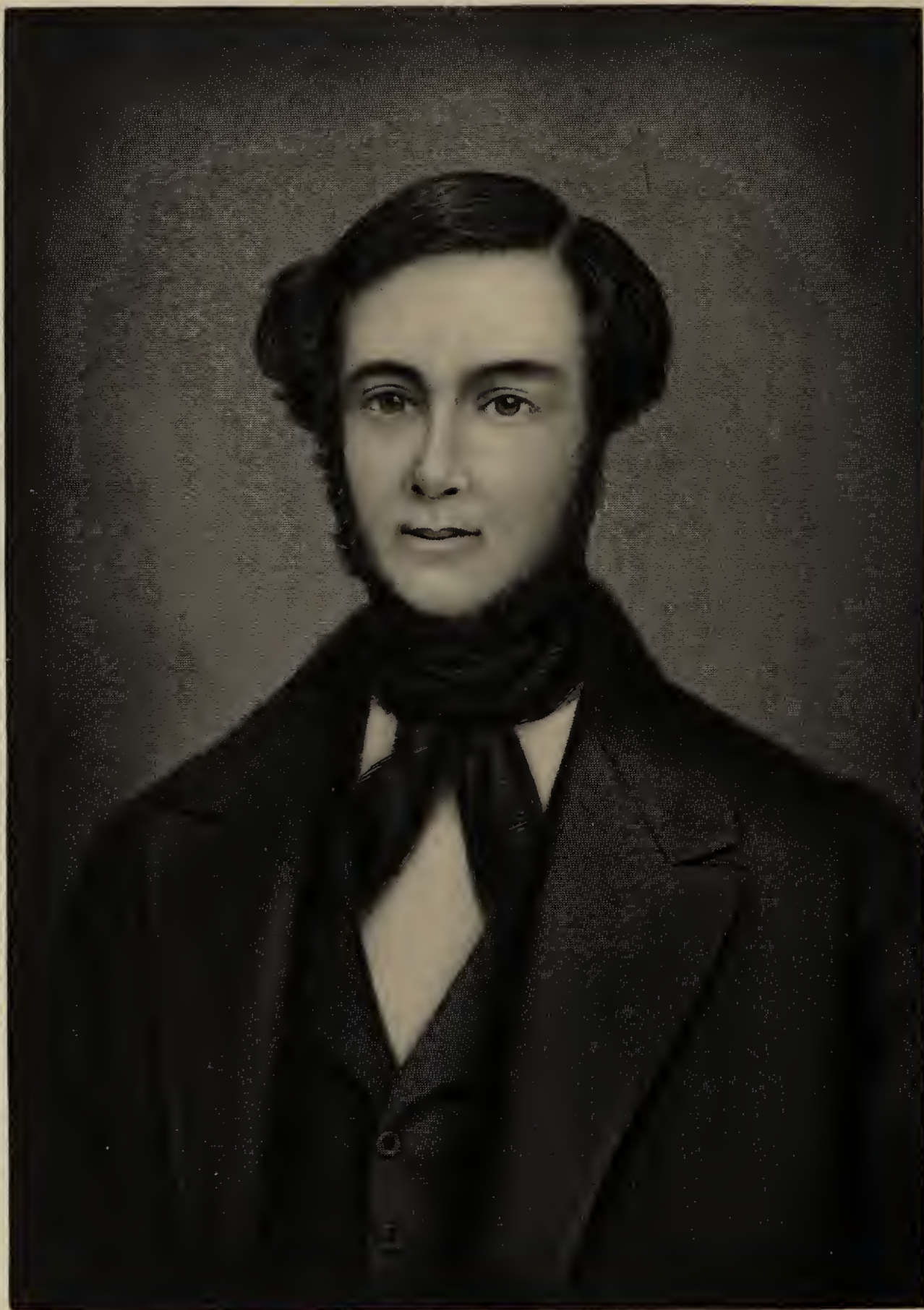
Mr. Kuenzli makes a very acceptable background for his account by giving a brief history of Switzerland and showing how its military system grew naturally out of Swiss traditions, history, needs and modern conditions. This feature makes the book especially interesting and valuable to American readers, since the sources out of which a factor of national life has been evolved are almost as momentous to any nation thinking of patterning after it as is the factor itself. For they mean much as to its workability elsewhere.

The present military organization of the Swiss forces is explained in detail, but the author's intimate knowledge enables him to illuminate every factor by showing its bearing upon the daily life, the character, the patriotism, and the democracy of the people.

Everywhere Mr. Kuenzli endeavors to show how easily the Swiss system could be applied to the United States, and how greatly its features would advantage the people of this country in physique, in character, in patriotism, in the solidarity of the nation. He writes eloquently and with the greatest earnestness, and his comprehensive and informed book will doubtless have the wide reading it deserves.

The New York "Tribune," February 3, 1917:

The author is an enthusiastic admirer of his native land, which he served in both college and camp; though he has now for many years been an American citizen and public servant. He is also a strong believer in military preparedness for this country, as nearly as may be possible according to the democratic model of



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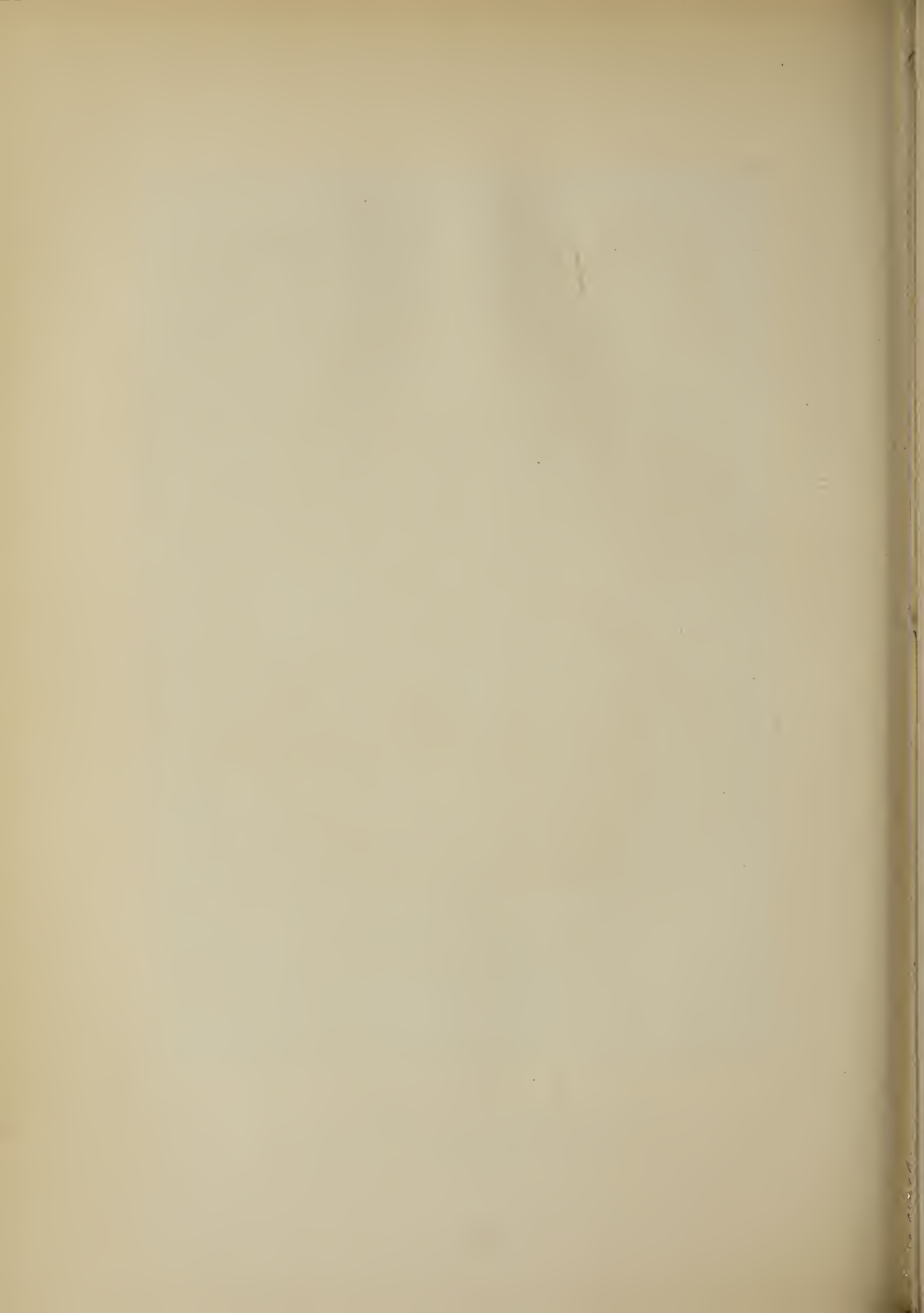
Simpson D. Gordon



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Mrs. Simpson Gordon



Switzerland; which, by the way, approximates closely to the design of the founders of this Republic as expressed in the Constitution and early legislation. But he is by no means a mere special pleader. His book is not a propagandist tract. It is a handbook of information, historical, descriptive and legal.

An invaluable feature of this book is an unabridged translation of the Swiss Military Constitution of April, 1907. This is a detailed instrument, covering with minute precision every conceivable point of organization, administration, equipment and operation—a whole military code. The results which have been produced demonstrate the thoroughness and the loyalty with which its every section and clause has been fulfilled, until we begin to wonder if Germany, after all, was the most efficiently prepared nation on the Continent. If the opponents of preparedness can extract any "horrible example" from the lucid fact-giving of this book, they are welcome to do so. There is no doubt that the advocates of a rational, democratic preparedness, such as was contemplated by the founders of the Republic, will find in it a priceless store of information, instruction and inspiration.

The "North American," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1917:

Preparedness sauce for the little mountain-ringed Swiss goose may not be sauce for the huge, sprawling American gander, but there are many who think so.

Mr. Kuenzli is one of the earliest proponents in America of the Swiss system.

Systematic physical training is the national sport in Switzerland, says the author. Team work on a vast scale, not the individual proficiency of a few world-beating champions, is the criterion of excellence.

Aside from his lucid exposition of the Swiss military system, the author presents effectively the latest and most striking historical evidence of necessity for a change in federal methods. These are matters for serious study and positive action, without regard to other nations' experiences.

The "Times-Picayune," New Orleans, Louisiana, January 20, 1917:

The author, Mr. Frederick A. Kuenzli, formerly was an officer of the Swiss army, and strongly advocates the adoption of a modification of the Swiss system by the United States. His book on the subject is timely, forcibly written and interesting. So much has been said and written about the Swiss system that an authoritative description of it should prove a valuable contribution to our literature on preparedness.

The astounding number of young men mostly students, that came forward to volunteer for military training offered by the R. O. T. C. or the C. M. T. C. during 1915 and 1916 were the first proof of the good produced by the propaganda for preparedness. Hundreds of thousands of the young men who obtained their schooling in those camps were the nucleus of the training corps for the armies that sprung up in 1917 when the draft went into effect. What valiant and efficient soldiers the war made of our boys is history. Should not some sort of a compulsory system for our youngsters result from the teachings of the World War?

The appraiser's office in New York had been placed at the disposal of the war bureau and its staff did the inspection work for the medical supply depot and the quartermaster's department.

In "Women's Wear," of August 15, 1918, one reads under the caption "Customs Expert Suggested as Member of Allied Silk Commission," the following:

The State Department is now considering the appointment of Fred A. Kuenzli, assistant appraiser of the silk division of the United Appraiser's Stores, as a member of the Allied Silk Commission in Paris which will regulate the sale of raw silk, silk yarn and fabrics to neutral nations. The Allied Silk Commission should consist of three members, the United States, France and England, each to select one. These three countries pool a sum of about twenty-five million dollars to enable the commission to buy the Italian raw silk crop, spun silk and silk waste to be apportioned to the Allied and neutral countries.

The Secretary of Treasury under August 3, 1918, writes to the appraiser:

Reference is made to previous correspondence relative to the appointment of a silk expert to represent the United States in the administration of the agreement entered into at the silk conference in Paris.

The department is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of State in which he suggests that Mr. Fred A. Kuenzli of your office be approached in regard to his acceptance of the position. You will interview Mr. Kuenzli in regard to his acceptance of the position and advise the department relative thereto.

The appraiser replied August 6, 1918, as follows:

In reply to yours of the third instant relative to the appointment of a silk expert to represent the United States in the administration of the agreement entered into at the silk conference in Paris, I have given this full consideration and had an interview with Mr. Fred A. Kuenzli of this office, and I am satisfied that Mr. Kuenzli would be the only available man with the proper training and knowledge of the silk industry for this position at the present time.

Mr. Kuenzli is willing to accept the position and give it his full attention, and I am sure that he can handle the matter in the proper way.

At the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, September 12, Kuenzli held himself ready for departure to Paris, but the events in Europe already pointed to an early end of the war, which came only two months later—the Armistice November 10th blasted his hopes of serving his government overseas.

In 1919, Kuenzli accepted a very tempting offer by a raw silk house and informed the Treasury Department June 15, 1919, of his decision to leave the service wherein he found such enjoyment of both work and associations. The following letter is highly esteemed by Kuenzli:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Kuenzli:

I have before me your letter tendering your resignation as Assistant Appraiser at the Port of New York to take effect at the close of business on June 30, 1919. Permit me to express to you my very sincere appreciation of the excellent service that you have rendered during the period that you have served as Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York.

Sincerely yours,

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary.

Fred A. Kuenzli married, on July 3, 1920, Anna H. Daullary, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and in August of the same year they moved into their present home in Oakwood Heights.

SIMPSON D. GORDON—Nearly a century has elapsed since Simpson D. Gordon of Stapleton founded a horticultural establishment in that village, but the memory of an industrious and capable citizen who was distinctly a genius in his chosen field of endeavor is a most pleasing one. Mr. Gordon, from early manhood engaged in botanical study and experiment working toward achievements that won him well-deserved recognition and award. Blessed with kindness and sincerity, a love of human kind and a generous and sympathetic nature he was regarded highly by everyone.

Mr. Gordon, on his paternal side, came of Scottish forebears who had been represented for the most part in the district about Aberdeen, Scotland. The Gordons were distinctly a sturdy, patriotic folk who throughout the ages participated freely in civil and military life, followed occupations common to the community in which they resided and were eminently respected. Their devotion to their homes and

families was one of strong loyalty and affection tempered by the hope that their children would win attainment in the fields of endeavor they chose and would become exemplary citizens. In fact, from a consideration of the life of Simpson D. Gordon, his splendid character, his interests and the many friendships he retained, one perceives that his ancestry was quite worthy.

His father was Louis D. Gordon of Aberdeen, who after receiving his education in the schools of his home district, became a florist. After gaining several years experience at his calling he conducted experiments in growing flowers and at length became acknowledged as one of the leading horticulturists in his native land. To him the love of religion and the leading of a happy home life were undoubtedly major joys. He remained in Scotland during his entire life, as did his wife, Elizabeth (Gilroy) Gordon. They were the parents of four children, of whom Simpson Duke Gordon was the oldest.

Simpson D. Gordon's birth occurred June 12, 1817, in Aberdeen. His schooling, which was acquired in that place, was supplemented by a strong religious training and his resultant union with the Presbyterian Church. He decided at a comparatively early age to follow in his father's footsteps as a horticulturist and in this respect felt that the United States afforded better opportunities for attainment in that line than were offered in Scotland. Accordingly he sailed for America in one of the wooden sailing vessels of the time, being then but a young man. After a long voyage he arrived at old Castle Garden (the Battery), remained in New York for a brief period and then took up residence on Staten Island, where the balance of his life was destined to be spent.

Having leased the old Simonson and Robinson farms shortly after his arrival here, Mr. Gordon began in 1839 the cultivation of a floral garden. He founded the firm, Simpson Gordon and Company, studied horticulture intensively and later was enabled to build greenhouses at the corner of Prince Street and Vanderbilt Avenue in Clifton. According to business cards, which give accurate indication of the variety of flowers grown and some inkling of the volume of trade carried on, he had available "cut flowers, palms and potted plants, decorations of all descriptions, funeral designs, palms and 'Peter Henderson' tested seeds."

Gradually as his knowledge increased from the result of constant experimentation and deduction, Mr. Gordon's reputation as a horticulturist of rare skill became known throughout Staten Island and New York City as well. In New York he was to establish floral stores at the following locations: Rector Street and Broadway; Nassau Street near John Street; Wall Street at Broad and opposite St. Paul's Church. Judging from information gleaned from family sources and gathered by those of his profession, he held certain definite tenets, as a result of his experiments. He did not agree with many botanists who believed in "graft-hybrids." It was his conviction as well as that of Peter Henderson's (whose firm friend he was) that both the smallest and greatest of God's creations had separate and distinct individualities; that they could not be blended except by generation and that the product of generation, whether in the lower germ or in the highest type, namely man, had an individuality distinct and separate that it cannot attach to another.

Mr. Gordon's first greenhouse located on Vander-

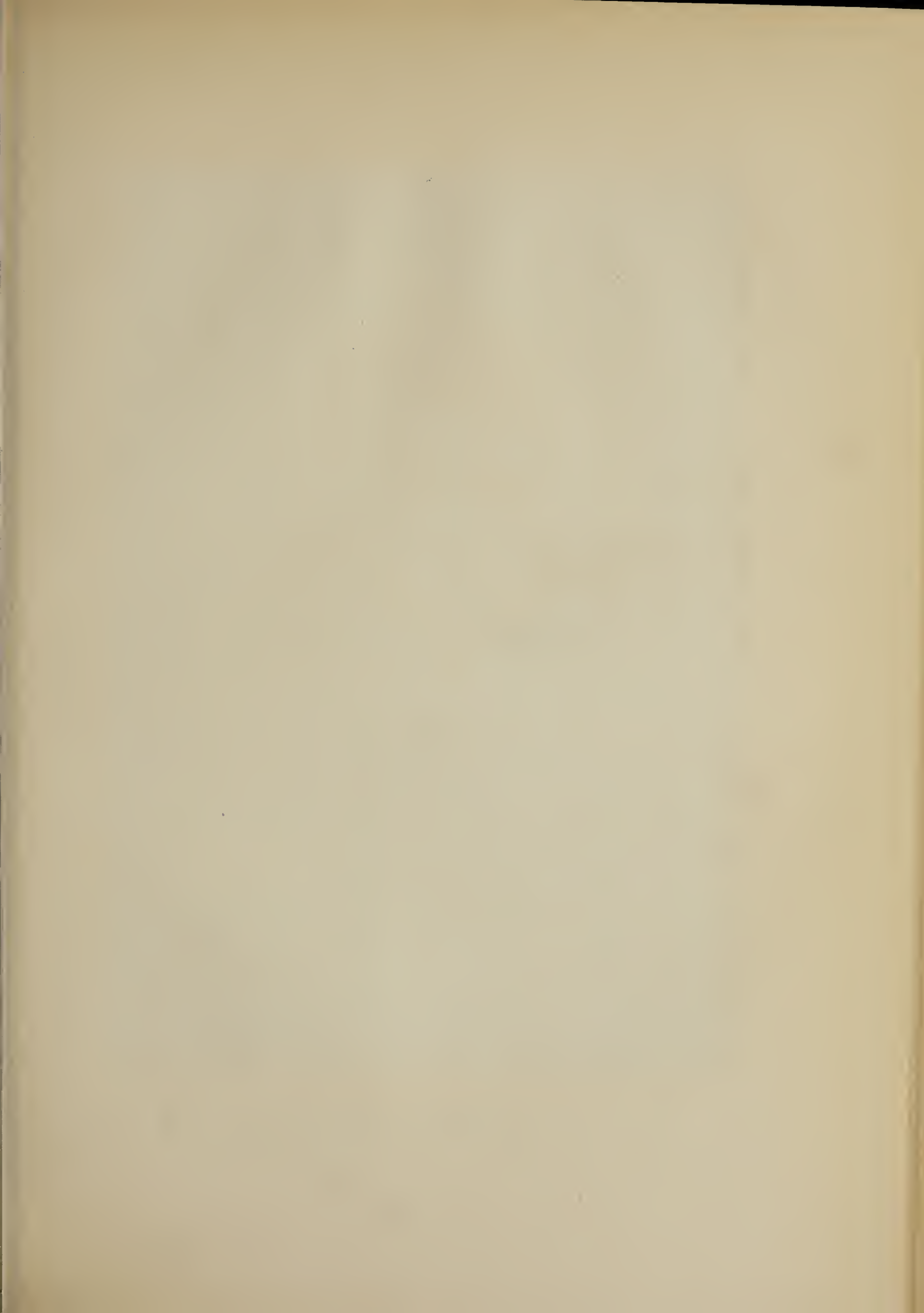
bilt Avenue and Prince Street, was heated by the smoke of tiles made of brick and connected with a hot air furnace. Sometimes the smoke would break through at night and injury to the flowers ensue. The next glasshouse he built was erected in modern style with the installation of a satisfactory hot water system and proved highly-successful. With the passing of time he erected several more greenhouses, all of which were utilized for the cultivation of pamelias of rare hues and shades. The La Purity Camelia (a white flower) which he liked best, came from England.

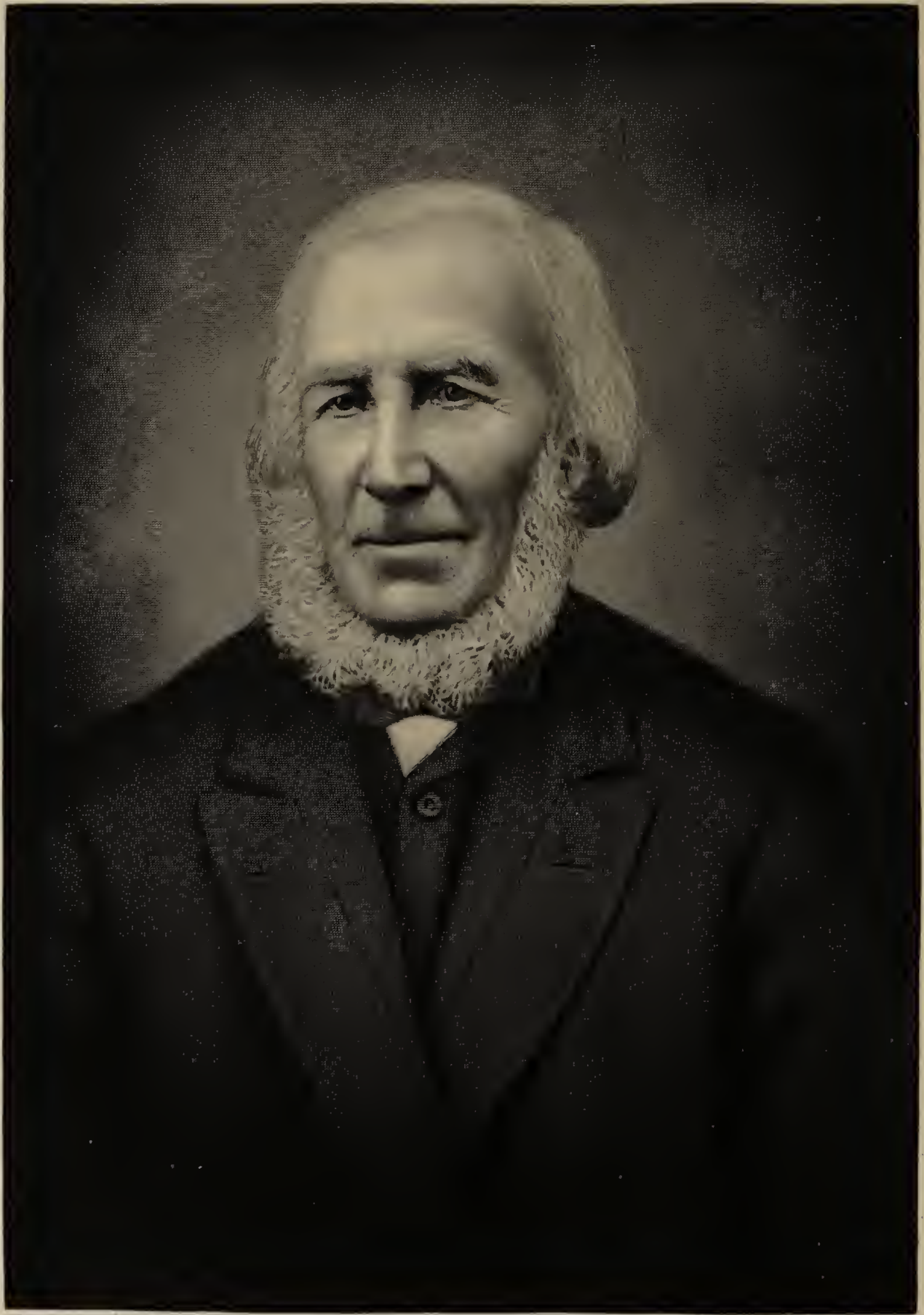
Even up to a short time before his death, Mr. Gordon erected model rose houses. He constructed special houses, each one one hundred and twenty-five feet long and each bearing its special variety and color. One certain greenhouse proved particularly attractive to visitors for the peculiar way one long rose bush grew trailing along the wall of a lean-to greenhouse for approximately one hundred and thirty-five feet. From one root there came red, pink, white, yellow, mottled and blended-colored roses. His four-span roofed violet house were creations of rare beauty as were the tall purple Russian violets that he raised. Once while traveling in Europe in 1867 with Mr. L. H. Meyer, banker and a close friend of his, he was instructed by the latter to acquire any variety of plant, bulb or seed he deemed suitable for his grounds or greenhouses at Clifton. He visited Holland and England, in particular, and found new kinds of roses and bulbs, which he afterward grew extensively. It is recorded that his method of forcing the General Jacqueminot Rose was in itself a rich discovery, bringing him a high price per rose. Incidentally his trip to Europe included a visit to his old ancestral home in northern Scotland.

Mr. Gordon also became one of the most successful manufacturers of mushroom spawn as well as a cultivator of mushrooms, with houses devoted exclusively to that purpose. In time he furnished the leading hotels in New York with prize-winning mushrooms. During the late years of his life, as a consequence of his painstaking research and effort, he became the recipient of prizes from a society in Edinburgh for the best herbarium of native and exotic plants and a medal from the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh for the native Herbarium.

Thus far this review has been concerned primarily with a consideration of Mr. Gordon's horticultural achievements, but insight must be shown into his physical makeup and character. He stood six feet one inch in height, weighed about one hundred and fifty-six pounds normally and had a smooth complexion and brown eyes. He was gifted with a rich vein of humor and a deep sympathy both for human kind and for animal life. Classical literature and the poetry of his native land appealed to him, especially the lyric verse of Robert Burns, the Scotch bard. He was devoted to Staten Island and gave generously toward the advancement of local programs of civic and charitable worth. It was said by a number of his colleagues and friends that "his word was better than some men's bond," Mr. Charles Hitchens, among others, voicing this sentiment. His religious affiliation was with the old Presbyterian Church in Townsend Avenue, Clifton, where for years the Rev. Frazer officiated.

Close upon Mr. Gordon's death on November 15, 1876, there followed tributes from the local press, including the Richmond County "Sentinel" of No-





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Thomas Hogg

vember 22 of that year. The "Sentinel," in a brief but fervent editorial, praised him highly for the admirable life he had led and for the horticultural achievements he had effected. Burial took place in Silver Mount Cemetery.

Simpson D. Gordon had married first, Martha Drake of London. The ceremony took place in 1834 in St. James Cathedral, St. James Square, London, England. By that union there were two sons who grew to manhood, came to the United States and, as sailors, served the Northern cause in the Civil War. They were half-brothers to Miss Jean S. Gordon. Their mother's death came about 1836.

Simpson D. Gordon married (second), at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, New York, on July 20, 1854, Margaret Scone Hogg, daughter of Thomas and Jean (Scone) Hogg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edwin Hatfield.

Thomas Hogg was born 1783 in Hawick, Scotland. He came of an ancient family resident for generations to the hill country in that land. He acquired a good education in his native district and as a youth, endowed with fortitude and initiative, he boarded an old-time sailing vessel for the United States. After a month and a half he landed at old Castle Garden and later crossed to Staten Island to live. During the War of 1812 he enlisted for service and became a drummer with a Staten Island regiment. It is recorded that his regiment was among the first to experience actual service and one of the last to be mustered out.

Hawick, the town in Scotland which he came from, is situated on the Teviot River, at the junction of the Slitrig. It is a town of notable antiquity in the Borough of Roxburghshire, fifty-three miles southeast of Edinburgh. It was founded centuries ago by Scotch pioneers who received a royal charter from Queen Mary. In common with other residents some of the Hogg family were engaged in industrial pursuits, for that district was noted for its fashioning of linen and woolen materials and its manufacture of certain varieties of textiles for personal, household and general usages. It was also said that some members of the family followed the shipping industry, for which Hawick was likewise noted, and others engaged in farming.

With such a background for industry it was but natural that Thomas Hogg should become diligently employed in the New World. He took up gardening and horticulture on Staten Island, an occupation which proved successful. He made experiments and engaged in a minute study of flower nurture and was able to acquire a modest capital through his thrift. In 1824 he returned to Scotland where he remained several years, and in the meantime married Jean Scone. They settled in a small community in Scotland where he carried on horticultural activities. During the next few years four children were born by this union: Robert S., Margaret S., Isabella S. and Walter S., all now deceased.

His wife, Jean (Scone) Hogg, came from Togero Hill, Scotland. She passed away in 1835 and was interred in her native land. Shortly afterward Thomas Hogg again voyaged to the United States, bringing his children with him, with the exception of Isabella S. He resumed his residence on Staten Island and here his children obtained their education and afterward, through marriage, one of their number removed to another locality. Though visiting

his native land, Thomas Hogg had still maintained an interest in his floral shop in Stapleton and upon his return, he set to work with renewed energy and determination. For the next forty years or thereabouts he lived in Stapleton, superintended his establishment and assisted the community in various ways.

During the later years of his residence on Staten Island he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Simpson D. Gordon. Following this, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and dwelt for a time with his youngest son, Walter. In 1880, however, he determined to visit his native Scotland and accordingly, went there accompanied by his son, Robert, and his daughter, Isabella, who lived in Selkirk. In 1882, while staying in his native Hawick where he had gone to find rest mid the scenes of his boyhood days, he passed away, aged ninety-nine years, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife.

Thomas Hogg's life was a happy one, wherein he found contentment in the company of his family and the worth while friends he had known. His patient sympathetic nature radiated a sureness and confidence that was transmitted to his children, for his willingness to give kindly counsel acted as an inspiration to them in their everyday life. The problems they strove to master had been his own earlier in life and he had satisfactorily conquered them. He was, above all, a conscientious churchman and one who appreciated the fullness of deep, religious sentiment. Years later when his daughter, Mrs. Margaret S. Gordon, and his granddaughter, Miss Jean S. Gordon, made trips to Europe, they always made a pilgrimage to his grave and that of his wife in far-away Hawick, Scotland.

1. The eldest of Thomas Hogg's children was Robert S. Hogg, who married on Staten Island, Charlotte Steadman, daughter of Captain Steadman, well-known navigator and seaman. It is said that Captain Steadman built up a fortune in 1849 through the California Gold Rush, either by actual participation in this event or by supplying marine passage to prospective miners. Being of military age at the time of the Civil War, Robert S. Hogg joined the Northern Army and served in a Staten Island contingent. He and his wife were the parents of two daughters, Charlotte N. and Jane.

2. Margaret Scone Hogg became the wife of Simpson D. Gordon, well-known horticulturist of Stapleton, whose review together with that of his children, is herein presented.

3. Isabella S. Hogg married Thomas Murray of Selkirk, Scotland, and their children were four in number: James M., Jean M., Thomas, Jr., and Jeanette. The family is still well represented in Scotland.

4. Walter S. Hogg, youngest of the family, who fought in the Civil War, married in New York City, Sarah Crooks, descendant of forebears seated in Yorkshire, England. Representatives of her paternal family were prominent in banking circles in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Hogg are the parents of a son, George W., and a daughter, Elizabeth C., and their residence is in Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Hogg was a horticulturist.

Returning to the family of Simpson D. Gordon, we find that his wife, Margaret S. Hogg, was born in Hawick, Scotland, on April 24, 1830, and as a girl lived a healthy outdoor life spent in rambling under the Salisbury crags, climbing her native hills and visiting old castles, notably Edinburgh. Her childhood home was shared with her brothers, Rob-

ert and Walter, but all three children were soon taken to America by their father (then a widower) and settled on Staten Island. In 1880, some twenty-six years after her marriage, Mrs. Margaret S. (Hogg) Gordon visited her native land accompanied by her daughter, Jean, and spent some time at her childhood home. They also visited England and Germany.

Mrs. Gordon was a patient, Christian woman whose life was marked by a deep attachment to her family and friends. Her love of truth and her kindness and sympathy were attributes that endeared her to everyone. She survived her husband by more than a quarter of a century, death taking her on March 20, 1902.

Simpson D. and Margaret Scone (Hogg) Gordon were the parents of two sons and a daughter, all born on Staten Island. They were Thomas Hogg, Louis Duke and Jean S. Gordon.

1. Thomas Hogg Gordon, eldest of the family, was born July 5, 1855, in the old homestead which two years later was destroyed by fire. He received his education at various schools on Staten Island and Trinity School, New York. Being gifted with a keen scientific mind he was often consulted with regard to the mechanism of complicated machinery and was himself a member of the Royal Arcanum and United Workmen. A fine marksman, he joined the 79th Scotch Highland Regiment, practicing at Creadmore, Long Island. Like his father before him he showed a love for flowers and grew varieties of roses. He devoted much of his life to travel, both in European countries and throughout his home land and was an enthusiastic fisherman. His marriage came on June 16, 1886, to Anna Feeny of Stapleton, member of an old family of that community and they resided on the corner of Bard Avenue and St. Austen's Place, New Brighton. After his wife died on March 22, 1902, he returned to his Vanderbilt Avenue home. His marriage to Martha Taylor, of Nebraska, took place the following year and a daughter, Margaret Scone Gordon, was born on April 6, 1905, to this union. She is mentioned later in this review.

2. Louis Duke Gordon was born February 7, 1863. After first attending several well-known schools in his home community he studied at Trinity School in New York and then completed his education at the Carr School, a private academy situated near Townsend Avenue, Clifton. He became an unpaid officer of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Young Duke (as he was known to friends) was endowed with numerous fine attributes of character, among them courage, good judgment and kindness. One amusing incident concerning him is one that took place when he was en route to Brooklyn to take dinner with a friend, Edward Jordan, son of General Jordan. Even before he had reached the Staten Island-Brooklyn ferry terminal he met two young ladies who were having trouble with their horse, the animal having been hitched so tightly that it got a leg over the shafts and fell. The kind-hearted young man strove valiantly to rectify the situation and in doing so became so late for dinner that he never reached his host's home. Later, the incident was properly explained. The young man, however, was not destined to attain long life, for his passing came on October 24, 1890.

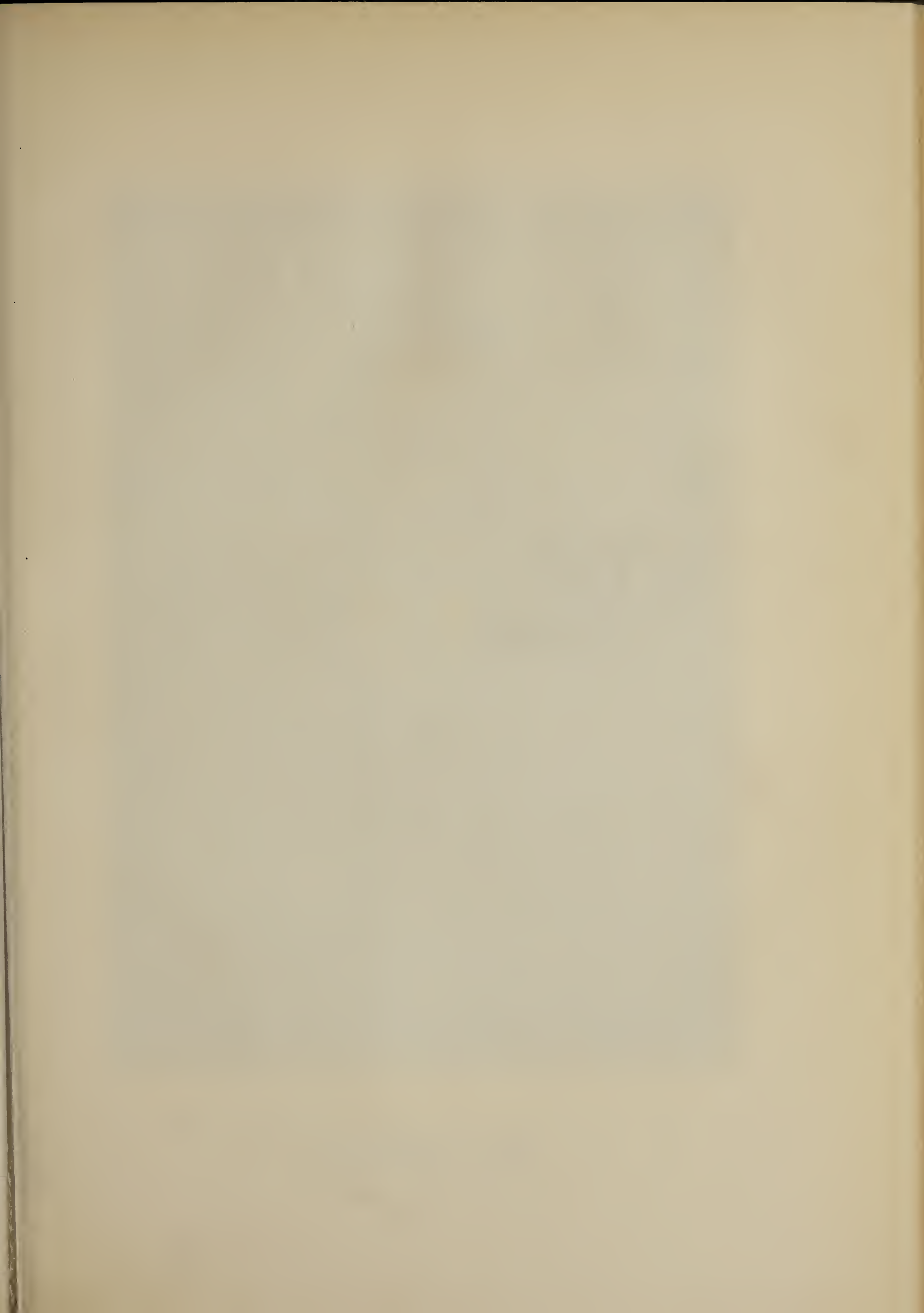
3. Miss Jean Scone Gordon, only daughter of Simpson D. and Margaret S. (Hogg) Gordon, was born August 18, 1867, in the family residence at the

corner of Prince Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, Stapleton. Her early education was received at "The Carr School" and other private schools, following which she attended Staten Island Academy. Her studies were subsequently completed at the "Little School" for Languages where she took courses in German, French and advanced English. Miss Gordon then entered the business establishment founded by her father (which was then being carried on by her mother), became a member of the firm sometime later and acted as secretary and treasurer until its dissolution in June, 1895. Recognized as an apt pupil in her youth her ability in this direction, coupled with sound business judgment, were transmitted to the Gordon floral establishment and proved of valuable assistance toward its development.

Miss Gordon has traveled extensively, both in this continent and in Europe, having in earlier years accompanied her mother on such trips. Thus she has been enabled to gratify inclinations toward the study of nature and the fine arts and in addition, is an accomplished musician. Her fondest recreation was formerly that of horseback riding. Her love for animals led to her appointment as a recognized officer, with full authority to carry out the dictates of office, of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She is believed to have been the only one of her sex on Staten Island to receive such a designation. During the participation of the United States in the World War she aided American soldiers.

When the old Wandell Memorial Church stood on Clove Road and Targee Street, Concord, on the site now occupied by St. Sylvester's Roman Catholic Church, Miss Gordon purchased a large and costly bell which she presented to the church. When that house of worship became St. Sylvester's Church she generously decided that the bell should remain in the belfrey. Such a kindly spirit, reflected of tolerance and graciousness, has been appreciated not only by members of St. Sylvester's, but the community at large. It is worthy of special mention that the bell was presented, originally, in the form of a memorial tribute to Mrs. Gordon's mother. The latter, during her long life, had been active in the promotion of church work and in the assistance of the community's welfare. Miss Gordon established several pews in the Wandell Memorial Church in honor of her brother, Louis G. Gordon. Miss Gordon also gave the New York Botanical Gardens, through Dr. Nathaniel Britton, rare and valuable palms (lantana and sago palms) which are considered a much-treasured acquisition by this institution. These were also presented in remembrance of her mother.

Given to cultural attainment and study Miss Gordon is identified with several societies of such character. She is a life-member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, belongs to the Bird Club sponsored by that institution and is associated with the Women's Auxiliary of the Institute and the Staten Island Historical Society. Other affiliations of a cultural, social and recreational character formerly held by her, were with the New York Historical Society, the Fine Arts Club of New York, the Women's Law Class of New York University, the Philemon Society of Tottenville, the Ladies' Club of Livingston and the old Staten Island Cricket Club, now the Fox Hills Golf Club. During the past few years she has relinquished many social activities, devoting herself to other interests. Her religious association is with the First Presbyterian

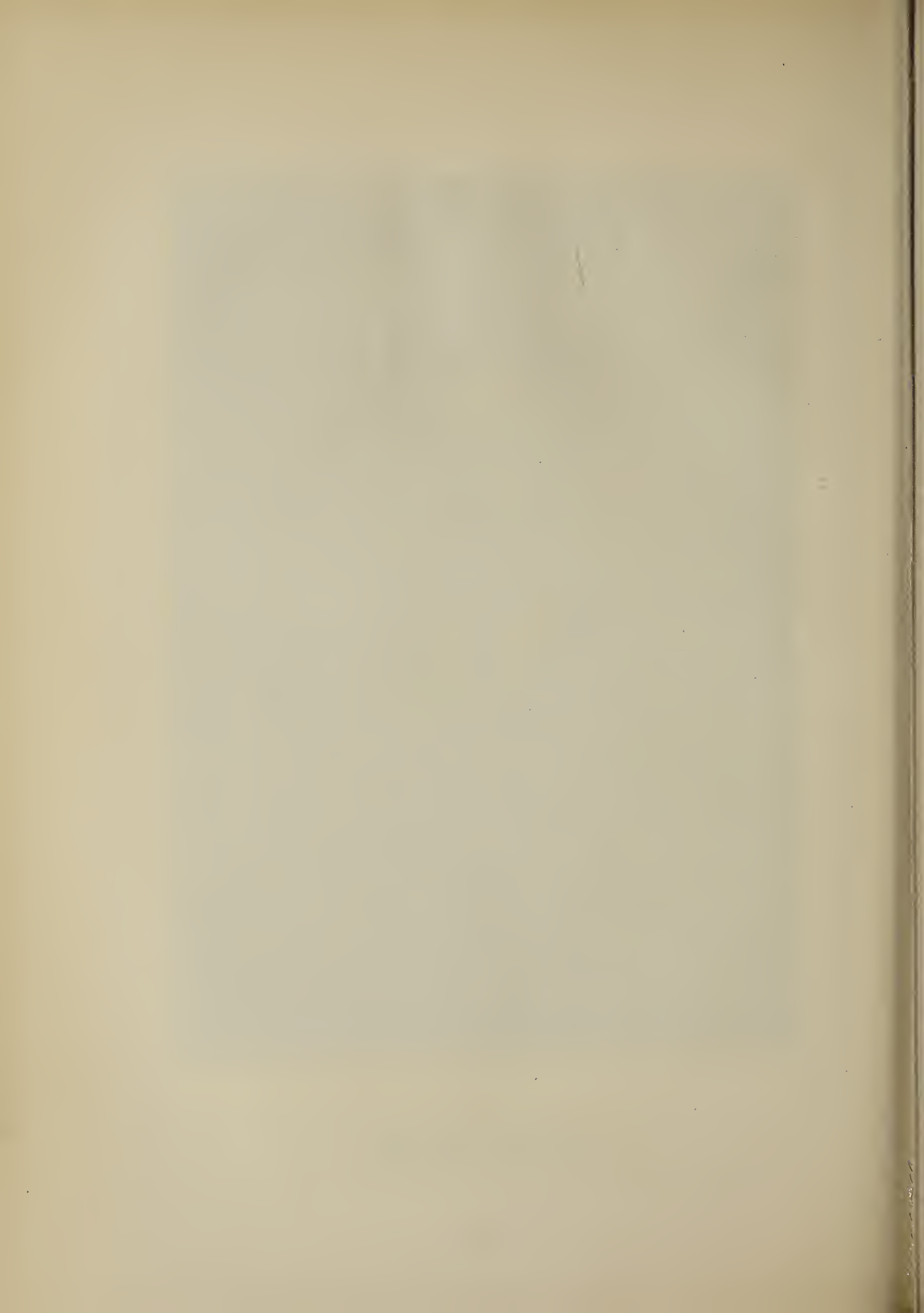




Thomas H. Gordon



Louis D. Gordon







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Jean S Gordon



Margaret Leone Gordon Marsden



Church of Stapleton and she holds membership in the Literary Club sponsored by that church. Her political affiliation has long been with the Republican party.

For a considerable period Miss Gordon has devoted much of her time to local realty development. She was a charter member of the Dongan Hills Realty Association, a company headed by former Borough President George Cromwell, and is the owner of valuable holdings in that section.

It is through Miss Gordon's kindly interest and generous assistance that this narrative and illustration is presented in this work.

Margaret Scone Gordon, mentioned previously, the daughter of Thomas Hogg and Martha (Taylor) Gordon, attended Notre Dame Academy at Grymes Hill and was graduated from Staten Island Academy in 1923. She engaged in further study at Bernais College, Gainesville, Georgia, and at New York University. She evinced a talent for music and dramatics at school and specialized in languages. She has traveled to Havana through the Panama Canal; to California with her mother and through other parts of the United States and in Canada. She became the wife of Howard G. Marsden of Manchester, Vermont, on July 6, 1929. Mr. Marsden is a graduate of Norwich University.

CAPTAIN ROBERT WILLIAM SABISTON

—Heredity coupled with the geographic position of a community oftentimes act as important factors determining the occupation of its inhabitants. In the case of Captain Sabiston of Port Richmond, who has been identified as a pilot for a quarter of a century with one of Staten Island's largest industrial concerns and is now associated with the Tide Water Oil Company, both of these influences have served importantly. His grandfather and his father before him were seafaring men.

He is descended from forebears of Spanish descent, the family name having been originally Sebastian. Its members were represented for many generations in Spain and were active in civil life and in various other fields of endeavor. At least one branch of the family removed to England sometime near the end of the seventeenth century, but in later years certain of their number left that country, due to religious intolerance and to a desire to better themselves economically and domestically in the New World. Accordingly, they sailed to the United States and took up residence in North Carolina.

The first of Captain Sabiston's ancestors of whom we have definite mention was his grandfather, Manassi Sabiston, who, according to family belief, either came from England at an early age or was born in Beaufort, Carteret County, North Carolina, during the latter portion of the eighteenth century. Situated at the very eastern end of the State, on the Atlantic coast, Carteret County's location has been conducive to occupations of a seafaring nature. Thus it was not surprising that Manassi Sabiston should become a mariner by calling and spend a large part of his life in the guidance of coastal craft. His death came about 1876, burial taking place in the Methodist Church Cemetery on Ann Street, in Beaufort. He and his wife, Mary Sabiston, were the parents of two children: Joseph W., father of our present Staten Island resident, and Mary, who married W. H. Hendricks. Joseph W. Sabiston fought on the Northern side during the Civil War and afterwards located in Beaufort. After

his wife's death Manassi Sabiston married again and by this union there were two sons, John and William.

Joseph W. Sabiston was born in Beaufort about 1846 and spent the earlier part of his life in that section of the country. After acquiring his education he determined to follow in his father's footsteps and, if possible, engage in deep seafaring activities. He therefore served an apprenticeship before the mast and, upon receiving his captain's commission, was placed in charge of a sailing vessel. The years that followed were marked by frequent trading voyages to far-off lands, until at length his vessel was so badly shipwrecked that it caused his permanent retirement from service. By that time, however, he had spent a full career on the sea and was content to remain at home with his family. His death occurred in 1905, burial taking place in Stella, North Carolina.

He had married (first) Mathilda Sabiston, a second cousin, whose birthplace was also Carteret County, North Carolina. She had two brothers, Robert and William, who are now living at Asheville and Jacksonville, respectively. One sister, Mollie, married Dr. W. H. Barker of New Bern and another sister, Jemima, who also married, is now deceased.

Joseph W. and Mathilda (Sabiston) Sabiston had seven children, of whom five died in infancy. The two living are Captain Robert W., of this review, and Joseph I., a coal dealer in Charlotte, North Carolina, whose place of address is the Red Fez Club in that city. He married Fay McManus, and they became the parents of two children.

Robert W. Sabiston was born in Stella, near Beaufort, Carteret County, on February 1, 1879. After receiving his education in the schools of his native county he determined to follow the sea, and in this resolve he was ably seconded by his father. Thus, at a comparatively early age the lad entered his father's command, learned the essentials of seamanship under his competent instruction and continued his career long after the elder Sabiston's retirement. In 1902 he was designated a ship's captain, having charge of a coast-wise vessel that plied its trade along the Atlantic seaboard.

Coming northward Captain Sabiston became associated as a pilot with the J. B. King Company Plaster Mills of New Brighton, Staten Island, now the United States Gypsum Company. For a twenty-five year period he remained in the service of that concern, making trips to Nova Scotia and other North American points and returning with cargoes of gypsum. In 1929, however, he severed his connection with the Gypsum Company and entered the employ of the Tide Water Oil Company, with headquarters in Bayonne. He is now identified in a similar capacity with this company and has long held membership in the American Association of Master Mates and Pilots.

Apart from his profession, Captain Sabiston has become active in other affairs, chiefly those of a fraternal, civic and religious nature. He is affiliated with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons and the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. Besides being interested in civic organizations, he is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and is on the official church board of that institution.

Captain Sabiston's marriage took place on May 11, 1904, at Pelletier, Carteret County, North Carolina, to Elyda Weeks, the daughter of Daniel S. and Georgianna (Hawkins) Weeks and the granddaughter of Jabez Weeks, well known Carolinian. Daniel S. Weeks had long resided in Pelletier, but his wife came from

Jones County in the same State. She was one of eight children, a family which included two sisters, one brother and four half brothers, one of whom, Lincinne Hawkins, is living. Her four half-brothers came of a later marriage by her mother, Miranda (Mattock) Hawkins, widow of George Hawkins, to John Collins, a native of Jones County.

In Mrs. Sabiston's family there were sixteen children by a first marriage and seven children, of whom she was one, by the second marriage. The following brothers and sisters are living: 1. Ulrica, who married William Truckner, lives in Pelletier and is the mother of five children. 2. Lora, who became the wife of Charles Hardesty, lives in Raleigh, and has seven children. 3. Micajah Maddox, who lives in Newbern, North Carolina, and is the father of three children. 4. George Ethelbert, who lives in Maysville, in the same State, with his wife and four children. 5. Carlyle Ellison, who is single. 6. Macey Blaine, likewise single. Mrs. Sabiston also has two half-brothers, Jabez and Orion, both residing in the South.

Captain and Mrs. Sabiston have a daughter and a son, Dorothy May and Robert Malcolm, both of whom are active in the Epworth League and Sunday school of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Sabiston is identified with the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Sabiston residence is situated at No. 49 Anderson Avenue, Port Richmond.

THEODORE H. FISCHER—A lifelong resident of Staten Island, the late Theodore H. Fischer of Stapleton was associated for nearly thirty-five years with a large firm of contracting engineers in Manhattan. He was interested in affairs of a civic and political nature in Richmond County and withal, a loyal and kindly citizen.

According to records in the volumes entitled "Danmark Adels Aarbog," the names of von Fischer and von Benson are significant of old aristocratic stock, early representatives of both families having been closely identified with the court life of their native country. First mention of the branch of the family to which we refer is found on December 15, 1769, when Captain J. L. von Fischer was married to Adlede von Benzon, which union gave rise to the surname, "von Fischer-Benzon."

Coming to the immediate ancestors of Theodore H. Fischer, one comes upon his grandfather, Harald Carl von Fischer-Benson, who was born in Denmark on September 7, 1813, and whose death occurred there April 30, 1895, after a useful life spent in military and governmental circles. He married, on October 16, 1838, Agathe Rahe, born December 8, 1818. Among their children was a son, Heinrich Gustav Emil, whose birth occurred February 26, 1841.

Upon arriving in America as a young man, Heinrich G. E. von Fischer-Benson, later known as Henry Fischer, settled in the village of Edgewater, Staten Island. During the Civil War, he enlisted in the United States Navy and took part in several engagements under Admiral Farragut. On September 5, 1864, he was united in marriage to Mary A. McGir, and they became the parents of six daughters and three sons, of whom Theodore H., our subject, was the fifth eldest and next in direct line of descent.

The birth of Theodore H. Fischer occurred November 6, 1877, in Tompkinsville and his education was acquired in the schools of Stapleton. At a relatively early age he entered the employ of Baker, Smith and Company of Manhattan, heating and ven-

tilating engineers, and continued this connection up to the time of his death. The thirty-five years spent in behalf of this concern represented a period of industrious, resourceful, and above of all, efficient service, dedicated to the carrying out of the many duties entrusted to his care.

Mr. Fischer was keenly interested in local activities, being affiliated with the Democratic organization of Richmond County, and he served as a committeeman within this body for several years. He was also a member of the Staten Island Yacht Club.

Theodore H. Fischer married, on July 2, 1906, Louise V. Denyse, daughter of Mortimer and Anna E. (Vitt) Denyse, both families long resident on Staten Island. Mrs. Fischer is a member of the Staten Island Historical Society, and the Conference House Association, being also identified with the Staten Island Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Fischer resides at No. 1457 Bay Street, Fort Wadsworth, with her two children: 1. Nina, Louise, born April 30, 1910, a graduate of St. Faith's School, Saratoga Springs, and now attending the University of New Hampshire at Durham. 2. Theodore H., born June 8, 1912, a graduate of Curtis High School and now employed by the New York Stock Exchange.

The death of Theodore H. Fischer occurred on February 2, 1929, burial taking place in Valhalla Cemetery.

FRANKLIN C. VITT—One of the most public-spirited citizens of Staten Island and a man who consistently held positions of trust and responsibility in the civic and political life of the county was the late Franklin C. Vitt of Stapleton.

Mr. Vitt was born in New York City in May, 1853, the son of Edward E. and Anna E. (Benjes) Vitt. The elder Mr. Vitt, who was a native of Germany, had come to the United States at an early age and settled in New York City.

Franklin C. Vitt's education was obtained in the public schools of New York, as well as of Staten Island, his parents having moved to Stapleton in 1865. Four years later he became associated with a New York law firm and acted as managing clerk of that concern until its dissolution in 1876.

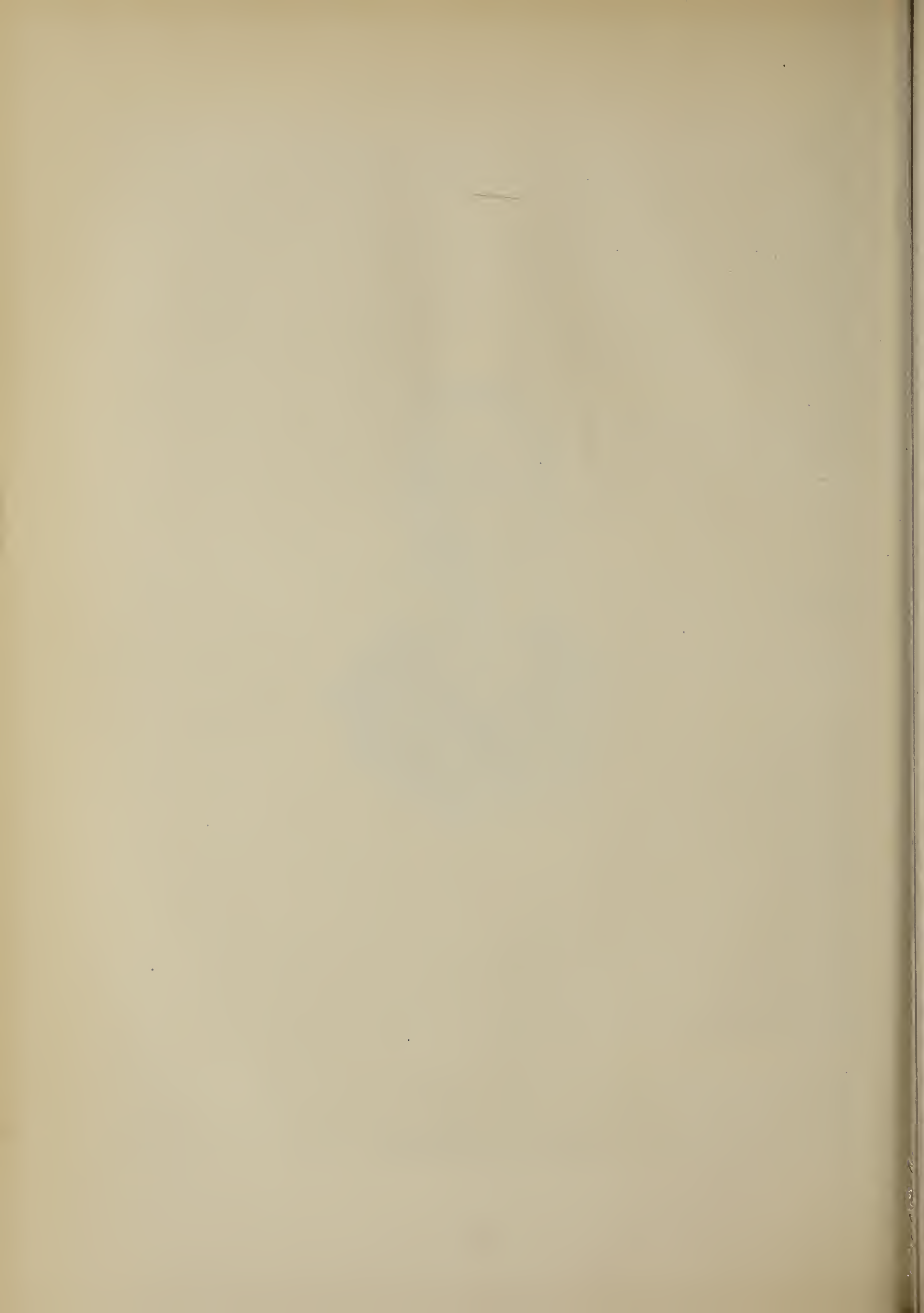
The field of politics and public affairs then commanded his attention, and as a young man he became an avowed member of the Democratic party. As proof of his allegiance to the party of his choice he founded and promoted the famous Middletown "Boys in White" Democratic Club, which was long conspicuous in local political campaigns.

Mr. Vitt was for a number of years a delegate to county, State and congressional conventions and in 1884 was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. He was elected for full terms to the same office in the years 1885, 1889 and 1893. The month of December, 1890, marked his appointment as clerk of the board of supervisors which he held for seven years. This was followed, from February, 1898, to December, 1899, by a secretaryship of the school board of Richmond County, under the Greater New York Charter.

In November, 1900, Mr. Vitt was elected sheriff of Richmond County and held that office from January 1, 1901, to December, 1903. The next two years found him secretary to the commissioner of docks of New York City, which was followed in turn by his connection with the department of finance, city of



Theodore W. Fischer



New York. The latter association lasted to 1910. The next year, however, he entered the district attorney's office, borough of Richmond, as chief clerk and was engaged in that capacity for the remainder of his lifetime. It can truly be said of Mr. Vitt that his life was characterized by intelligent and devoted service to Staten Island. This service, coupled with the personal attributes of sincerity of purpose, painstaking honesty and sustained earnestness toward the advancement of community life brought him a host of friends, both here and elsewhere.

Mr. Vitt married Blanche Williams of Tompkinsville, and there were no children by that union. Mrs. Vitt's death preceded that of her husband's. Both were devout members of the Lutheran Church at Stapleton.

Mr. Vitt is survived by several nephews and nieces, among the latter being Mrs. Theodore H. Fischer, a resident of the Fort Wadsworth district. Mrs. Fischer's parents were Mortimer and Anna E. (Vitt) Denyse, the latter a sister of Franklin C. Vitt. A review concerning both Mrs. Fischer and her husband, the late Theodore H. Fischer, accompanies this record.

J. LEWIS SUESSEROTT—A fair proportion of the Staten Island families of the present day who are well recognized for their ability to establish homes for themselves that are a tribute to their industry are of German descent. Such is typified in the life of J. Lewis Suesserott, a resident of New Brighton, who has experienced pronounced success in the profession he chose to follow, that of engineering. He now holds the position of division engineer attached to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system.

The progenitor of the Suesserott family in our country was the great-great-grandfather of J. Lewis Suesserott, who came to this country from Germany and settled in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

The father of Mr. Suesserott was Charles A., who received his education at Gettysburg College, one of the famous schools of the East, and became a prominent attorney of Chambersburg. He married Lilly Cromwell Kennedy, who is still living in Chambersburg. Her husband's death occurred in 1914. She was the granddaughter of William B. Kennedy, who was a major and had colonel's papers at the time he was shot off his horse at the battle of Cedar Mountain, West Virginia.

J. Lewis Suesserott was born in Chambersburg and received his education in the schools of that city and at Mercersburg. In 1902 he became an axe man with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Survey Corps, after which he engaged in transit work in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the same railroad system. For some years he held a position as assistant engineer, which was followed by his residence in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he served as assistant engineer of maintenance of way, West Virginia district, and later in Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania district. After being appointed assistant division engineer of Pittsburgh division, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he came to Staten Island and engaged in his present work as division engineer.

Mr. Suesserott is a member of the New York Railroad Club, the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association. Though he is a comparatively recent resident of Staten Island his interest in the history of this Island and his attach-

ment for this borough as a place in which to live are both warm and sincere.

His marriage took place on September 2, 1922, to Anna Mundy Bones, the daughter of Louis and Marie (Clawson) Bones, both of old Staten Island families. On her mother's side Mrs. Suesserott was affiliated with the Vanderbilt family. The Bones family dates back several generations to residence of its early members in northern Ireland. Being represented at an early date in northern New York State, in the district about Watertown, one branch of the family removed to Staten Island and has since been prominently identified with local institutions.

Mrs. Anna Mundy (Bones) Suesserott passed away on August 21, 1932, after a brief illness. Blessed with vast energy, her work on behalf of local charitable and relief bodies was sustaining and inspiring. She gave generously of her time and means toward the advancement of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Staten Island Hospital, the Tuberculosis and Health Association and was chairman of woman's division Emergency Relief Campaign of 1931-32. Her deep interest in the work of the local chapter of the American Red Cross was exemplified in countless ways. Mrs. Suesserott also was identified with the Little Theatre and numerous social organizations on Staten Island.

J. L. Suesserott's office headquarters is situated at No. 2 Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville. His place of residence is at No. 182 Tysen Street, New Brighton.

EPHRAIM W. DECKER—A record of more than twenty-one years' service in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, wherein he holds an important engineering post, is an accomplishment achieved by a present day member of one of Staten Island's pioneer families, that of Decker. Ephraim W. Decker, a native of Bloomfield, is associated with the Port Richmond Exchange of the company.

Mr. Decker's birth occurred in Bloomfield on Staten Island, though his sisters and brothers, of whom there were six, were born in Brooklyn. His parents were Ephraim Parker and Eleanor E. (Birdsall) Decker.

The progenitor of the Decker family on Staten Island was Johannes de Decker, who came here from Holland in April, 1665, and took a prominent part in the developments that characterized our very early local history. Through his sons a number of family branches have sprung up, practically all of which are connected with the Staten Island of the present.

For numerous generations local representatives of the Decker family have been numbered among the farmers and oystermen of more than one section of our Island. Matthew Decker, the grandfather of Ephraim W. Decker, and the father of Ephraim Parker Decker, was a business man, a successful farmer and an oysterman during his long career. His son, Ephraim P., was educated in the local schools, after which he accepted a position as a clerk in Washington Market, New York. When he was only seventeen years of age, he joined the army at the time of the Civil War. Answering one of the first calls issued for volunteers, he served until the close of that conflict. A devotion to duty characterized his career throughout, not only as a soldier but as one deeply attached to his home and family.

Ephraim P. Decker married, November 5, 1867, Eleanor E. Birdsall, born April 16, 1845, daughter of William H. and Helen (Moran) Birdsall. William H. Birdsall was born in 1823 in Brooklyn and was

connected for several years with the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle." He married (first) Helen Moran, born in New Jersey in 1825. They had two children, Eleanor E. and William. Mr. Birdsall married (second) Frances Snedecor, born 1828, in Brooklyn, and they had seven children.

Following were the children of Ephraim P. and Eleanor E. (Birdsall) Decker: 1. Frank P., who is unmarried and lives in Bloomfield. 2. Grace M., married George B. Decker, representative of another branch of the family, and they have three children: Grace, who married Clark Price, a butcher by trade; Mildred, and Caroline, who live on Fairview Avenue, Four Corners. 3. George W., now deceased, married Freda Boschen, and they resided on Jewett Avenue, Port Richmond. They had four children, George, Eleanor, Florence and Elsie. 4. William H., single, is an engineer of roads in the employ of the city of New York. He lives at No. 71 Treadwell Avenue, Port Richmond. 5. Florence E., single, also lives at her brother's Treadwell Avenue home. 6. Libbie, now deceased, never married. 7. Ephraim W., of whom further. The father of these seven children passed away in April, 1902, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery.

Ephraim W. Decker attended Public School No. 25 in Bloomfield, after which he obtained a position with the Consolidated Fireworks Company. After leaving his first employment, he worked for several other industrial concerns before becoming associated with the Bell Telephone Company in 1911. During the major portion of the time he has been with this employ he has been detailed to various sections of the East to supervise the installation of telephone equipment. Thus his official position is that of a telephone engineer.

Mr. Decker married, in 1911, Anne Elizabeth Taylor, the daughter of George W. and Adelaide (Dinseman) Taylor. She was born in Dover and was a resident of Newark for several years. Her father died when she was but a young girl. Both Mrs. Decker and her husband became interested in the civic welfare of the community in which they resided and both held memberships in clubs organized within that vicinity and elsewhere. Mrs. Decker was treasurer of the Parent-Teachers' Association of Public School No. 45, was corresponding secretary of the Mothers' Club for several years and was a delegate of the Staten Island Chapter of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker had three children: 1. Walter Leroy, who was born in Asbury Park, New Jersey, and is not married. He received his schooling at public School No. 20 in Port Richmond and at Port Richmond High School. He is now employed in a responsible position by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York. 2. Jean Elizabeth, who was born in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, is a student of Public School No. 42. 3. Helen Adelaide, died at an early age.

Mrs. Anne E. (Taylor) Decker's death occurred in 1931. Mr. Decker married (second) Annie Maud Flagg, who was born in Newfoundland and came to the United States at an early age. She married (first) George W. Flagg, whose death occurred in 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Decker reside at No. 140 Eltingville Boulevard, Eltingville.

JAMES E. WHEELER—For a lengthy period the Wheeler family has resided on Staten Island and since coming here its members have taken an interest

and worthy part among the citizenship of the community.

James E. Wheeler is the son of William Wheeler, who was successful in an industrial enterprise in Brooklyn and later on Staten Island. His grandfather, Michael Wheeler, was known in his declining years as "Staten Island's Grand Old Man" and was a much revered citizen at the time of his passing, July 26, 1899.

Mr. Wheeler is also a descendant of Captain Washington Hawes, once the only successful competitor of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, who operated ferryboats between Staten Island, Manhattan, and New Jersey. Captain Hawes was a son of George Hawes who was associated with the pioneer system of steamboating on the Hudson River, being interested in this endeavor as owner and an engineer of the "Hendrick Hudson," the original commercial steamer of the period in which he lived. He was also instrumental in operating "The New World," known for years as the fastest steamboat in the country.

The younger Hawes was virtually brought up on his father's vessel and at the age of twenty-one became chief engineer of the system. Later his family moved to Fort Lee, where his father was the possessor of several river steamboats. When the ferry to Staten Island was begun by George Law in opposition to that of Commodore Vanderbilt, the promoters purchased the "Flora" from the elder Hawes and sent it to Staten Island in command of Captain Washington Hawes. At that time there was a scarcity of skippers and as a consequence Captain Hawes, the younger, was requested to continue in command of the boat. He complied with this wish, remaining thus engaged until a successor was appointed. When this was accomplished he became superintendent of the ferryboat enterprise and was identified with George Jewett, one of the promoters of the ferry system, in charge of the erection of a linseed oil manufacturing plant in Port Richmond known as the Dean Linseed Oil Company. He served as superintendent of this concern until its consolidation with other oil interests, when he retired from active business. He was also one of the incorporators of Port Richmond and for fifteen years served as a trustee of that village. The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce numbered him among its charter members and he was active in all public matters. Captain Hawes died April 30, 1910, and was survived by five daughters, twenty-three grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. He was buried in Moravian Cemetery.

James E. Wheeler was educated in the public schools of his native city, Brooklyn, after which he removed to Staten Island, where he became owner and manager of the Wheeler News Company. About 1928 this concern was purchased from him and has since become the Richmond Borough News Company, which is engaged as a wholesaler of newspapers and magazines within this district.

His marriage took place in 1897 to Isabella Gertrude Carleton of Brooklyn, daughter of Thomas Pierce and Isabella (Aikens) Carleton, both of prominent families.

By this union there was a son, Raymond K. His birth occurred in Brooklyn where, and on Staten Island, he received a sound grammar school and high school training. Later he entered college. In 1917, while only seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the foresters' unit of the United States Army at Salt Lake City. He was assigned for further

study for a time to the American University, Washington, District of Columbia, but eventually sailed for Europe. The ship met with a mishap and sank, the majority of its passengers, including young Wheeler, being rescued. He at last reached France and after spending eighteen months overseas with the 20th and 10th Engineers, returned home and was mustered out of service with his company in March, 1919.

Raymond K. Wheeler married a niece of Governor Hatfield of Kentucky. He and his family reside in Tennessee, where he is engaged in the lumber business. They have three children: Robert, James R., and Shirley Jean Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Wheeler reside at the St. Mark's Apartments, St. George.

EMIL A. VERPILLOT—The recipient of a thorough technical education that equipped him fully for the profession of structural and architectural engineer, Emil A. Verpillot, a native of New York, but a resident of Staten Island for the past twenty years, is assistant engineer in charge of terminal design, construction and maintenance, attached to the Department of Plant and Structures. His headquarters are located in the St. George ferry terminal building.

Emil A. Verpillot was born in New York in 1900, a son of Emile Eugene and Adele (Boron) Verpillot. His father is in business in New York City, but resides in Staten Island. For several years he was connected with Chas. D. Durkee and Co., and is at the present time in the marine hardware business. The early schooling of our subject was acquired in the public schools of New York, after which he graduated from Curtis High School at New Brighton. Determining to become an engineer, he then entered Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and accomplished post-graduate work at Columbia University and College of the City of New York. After completing the required number of years of practical experience, he received his license to practice professional engineering from the University of the State of New York.

Emil A. Verpillot began his career by working for the New York Telephone Company, which was followed by service in the establishments of several prominent architects and contractors and later in the board of education. He then became connected with the department of plant and structures in 1922 and has remained in this branch of the city service since that time.

Mr. Verpillot has also engaged in sub-division business and has done quite some architectural work. In the latter respect he has designed many of the finest homes on Staten Island, together with various public buildings, including one of the new wings of the Curtis High School. During his employment by the department of plant and structures, he designed and supervised the construction of many projects, the most notable of which were a modern, 800-foot long, steel recreation pier, located at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, the first modern electrical ferry bridge equipment in New York Harbor, and has now completed the design of a new viaduct to be constructed under his supervision over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yard at St. George, Staten Island.

Our subject is a charter member and director of the Richmond County Chapter of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers and was a member of the committee that drafted the plans for the proposed tri-borough subway. He is also identified with the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, the Pratt Alumni Association and the Pratt Archi-

tectural Club. He is a member of the Horticultural Society of Staten Island. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Church of the Ascension. While at school he developed a fondness for outdoor sports and succeeded in winning medals as a track athlete. He is also an ardent tennis player. His other two hobbies are his flower garden and water color painting. He has been very successful in raising roses and has a wide variety in his garden. His water color subjects are quite diversified, varying from pastoral scenes to engineering monuments.

Mr. Verpillot married Marjorie Hurd Whitney, daughter of Richard Elliott and Belle (Hurd) Whitney. Her father resides in Great Kills and is a department head of the Railway Express Agency.

The Verpillot residence is located at No. 192 Kingsley Avenue, Westerleigh.

MRS. ROBERT TRAVIS BUNCE—In rural sections it is sometimes found that certain individuals are public-spirited and concerned with developments in the community in which they live. So, for several years Mrs. Bunce has been active in the affairs of civic, social and political importance on Staten Island. Having resided here during her lifetime to date, she received the greater part of her education here and spent some years in secretarial work with a large West New Brighton manufacturing corporation, engaged in development of coal handling machinery.

Margaret Mary (Collins) Bunce was born in West New Brighton, her parents having been Thomas and Honora (Whooley) Collins, both of whom were born in Ireland and subsequently married in that country. Following this, they journeyed to the United States, settling eventually on Staten Island. Mr. Collins was connected for many years with Colonel Barrett in West New Brighton and was a successful business man. In addition to that he became prominently identified in political affairs here. He was deeply attached to his home and family and to the community at large. The education of his entire family was at parochial school, but his daughter Margaret after finishing grade school in the parochial school, graduated from Public School No. 18, Market Street and Broadway, West New Brighton, and after graduating from the Curtis High School entered business school. Her first position was with the C. W. Hunt Company in West New Brighton and she maintained the position of secretary to Mr. C. W. Hunt, the president, for a number of years. However, she later entered the employ of a large steel concern in Manhattan, where she is employed at the present time in a secretarial position.

Inheriting a natural and especially active interest in political questions, both of a national and local character, she has become one of the staunchest members of the Democratic organization. At the very inception of activities of the women in this borough, she manifested a keen and active interest in the formation of the women of this borough into a political organization, working hard for its formation and endeavoring to stimulate an interest in the home woman in matters of county, State and Nation, knowing well that poor government affects women more than it does men. She became secretary of the women's division and is at present the secretary of the women's division of the Democratic organization in this borough. She is also a member of the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Bunce is a Catholic Big Sister, a member of the Ladies of Charity and the Catholic Guardian Guild, all of Manhattan, and many other well known soci-

eties. She has contributed to numerous worth while charitable enterprises, has aided movements relating to community improvements, and is active in many other organizations.

Margaret Mary Collins married Robert Travis Bunce in 1917. Mr. Bunce was a son of John Franklin Bunce and a cousin of Admiral Bunce of the United States Navy. He received his education at Fort Edward Military School, and is now in the Stevedoring and coal brokerage business at No. 18 Broadway, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Bunce reside at No. 254 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton.

FRED E. LINDER, 234 Bard Avenue, West New Brighton, was born at Rosebank December 27, 1889, son of John and Mary E. (Bernhart) Linder. His father was born March 21, 1860, in New York City, and died in February, 1929, at the age of sixty-eight. Fred E. Linder's mother was born in New York City October 27, 1859, and died in January, 1931. Mr. Linder resides in the former home of the illustrious citizen and author, George William Curtis.

The early education of Fred E. Linder was received in the public schools of New York, followed by a preparatory course at Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey. At Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from whence he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1912, he had a most interesting career in all branches of college activities. He was captain of the football team in 1911 and a member of the baseball team, president of the Williams Christian Association and president of Gargoyle, the senior honorary society, also permanent president of his class.

Upon his graduation from college Mr. Linder became one of the organizers of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and was assistant secretary of that organization until 1914. Subsequently he became vice-president of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the parent company of the Morris Plan of Industrial Banking and he directed the organization of Morris Plan banks throughout the United States during its pioneer days. Later he became a member of the firm of Clarke Williams & Co., investment bankers, New York City, a partner of Lane, Macomber Co., investment bankers, New York City, and in 1924 he became vice-president of the investment banking firm of Edmund Seymour and Company.

Mr. Linder was one of the founders of the Williams Club of New York City and a member of the board of trustees. He is affiliated with the following clubs: The Richmond County Country Club, the Transportation Club of New York, Block Hall, and the D. K. E. Club of New York City.

Mr. Linder is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and a member of the board of trustees, Tusculum College, Greenville, Tennessee. He is an elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York City and served as superintendent of the Sunday school for years. He is treasurer and a director of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City, also a member of the council and treasurer of the University Settlement Society of New York City, the oldest settlement organization in the country.

In his professional associations, Mr. Linder is a director of the Massachusetts Casualty Insurance Company, Boston; a director of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president and a director of the Industrial Banking Corporation of America; and a director of the Gotham Loan Company of New York City.

The marriage of Fred E. Linder took place on June 17, 1915, to Agnes Pruyn Strain Chapman, daughter of the late Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, noted evangelist and moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the late Agnes Pruyn (Strain) Chapman. The ceremony was held at Jamaica Estates, Long Island. Two children were born to this marriage: Agnes Pruyn Linder, born May 15, 1917, in New York City, and Marjorie Putnam Linder, born March 7, 1921, in New York City, both now students at Staten Island Academy.

Mrs. Linder is a member of the Richmond County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and her daughters are affiliated with the Richmond County Chapter, Children of the American Revolution.

GEORGE F. HICKS—Prominent in local affairs during the middle and latter parts of the nineteenth century, George F. Hicks, whose death occurred here in 1901, was a Staten Island resident for close to a half century. He erected and resided in the family home which still stands at No. 145 Clinton Avenue, New Brighton. Mr. Hicks was for many years a leading stockholder in extensive paper manufacturing mills in the State of Maine but maintained his business offices in New York City, where he transacted his sales and merchandising affairs. He held advanced ideas in regard to social progress. In the civil life of Staten Island he was an inspiring and influential factor.

Mr. Hicks was born in Brooklyn, August 22, 1838, son of Edgar Hicks, who was a nephew of Elias Hicks, a famous member of the Society of Friends. He was also a direct descendant of Robert Hicks, who came to this country in the ship "Fortune" with the second body of Puritans in 1621. Edgar Hicks was an outstanding Abolitionist, working with great sincerity of purpose for the suppression of negro slavery. He was one of the instigators of the historic underground railroad, which, prior to the Civil War, was effective in assisting negro slaves into safe Northern territory. He was also vitally interested in prison reform and was noted for his philanthropic deeds. A noticeably fair and reasonable employer, he paid the men in his service two dollars a day, at a time when other employers were paying daily wages of one dollar per worker.

George F. Hicks grew to manhood in Brooklyn, received his education in the private schools of that city, and at the time of the Civil War served in the army quartermaster's office. After the war he engaged in business, becoming connected with the paper industry in which he at length became a prominent figure.

For twenty-five years Mr. Hicks was trustee of the Unitarian Church here. Possessing remarkable foresight he gave support to all movements which he felt would promote the welfare of the country, being especially interested in woman suffrage, to which he gave splendid support. His hobby was sailing, in which he found great recreation and pleasure. He was a true, public-spirited citizen and was ever ready to give generously of his time and efforts to any worth while movement. He was a close friend of George William Curtis and other notable figures in Staten Island's progress.

George F. Hicks married, in 1862, Sarah Jewett, daughter of James Ripley and Caroline Elizabeth (Proctor) Jewett. Mrs. Hicks was a member of one of Brooklyn's oldest and most prominent families and her grandfather was John Jewett, founder of the old-



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Olaf A Madsen

established firm, the Jewett White Lead Company. James Ripley and Caroline Elizabeth (Proctor) Jewett were the parents of six children: Sarah, of this review, John, Caroline, Lucy, Ellen, and James R., Jr. Mrs. Hicks' uncle, John Jewett, was the first of his family to come to Staten Island, followed later by his two brothers, George and Charles. The Jewett family came originally from New Hampshire where they had resided in Peterboro. One of the family, Joseph Jewett, fought in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution. The Proctor family, Mrs. Hicks' maternal ancestors, settled in Salem, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hicks was president of the Woman's Auxiliary Association of the Staten Island Hospital for twenty-nine years and a trustee of the Unitarian Church for more than twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks were the parents of seven children: Edgar, Caroline Jewett, Charles Follen, George Jewett, Alice Frost, James Jewett, and Mary Jewett.

OLAF A. MADSEN—The accompanying portrait is of a man still young in years who has given a splendid account of himself in the local field of architecture. Staten Island, which is fortunate in some ways for not having been tapped with projecting subway lines from Manhattan and Brooklyn, is an ideal home community because of its slower and more substantial growth. However, should we have had interborough transportation, no doubt the rapid influx of a newer population would have caused an imperative need for a greater number of apartment houses than exist presently. This might have led to the lessening of many of the attractive features of our communities. With such an opportunity at hand, because of a more moderate expansion of home sites, there have been built on the Island many artistic homes comparable to those in Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey. Our natural topography and landscape have enabled the engineering fraternity to lay out streets in the valleys, also on the slopes and crests of hills. Here and there these beautiful districts are studded with well designed homes which are the result of the work of the discerning architect. A visit to places as Grymes, Emerson, Todt, and Dongan Hills, the Heberton Avenue, Bement Heights, Westerleigh, Silver Lake, South Shore and other districts, will reveal to those who come here seeking lesser built up metropolitan sections a surprising number of advantages as a foremost suburban district. Two more of our excellent home site sections are Randall Manor and Deere Park and it is in these latter two places that Mr. Madsen has done some of his important architectural designing and building, locally. It is significant, too, that in these two developments the hills and wooded tracts have called for houses blending with the natural surroundings. One will see touches of architecture patterned after Old World dwellings, fashioned with stone, brick, wood and stucco sidings, and tiled roofs. The interiors, however, have a distinct advantage over Old World dwellings, for in them the demands of the modern American housewife are met as well as the requirements of social needs. Mr. Madsen has specialized in this kind of work and in putting to use his talents he has aided our community considerably.

Mr. Madsen has been a resident of the Island for a number of years, having come here after being well educated and trained in his vocation. His parents, who are also local residents, were, like himself, born in Northern Europe and they are descendants of sub-

stantial families. Mr. O. A. Madsen has a number of business and professional connections, maintains his office in the Staten Islander Building, Tompkinsville, and resides in Deere Park adjacent to Emerson Hill. He is married.

ABRAM GREENWALD—Known and highly esteemed for more than a half century as one of Staten Island's leading citizens, Mr. Greenwald has given unselfishly of his time and energies to the support of local works of a benevolent nature. He has given of his strength and assistance to campaigns aimed at the improvement of public conditions, has served capably as a public official of the borough and has contributed much to the general cultural welfare of our Island. Mr. Greenwald now lives retired at his home in St. George.

The family of Greenwald was first represented in America by Mr. Greenwald's father, Moses, who came to this country in 1850. He settled on Staten Island and was for a period of forty-five years one of the business leaders of Port Richmond, conducting a successful merchandising enterprise in that village and becoming the owner of considerable property. Besides being gifted with executive ability and resourcefulness along business lines, he was acknowledged as a public-spirited citizen whose faith in the advancement of Staten Island and support of its many works was long sustained. He married Johanna Kohnhof, and among their children was Abram Greenwald. The elder Mr. Greenwald's death came January 3, 1897, and that of his wife on February 4, 1896.

Abram Greenwald was born on Staten Island on June 20, 1857, and, after receiving his education in the local public schools and private schools on Staten Island and in New York City, he became associated with his father's business. At a comparatively early age, however, he began to take an interest in public affairs, not only throughout his native township of Northfield and Port Richmond, but throughout the Island at large. In time he became collector of taxes for Northfield, served as chairman of the commission for the extension of education in Port Richmond, and finally won appointment to the excise board of Richmond County before consolidation. It was as president of this body that probably the most valuable and productive part of his civic work was effected, for his efforts in that capacity were earnest and of unusual influence.

As time went on Mr. Greenwald became definitely connected with our borough government and for a period of thirty years held positions of trust and responsibility in many local departments until his retirement four years ago.

Mr. Greenwald was keenly interested and active in securing legislation which brought about the building of the three bridges from Staten Island to New Jersey. His advice on questions of public importance, whether having to do with taxes or the creation of public improvements, was often sought. He has been a member of the local Democratic party for more than fifty years. He has also taken occasion to encourage the scientific, educational, general business and civic promotion of Staten Island, identifying himself with leading societies and engaging actively in the work of advancement. The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce numbered him among its early members and at the current time he is active in that body. Other organizations with which he has been affiliated for many years are: The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Staten Island Historical Society,

the Staten Island Civic League, the Staten Island Educational Committee, the Civil Service Forum and others. Fraternally, he is identified with Aquehonga Lodge, No. 906, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arcanum. One of Mr. Greenwald's warmest interests has been the furtherance of religious activities on the Island, his support of Jewish programs of philanthropic purport having always been generously given. He is recognized as the father of the Jewish Center, is active in its maintenance and greatly responsible for the promotion of Jewish culture throughout this borough. He serves at present as the president of Baron de Hirsch Cemetery. Mr. Greenwald is the possessor of considerable property interests which hold his attention and he continues active in benevolent and philanthropic affairs.

On the celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday Mr. Greenwald was tendered a testimonial dinner at the Jewish Community Center. Altogether two hundred and fifty guests were present, including prominent judges from Brooklyn and leading figures in Richmond's civil and political life. Mr. Greenwald was the recipient of a testimonial on parchment, which ably recited the many qualities that have endeared him to his friends. Bound in Italian tooled-leather and engraved with the names of the guests, the testimonial now reposes in Mr. Greenwald's library. The speakers of the evening all cited Mr. Greenwald's career as an outstanding example of service. Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, in particular, paid warm tribute to his ability and generosity. Supreme Court Justices Meier Steinbrink and Harry Lewis of Brooklyn, nephews of Mr. Greenwald, attended the dinner and were among the speakers. Others who spoke were: Democratic Leader David S. Rendt, Judge Thomas Brown, Mrs. Louis A. Dreyfus, Mrs. William G. Willcox, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons and Max Levy, past president of the Community Center. Francis Leman, well known attorney, was the toastmaster. The inscription on the parchment follows:

To Abram Greenwald, worthy citizen, true to his faith, loyal to his friends—never lacking in effort and zeal in matters communal—ever extending a helping hand to all who come in contact with him—modest in self-acclaim and indulgent in his benedictions. This testimony is tendered to him by his friends on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

On another occasion, earlier in the year, Mr. Greenwald was the recipient of a testimonial dinner at the local Democratic Club. Borough President John A. Lynch said of Mr. Greenwald: "Mr. Greenwald has already had a long span of life and is still in the bloom and vigor of manhood. His life has been rich in varied experience."

Abram Greenwald's marriage occurred in 1883 to Emma Stein, of Brooklyn, and they became the parents of a daughter, May G. She married Jacob Stein of Newark, New Jersey, and they have a daughter, Jane, now a student at Barnard College. The Greenwald residence is situated at No. 18 Stuyvesant Place, St. George.

REV. TRYGVE O. LOVAAS—The history of the Scandinavian Lutheran churches on Staten Island has been characterized chiefly by the timely coöperation of the leaders of these respective institutions and the members of their parishes. The attitude evinced by both leaders and their congregations has been one of integrity and faithfulness and their work has been sound and creative. A full historical account of the individual churches of this denomination in Richmond

County would be incomplete without mention of the work of accomplishment done by the Rev. Trygve O. Lovaas, former pastor of St. Olaf's Lutheran Church of New Brighton.

St. Olaf's Church was founded in 1908, many years before the Rev. Mr. Lovaas came here in 1924. He was the first Lutheran representative active in establishing the Staten Island branch of the New York Federation of Churches.

Rev. Trygve O. Lovaas was born in the city of Oslo, Norway, and came to the United States in 1908. Pursuing his education industriously at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota; at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, and at New York University, he acquired gradually a knowledge that fitted him for the ministry and attained a sound, liberal education.

As a pastor he was equipped with a patient and understanding nature, which was of inestimable aid in ministering to his people and helping in charitable and philanthropic work as well.

Rev. Mr. Lovaas married, in 1926, Mrs. Hilda Frohlin, widow of the late Simon Frohlin and daughter of Theodore Hansen, prominent New Brighton business man, and Marie Hansen. Mrs. Lovaas is the mother of two children through her first marriage. They are Mildred and Alice Frohlin. Her late husband was a resident of Port Richmond and a prominent church worker there. His death occurred in 1921. Mrs. Lovaas has been active both socially and in civic organizations in this borough and was a member of the Staten Island Choral Club. Rev. T. O. and Mrs. Lovaas now reside in New York City, having removed there in 1929. Rev. Mr. Lovaas is the pastor of Our Savior's Lutheran Church, No. 241 East 123d Street, New York City.

EDGAR LAING BENJAMIN—This review is concerned with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Laing Benjamin of Port Richmond, the former a resident of Staten Island for close to a half century, the latter a descendant of two pioneer Staten Island families.

Mr. Benjamin was born in Hudson, Columbia County, New York, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Miller (Dakin) Benjamin. He traces his paternal ancestry back to John Benjamin, a native of England, who came to America in 1660. Mr. Benjamin is secretary of the corporation of Seabury and Johnson, New York City, is president of the Port Richmond Coöperative Savings and Loan Association and is affiliated fraternally with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons. He is an elder in the old Dutch Reformed Church in Port Richmond and served for many years as its treasurer.

Mr. Benjamin married Joanna Hillyer Egbert, a native of Staten Island, and by that union four children were born. 1. The eldest, Charles Egbert Benjamin, is deceased. 2. Marjorie Edgar Benjamin is the wife of Dr. Thomas E. Snyder. 3. Alan Dakin Benjamin married Helen Hartshorn. 4. Alice Elizabeth Benjamin, married (first) Joseph B. Handy, II, and to them was born a son, Joseph B. Handy, III. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Handy married (second) Captain William R. Lawrence, and they have a daughter, Joanna Lawrence. 5. Edith Hubbell Benjamin is the youngest of the family.

Mrs. Edgar L. Benjamin is descended from the Egbert and Hillyer families of early Staten Island settlement. The Egbert line will be presented first.

The first to bear the Egbert name in America was undoubtedly Govert Egbert, who came here from



Edgar L. Benjamin



Holland in the "Spotted Cow" in 1660, but it is not certain that he resided on Staten Island. First definite mention of the name in regard to Staten Island comes with Teunis Egbert, who bought land here in 1698 and had his cattle mark recorded in 1699. He gave his age in 1706 as forty-five. His will, probated in 1721, mentions seven sons: Egbert, who was twenty-two in 1706 and was in the militia in 1715; Abraham, in the militia in 1715; Isaac and Teunis, also in the militia; John, Jacques and Lawrence. Large families resulted from their marriages and present day members of the family on Staten Island are numerous. Teunis Egbert, above, married Pieter-nelle Depuy, of another early Staten Island family, represented here as early as 1680. Records of the Egbert family during the early 1700's contain the names of so many children bearing similar first names that efforts to trace all lines of descent accurately have proved unavailing. Indications point to the fact, however, that Mrs. Benjamin's great-great-grandfather was James Egbert, for a will drawn just before his death disposes of acreages which her known great-grandfather, Abraham, held as his own. History relates that James was given a grant of land by the English crown, which included Fresh Kill Creek over the side of Richmond Hill, extending toward New Dorp (later named Egbertville). Egbert property lay on both sides of Richmond Road. Here lived Abraham, and later, Barnett and Barnett, Jr.

Abraham Egbert, Mrs. Benjamin's great-grandfather, was born in October, 1747, died in 1816. He married Martha Burbank, of a family first represented here about 1700 to 1705. Their son, Barnett Egbert, born July 7, 1777, died August 24, 1858. He married (first) Ann Taylor, born in December, 1778, died 1834. Following her death he married (second) Susan Conklin Cole, described as a widow of Kingston, New York, born 1797, died 1847. Their son, Barnett Egbert, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin's father, was born August 10, 1837, died October 16, 1916. Barnett Egbert, Jr., took for his wife Alice E. Hillyer, born January 9, 1841, died March 5, 1915. This leads to a consideration of the Hillyer family on Staten Island and to the line of descent from the first John Hillyer to Mrs. Benjamin.

John Hillyer came of a French family, the name often being spelled Hilliard. He was born August 31, 1693, died November 2, 1775; married, on October 21, 1714, Elizabeth Dey (or Duyts), of a prominent Manhattan, Staten Island and New Jersey family. She passed away September 5, 1764. Their children were eleven in number: 1. John, born March 4, 1715, died August 31, 1775. 2. Elizabeth, born October 16, 1717, died May 25, 17—. 3. Mary, born October 16, 1719, died November 24, 1719. 4. James, born February 27, 1720 or 1721. 5. William, born July 7, 1725. 6. Nathaniel, born April 15, 1727. 7. Elizabeth, born February 10, 1728 or 1729. 8. Mary, born November 11, 1730. 9. Simon, born December 2, 1732. 10. Lawrence, born February 24, 1734 or 1735, of further mention. 11. Benjamin, born June 16, 1739, died March 10, 1777.

Lawrence Hillyer, above, married Ann Lakerman on February 8, 1759. His wife came of pioneer Staten Island stock. Lawrence Hillyer's death came on July 20, 1809, and he is buried in St. Andrew's churchyard. Their children follow: 1. Sarah, born March 5, 1760, died April 11, 1760. 2. Sarah (named for the first child), born April 2, 1761. 3. John, of whom further, born July 2, 1763. 4. Abraham, born October 9, 1765. 5. Elizabeth, born November 14,

1768. 6. Emma, born January 16, 1771. 7. William, born February 26, 1773. 8. Margaret, born September 3, 1775. 9. Lawrence, born May 30, 1781.

John Hillyer, above, married, on February 24, 1785, Else Merrell, born November 4, 1768, the daughter of Lambert Merrell. John Hillyer's death occurred on July 18, 1848, his widow surviving until August 11, 1858. Among their children were Lawrence Hillyer, born 1799, died 1867, and John B. Hillyer, born 1809, died in 1909.

Of John B. Hillyer, the centenarian, Ira K. Morris relates in his "History of Staten Island," published in 1902: "John Hillyer resides on Rockland Avenue, New Springville. He is ninety-three years old and is a remarkable man for one of his advanced age. He has held a number of important positions in the county, among them being sheriff and clerk to the Board of Supervisors." He married Joanna Simonson, of an early local family of French origin, and their children were: James A., of Staten Island; David, of Brooklyn; Alice E., the mother of Mrs. Benjamin; Abraham, of Staten Island; Mary, who married Oscar Prall; and John, of Michigan, who had a son, Lewis.

Thus closes the main account of Mrs. Benjamin's forebears. But it is important that some mention be made again of the Egbert family and particularly of Mrs. Susan Jane Egbert Peck, the sister of Barnett Egbert, Jr.

Mrs. Peck, who was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Ruggles Gold Peck, passed away August 6, 1931, at her home in New Jersey. She was eighty-eight years of age. She was born in the home near Port Richmond where her ancestors settled when they came to the United States in 1692. After her marriage she lived in Charleston, South Carolina, during the Civil War blockade. She also lived in the West Indies, in Waterville, New York, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York, and Port Jefferson, Long Island. At the latter place Dr. Peck served as minister of the Presbyterian Church. Surviving her are two sons, four grandchildren and a great-granddaughter. Mrs. Peck was active all her life in church work. She had a sister, Margaret, who married (first) William Geib, and later, Asa Curtis, of Connecticut.

ULRICH W. BECKER—Recognized as one of the leading business men in Stapleton during the latter part of the nineteenth century, Ulrich W. Becker was a sincere and whole-hearted citizen whose life was truly one of worthy endeavor and accomplishment. He was by profession a pharmacist, though he was also one of the pioneer bankers of Staten Island. His granddaughter, Miss Gertrude Becker, now resides in the family homestead in Stapleton.

The branch of the Becker family to which this review pertains, has been resident in the United States since early times. Ulrich W. Becker's parents lived on Staten Island and it was in the local district schools that he received his education. He then entered the druggist's profession, first as an apprentice clerk and later as the owner of an establishment located in Stapleton. According to the Staten Island Directory of 1882 he was the first druggist in Stapleton and was listed among the foremost in his calling on Staten Island, a thoroughly trained and reputable pharmacist whose place of business was at 232 Bay Street. His name appears again in the Directory of 1897, his home then being at No. 6 Court Street, Stapleton. Not only was he able to make a success of his business but he was one of Staten Island's pioneer

bankers, at one time holding the presidency of the Staten Island Savings Bank and serving also as a director of that institution. He was active, though not aspiring to civic leadership or to office, within the local government. Charitable and public welfare movements of worthy purport received his earnest aid and support. In social affairs about Stapleton and Tompkinsville he took part and held memberships within several societies.

Ulrich W. Becker married and among their several children was Charles Becker. Ulrich W. Becker's death occurred several years ago.

Charles Becker, his son, was born in the present homestead in Stapleton. In the local district schools he acquired his early education before entering New York University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. He then took up the study of law at Columbia University and received his diploma as Bachelor of Laws.

In preference to a career as an attorney he succeeded his father as a pharmacist and managed the business in Stapleton that had been founded by the elder Becker. In that undertaking he met with appreciable success until death cut short his career.

Mr. Becker married Lottie Barth. The latter family was of old Staten Island stock. For many years members of the family had been active in civic and political circles, particularly in Stapleton and vicinity. Gustav A. Barth was undoubtedly one of the most public-spirited men of his time. Born in Stapleton on December 22, 1868, he first attended the private schools of his native town and later took a regular course of study at the Staten Island Academy, from which he was graduated with honors. For several years he served as a trustee of the Broad Street Public School, Stapleton, retiring from office when it was abolished by the city charter. He was secretary and treasurer of the Bechtel Brewing Company for some years, being a nephew of Mrs. Bechtel. His greatest service to Staten Island and one that stamped him as an outstanding citizen came during his term in the State Assembly, to which he was elected in 1896. During that period a most important issue was placed before the people of Staten Island, that of consolidating with Greater New York and thus founding Richmond Borough of the city of New York. This plan received spontaneous and enthusiastic support throughout the Island, with the result that Gustav Barth reported this sentiment to the State Assembly and outlined in a lengthy and well-chosen speech the advantages which would accrue from such a consolidation. He dealt especially with a history of the development of Staten Island and painted a glowing picture of the future of this territory, stressing its industries, institutions and transportation facilities. The accuracy of his calculations was afterwards proved most emphatically and needless to relate, his warm advocacy of the consolidation had much to do with its fulfillment in 1898. He was also greatly interested in other public welfare movements, especially those dealing with affairs in his home community.

Charles and Lottie (Barth) Becker lived in the family homestead in Stapleton. Their life together was a happy and contented one, though destined for but a few years, when death parted them. Like his father before him Mr. Becker was keenly interested in various civic movements and was a staunch supporter of the most important ones. He was, withal, a citizen much admired for his generosity and strength of character. Both he and his wife are buried in Woodland Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker were the parents of a daughter, Gertrude, born in the family residence, Stapleton. She was educated at Notre Dame Convent, Grymes Hill, but was unable to continue her studies further, due to ill health. At present she resides at No. 14 Court Street, Stapleton.

JOSEPH BERMAN (RUSSART)—Joseph Berman was born in Minsk, Russia, on July 7, 1895. After completing secondary school he entered a local photographic studio as apprentice, at the age of fourteen, where he learned the rudiments of his present profession. After one year, wishing to advance his knowledge of photography, he went to Kharkhov, the capital of Ukraine, and became connected with one of the outstanding studios in all Russia. He remained there for three years.

In 1912, he arrived at New York, where he worked first at the Marceau Studio on Fifth Avenue, and then with Underwood and Underwood. He left New York for a brief period, and traveled westward. During this time he wrote for Russian newspapers in New York, the "Rusky Golos" and "Novy Mir," and for the "Free Word," a magazine.

Upon his return to New York, he established his present studio under the name Russart, in New Brighton. Since that time Mr. Berman has won national and international recognition for the excellency of his unusual portraiture. His pictures have been exhibited in salons at the Art Center in New York, the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the Rochester Salon, the Chicago Institute of Arts, the Philadelphia Public Museum, in Boston, and in other large cities in this country, as well as in the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, in Spain, Rome, Paris, and Berlin. He has been awarded eleven first prizes in these exhibitions, including four gold medals. The most recent award was given for the picture of an Indian, which was judged the best of 30,000 portraits in an international contest sponsored by a convention of photographers.

Mr. Berman is a member of the Staten Island Rotary Club, of the Pictorial Photographers of America, and is president of the Professional Photographers' Club of New York. He is married to the former Miss Eva Apter, and is the father of a six-year old son, Joseph, Junior. The Berman family reside at 550 Henderson Avenue, West Brighton.

JOHN HALES—With the rapid growth of Staten Island from a rural suburb to an expanding borough of metropolitan proportions, old landmarks are disappearing. Village lines are blending and soon will be gone entirely. The names of individuals, once prominently identified with the development of communities, will be recalled less and less frequently, and gradually will merge into history. Situated on the south shore of the Island, outstanding in its possession of the charm of country and seashore is the residential colony established by John Hales at Eltingville in the early 1900's. A place of quiet homes among trees and gardens.

John Hales was born in London, August 15, 1852, the son of William and Catherin Robinson Hales (of that city), members of this historic family of England. He was the youngest of six children, having two sisters and three brothers, who were all well reared and educated in London. Just past his boyhood days he set out on his own initiative, and following the example of his brothers entered on a busi-



Joseph Russart





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John Hales

ness career under their guidance. Seeking wider fields of business experience, he left his native land for Sablé, France, where another brother had already successfully established himself as a flour mill owner. In 1882, after some years in Paris and London, he came to New York and engaged in sugar exporting as a member of the firm of Hales and Galschiot. Upon the death of his partner, he acquired the entire business of the firm and continued under his own name. A member of the New York Produce Exchange and affiliated with it for more than twenty-five years, he also acted as American representative of the firm of J. V. Drake and Company of London, of which firm another brother was a partner. Following the panic of 1907, his business remained unprofitable, and in 1909 he closed his New York office to devote his entire time to his properties at Eltingville.

The love of nature being deep-seated with Mr. Hales, he made frequent sojourns to Staten Island during his leisure time. He was attracted by its resemblance to the English countryside. Here he met and married Catherine E. Spieser, daughter of John and Barbara Martin Spieser, of Alsace, France, at Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church in Stapleton, on November 15, 1888. They first took up their residence at Fort Wadsworth, but in 1892 he purchased the homestead known as "Wakefield," a beautiful water-front estate of eight acres at Eltingville.

Some years later Mr. Hales acquired forty acres adjoining a part of the "Woods of Arden." Farm land then, with a stone house built in early colonial times by a French Huguenot family and said to have housed British officers during the Revolution. The thick stone walls of this house never fail to attract attention. After complete renovation by Mr. Hales it stands in good state of preservation today, surrounded by fine old shade trees. It is of interest that among these trees are two large Lebanon Cedars, at one time two of but six or seven specimens growing and producing seed on this Continent. In 1902 Mr. Hales organized a corporation under the name of the Seaside Estates Company and commenced building on this land on a scale new to the section, subdividing into plots of ample size, thus founding a colony of small estates by the sea, as the name indicates.

The private life of Mr. Hales was unostentatious and devoted to family, country life interests, literature and music. A keen observer of world affairs, he was somewhat of an internationalist in his views. While he never failed to assist a worthy fellowman, his charities were not such as reach the public eye.

His children are: Violet S., John P., and Rose C. Violet was educated at the Staten Island Academy. She married Eric A. Camman of Clifton, Staten Island. They have two sons: Eric A. and John Hales. John P. Hales was educated at the Staten Island Academy, and served in the United States Navy during the World War. He devotes his time to the management of the properties. Rose C. Hales attended Curtis High School and Goucher College.

Mr. Hales resided at "Wakefield" until the time of his death on March 25, 1915, in his sixty-third year. He lived a life of constructive service, enriched by the affection of his family and the respect of all who knew him. He is buried in the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp, Staten Island.

DAVID L. MOFFAT—The reputation of the late David L. Moffat as one of the leading authorities on practical and theoretical shipbuilding and engine designing was so exceptional that during the World War he was asked by the United States Government to take charge of its shipbuilding yards in France. His employers, the Standard Shipbuilding Company, asked, however, that he be permitted to remain associated with them in this country, for they were in vital need of his services as a director of shipbuilding operations. The government consented and during the war he did a great deal toward the construction of troop ships and war vessels, both for the United States and for Allied nations.

David L. Moffat came of Scotch ancestry. His birth occurred in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1879. He was educated in the Hutchinson School in that city and later took a course in the West of Scotland Technical School, specializing in physics, mechanics and chemistry. He then served as apprentice engineer in the locomotive shops and shipbuilding yards of the Anchor Line and was at sea for about six years. He came to the United States in 1905 and became associated with the Standard Machinery Company on Staten Island, as assistant chief draftsman. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Massachusetts. With that firm he rose to the post of Marine Designer and for four years served as designer and in charge of construction of all kinds of war vessels, from submarines to battleships.

Mr. Moffat then accepted the position of chief designer for the Standard Shipbuilding Company, Staten Island, and there had charge of building what was then the largest battleship in the world for the Government of Argentina. He was obliged to resign his post in 1923 owing to ill health, and for a short time served as general manager for a large coal corporation. In 1924, however, he was again forced to resign, on the advice of his physician. From that time until his death on September 22, 1929, he was engaged in the realty and engineering-contracting business on Staten Island, and built, bought and sold a number of important structures in the borough.

During the World War, Mr. Moffat was in charge of shipbuilding at the Shooters Island shipyards and there he designed and built eight ships with low decks; sixteen with bridge decks, and a number of other useful vessels for war service purposes. He also completed four English "tankers," the last built for England in the United States. At the Standard yards he was the main factor in the building of four tankers, two passenger ships, twenty cargo ships, two submarine chasers and the fireboat which was named for Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. He made the largest forging turned out up to that time at the Standard yards, also the largest marine boiler. He was the first to use one-piece heads for Scotch marine boilers. Before the war it was his privilege to be engaged as one of the builders of the former Kaiser's yacht, "Meteor," at Shooters Island yards, which was then the best-equipped yacht yard in New York Harbor. He had at one time close to forty thousand men working under his direction and was recognized as a most efficient executive, with splendid command of his subordinates.

Mr. Moffat was a member of the Society of Scottish Clans and of the Scottish Chapter; the United States Geographic Society and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. On Staten Island

his interest and participation in matters of civic importance were widespread. Though this activity was an unostentatious one, yet it was appreciated by the many who knew him and who felt that his character was one of deepest sincerity and tolerance.

David L. Moffat is married and lives with his family at No. 995 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton.

EDWARD J. WELCH—During the latter part of the World War, Mr. Welch served as officer-in-charge of recruiting operations on Staten Island. A well-known attorney, now practicing in New York, the memory of the days spent on Staten Island is a source of merited satisfaction to him, and he numbers among his present-day friends many of his former associates and co-workers here.

The birthplace of Mr. Welch, whose parents were of Scotch-Irish extraction, was a small town in upper New York State. His grandfather had left his native land, sailed to the United States and ultimately settled in Boston. Later, however, the Welch family journeyed westward and made their home along the upper reaches of the Hudson River. Edward J. Welch's father was a farmer who owned large acreages along the bank of the Hudson, and it was in that region that young Edward J. Welch was raised to manhood.

The elder Mr. Welch was not of enlistment age at the time of the Civil War, but two immediate relatives of the Welch family participated in the conflict. One chose to help defend the Northern cause; the other being in the South at the outbreak of the war was forced to join the Confederate forces.

After completing his grammar school requirements, Edward J. Welch attended and was graduated from the Greenwich High School, and subsequently graduated from Marshall Seminary. He then attended and graduated from the Law Department of Union University in 1893. Since that time, with the exception of the Spanish-American and World War periods, he has engaged independently in the practice of law in New York.

The beginning of his association with Staten Island came about in 1917, with the entrance of the United States into the World War. His name had previously been placed on the Naval Officers' Reserve list, so with the need for men in the navy, he was immediately assigned to the work of recruiting sailors on the Island. Traveling from one end of the Island to the other was all in a day's work for him during those times of hurried enlistment and training of raw recruits. He soon had under his charge a fine and eager class of boys, ranging in number from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred, who were part and parcel of the large group of sailors that Staten Island furnished for military service. It is true that the Island's part in the war was a glorious one, as this borough gave to its country some of the finest trained men in the service. During that period of preparation Mr. Welch labored like a Trojan, his working hours being from 7 A. M. of one day to 2 A. M. of the next nineteen-hour day.

Not only was he active as a recruiting officer, but with the earnest coöperation of John O'Rourke, now park commissioner of the borough of Richmond, he helped to make the local chapter of the American Red Cross an exceedingly live and useful unit. Many and varied were the experiences he underwent in personally soliciting and collecting funds for the chapter, and this responsibility, like that of his recruiting work, was maintained up to the very day of the signing of the Armistice.

Mr. Welch left Staten Island in 1919 and forthwith took up residence in Brooklyn. From that time to the present he has lived there with his family. He holds membership in the New York Lawyers' Club, the Richmond County Bar Association, the Brooklyn Museum of Art, the New York Museum of Art, the Downtown Association, and the New York Athletic Club. His religious association is with the Episcopal Church, of which he is a regular attendant.

Mr. Welch married, in 1905, Myra S. Fulton, an indirect descendant of Robert Fulton, whose family had settled in New York State at a very early date. Her grandfather was one of the early settlers of Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. Edward J. Welch was likewise a native of Davenport, but had journeyed with her parents to New York State several years later. Her father had left his home in order to work on the staff of the "New York Tribune" as an associate editor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Welch five children were born, four of whom attended school on Staten Island during at least one or two years of their elementary school education: Frances and Dorothy, both of whom received the degree of Master of Science from New York University; Edward, Jr., who is a graduate of Brooklyn Technical High School; and Ella and Clifford, both of whom received their diplomas from Erasmus Hall High School.

GEORGE F. KIMMERER—For more than forty years the parents of George F. Kimmerer, natives of Germany, were residents of Staten Island, his father having been associated with the Horrman Brewing Company during his lifetime. When the elder Mr. Kimmerer passed away he was survived by his widow, who resides in West New Brighton with her son.

George F. Kimmerer was born in Stapleton, November 2, 1891. He received his education in the Stapleton public schools and Curtis High School, later taking a course in the Baker Business School. At the age of fifteen he became associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company. He continued that connection for twenty years, during which time he mastered the many ramifications of the business. Resigning his position on January 15, 1927, Mr. Kimmerer formed the Staten Island Abstract Company, Incorporated, of which organization he is president and executive head, and which, during its relatively brief existence, has become a predominant factor in Staten Island business circles. The company examines titles, negotiates mortgages and engages in the purchase and sale of real estate. The other officers of the corporation were also formerly engaged with the New York Title and Trust Company. Mr. Kimmerer is a director of the Prudential Savings and Loan Company and in his fraternal affiliation, is actively associated with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Staten Island Yacht Club and the Van Duzer Club. His interest in civic affairs has been keen and sustaining, especially in his home community, Port Richmond.

During the participation of the United States in the World War, Mr. Kimmerer served overseas, as a member of Troop F, 1st New York Cavalry, and was associated with that outfit when it became the 104th Machine Gun Battalion. He took part in the offensive against the Hindenberg Line, in the struggle for the La Galle River, and in the battle for Vierstraat Ridge. His other engagements included

actions in the Maurife River sector, along the East Poperinghe Line and around Dickebusch. He was honorably discharged from the United States Army on April 1, 1919, and returned to his work with the New York Title and Trust Company.

Mr. Kimmerer's marriage took place in 1920 to Frances Whelan, of New York City. By that union there are a son and daughter: George, born in May, 1921, and Frances, born in February, 1926.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARD—The establishment of the Staten Island branch of the New York Title and Mortgage Company brought to Richmond County not only a concern that is aiding in the material development of our Island, but likewise brought men of a profession long identified with the best traditions and principles of American life. Of this calling and connected with the legal department of the aforementioned company, is George Washington Ward.

Mr. Ward was born February 22, 1894, in New York, his parents being John and Mary Frances (Henry) Ward of that city. His grandfather was John Ward, who was born in Greenwich Village. He passed away about 1850 and was buried in Manhattan. His wife was Maria Corliess, of a noted American family. They had five children: William, George, Michael, Mary and John, the latter being the youngest of the family and the father of George W. Ward.

William Ward, Mr. Ward's uncle, settled in upstate New York, while the remainder of the family, with the exception of John Ward, removed to various other places. The latter became an iron manufacturer on a large scale. He retired in 1904 and lived until 1920, his death coming at the age of eighty-four years. Burial took place in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx. The branch of the Ward family of which John Ward was a member claimed relationship to Artemus Ward, American humorist of the nineteenth century, who was the founder of the magazine, "Vanity Fair," and who was a prolific contributor to "Punch," while spending the latter part of his life in England.

George W. Ward's education was obtained at the public schools in New York. It was followed by study at Johns Hopkins University which prepared him adequately for the profession he chose to follow. He then entered the legal department of the New York Title and Mortgage Company in the Bronx, transferring to the Staten Island division of the same company, when the latter unit was founded.

Mr. Ward's marriage took place on July 19, 1925, to Theresa Hillsdorf of Bronx County, a daughter of Adolph and Caroline (Goerlich) Hillsdorf, both living today. Mr. Hillsdorf is the head of the Eagle Hills Company in New York. He was born in New York and has spent the larger portion of his lifetime here. His father came from Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of a son, George Washington, Jr., born May 3, 1927. Mr. Ward's business office is at No. 30 Bay Street, St. George.

ROBERT LEONARD GODBY—Though formerly identified with local motor sales corporations on Staten Island and for some time serving as an officer of these firms, Mr. Godby now holds a position with the United States Secret Service.

One of the early ancestors of Mr. Godby was a captain in the British Army when the Revolutionary War began. But he left the British forces and

espoused the cause of the American Revolutionists, joining the army commanded by General Washington.

Mr. Godby's father, Edward J. Godby, was born in New York City and for some years was engaged in the embalming and funeral directing business. He was always interested in public affairs and after a time was made State superintendent of elections. Later he was made chief deputy clerk of the internal revenue department and subsequently held the post of State tax examiner. He married Margaret Costello, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States at the age of seven years. She was the daughter of John J. Costello, who was active in political affairs in Ireland, and of Mary Costello.

Robert L. Godby, son of Edward J. and Margaret (Costello) Godby, was born in New York City on January 12, 1896, and received his early education in the Sacred Heart Parochial School, later completing his school training at DeWitt Clinton High School, New York. About 1913, when he was but seventeen years of age, he left school and began his active career by entering the employ of Schumann's Sons, one of the oldest jewelry concerns in Manhattan, located at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The association he maintained until the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, when he enlisted and was assigned to the Army Transport Service. He was stationed at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken, New Jersey, where he aided in the loading of troop ships. He received his discharge with the rank of sergeant in 1920 and then was appointed chief clerk of the Port of Embarkation, War Department, in charge of the salvage division, in which service he continued until 1922. In that year he became associated with the American Bankers' Association serving as investigator of check forgeries and of bank robberies. In 1923, he then entered the United States Secret Service and was assigned to a special squad under the supervision of Joseph A. Palma of Staten Island.

Mr. Godby, in January, 1927, organized the Richmond County Motor Sales Corporation at Stapleton, of which he became treasurer; in April, 1927, he organized the Paramount Motor Sales Corporation at Great Kills of which he became president; and he also organized the Palma Motor Sales Corporation of West New Brighton. Later Mr. Godby again became associated with the United States Secret Service and he remains there at the present time. Mr. Godby is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He married Anna Josephine Thoman, of New York City, the daughter of George and Carrie (Statelback) Thoman. George Thoman is associated with the John Wanamaker Stores. Mr. and Mrs. Godby, who reside at No. 25 Florence Manor, Dongan Hills, have a daughter, Ann Marie, who was born October 12, 1925.

CHARLES GOWDY STILES, Ph. B., D. D. S.—A native of Troy, New York, who obtained the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Stiles has practiced his profession on Staten Island for close to a quarter century. He resides in West New Brighton and his dental office is in St. George.

Dr. Stiles was born in Troy, New York, October 12, 1881, the son of Robert B. and Ida E. (Lawrence) Stiles, the former a prominent lawyer of that section.

After obtaining his early education in the public schools of Troy he attended Troy Academy and in a subsequent year entered Union College at Schenectady. He was graduated from that seat of learning in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then took a course in the University of Pennsylvania and obtained the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1908. He completed a thorough course of learning by accomplishing post graduate work in Philadelphia, which he finished in January, 1909.

The same year he came to Staten Island and located at 1593 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton; later removed to St. George with offices on 36 Richmond Terrace and, with the erection of the St. George Theater on Hyatt Street, transferred his office there, where he remains at the present time.

Dr. Stiles is a member of the Richmond County Dental Association, New York State and National Dental associations, and is also associated with a number of fraternal, social and other community organizations, as follows: Phoenix Lodge, No. 58, Free and Accepted Masons of Troy, New York; Tyrian Chapter, No. 219; Columbian Council No. 1 of New York City; Empire Commandery No. 66, Knights Templar, Staten Island; the local Masonic Club; the Staten Island Club; Richmond County Country Club; the Staten Island Kiwanis Club; the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and others. He is also a member of the Union College and the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Associations, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity and the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity.

Dr. Stiles married, on February 20, 1911, Florence L. Kennedy, daughter of T. Livingstone and Marie Alice (Bush) Kennedy of New Brighton, biographical reviews of whom appear elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Stiles are the parents of one daughter and two sons, as follows: 1. Juliann Lawrence, born August 9, 1913. 2. Robert Livingstone, born June 5, 1916. 3. Charles Gowdy, Jr., born May 1, 1921. The Stiles residence is situated at No. 443 Bard Avenue, West New Brighton.

MRS. HELEN H. RITCHIE—For more than three decades Mrs. Ritchie was identified, first as a teacher and subsequently as a principal with Staten Island public schools. She served as head teacher of Public School No. 32 on Osgood Avenue, Stapleton. Her activities on Staten Island have also extended to civic and religious affairs.

On both sides of her family Mrs. Ritchie comes of forebears of Colonial stock. Her lineage corresponds identically with that of three famous Americans, now deceased, namely General Hooker of Civil War fame; Russell Sage; and Myron T. Herrick, who served as United States Ambassador to France.

Her grandfather was Clark Hooker who was born at Greenwich, Massachusetts, January 30, 1795 and married Flavia Smith on January 11, 1821. She was born October 7, 1797.

They were the parents of Frederick Smith Hooker who was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, and afterward moved to Troy, Pennsylvania, and later to Elmira, New York. He married, and in addition to his daughter, Helen, a son, Frederick Carleton Hooker, was born in Addison, New York.

The elder Smith was a well-known commercial artist. When the Civil War broke out he was located in Galveston, Texas, and was forced under pressure of being shot to join the ranks of the Confederate Army. Refusing to fight against the Northern cause with which he was in sympathy he was in grave

danger of being shot to death until the commander of the regiment to which he was attached learned that he was a member of the Masonic Order. He was therefore permitted to escape and not long afterwards joined the Union Army where he served throughout the war. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg and other important engagements. His cousin was General Joseph Hooker.

Helen Hooker acquired her education in the public schools of her community and at Oneonta, New York, where she attended the State Normal School. Coming to Staten Island in 1894 she first taught for five years at Public School No. 13, Rosebank, before engaging in a similar capacity at Public School No. 14 in Stapleton. After a three-year period of service at the latter school she was appointed head of a newly-constructed unit known as Public School No. 32 and situated at Osgood Avenue, Stapleton. This building was erected in 1902. She retired October 1, 1932.

As a teacher and principal, Mrs. Ritchie was a member of the following organizations within her profession: The Protestant Teachers' Association, the Richmond County Teachers' Association, the National Teachers' Association, the International Teachers' Association and others of note. Her activity in social, charitable and religious affairs on Staten Island has been a splendid supplement to her career as an educator. Mrs. Ritchie has also taken a wide interest in the Brighton Heights Reformed Church of which she is a member.

She married T. E. D. Ritchie of New York City, who was an electrical illuminating engineer. They reside at No. 22 Kingsley Avenue in Westerleigh.

JAMES NOLAN—In connection with the growth of Staten Island in building and real estate developments during essentially the last decade, men endowed with foresight, initiative and a knowledge of property values have been mainly responsible for the sustained advancement of their respective residential districts. Their interest, conscientious labor and willingness to aid both in such an upbuilding and in the gradual consolidation of individual developments calculated to improve the civic and political importance of this borough have stamped them as unselfish citizens, devoted to the cause of community advancement. An influential factor in the general development of the South Shore district in and about Oakwood Heights, where his home is located, is James Nolan, prominent in financial and civic activities both here and throughout the Island. Mr. Nolan, for long years, has held the office of chief clerk of the Bureau of Buildings, with headquarters at Borough Hall, St. George.

James Nolan was born in Wigan, Lancashire, England, the son of John and Margaret (O'Farrell) Nolan, both natives of Ireland. After being educated in private schools and at St. Cuthbert's Finishing School, where he also became a rugby player of note, he journeyed in 1887 to the United States. Though the voyage across the waters was made ostensibly for the purpose of visiting relatives in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in Newark, New Jersey, he settled in the latter city and for a time was employed by the Atha and Eltingsworth Steel Company, later the Crucible Steel Company of America, of which his uncle was general superintendent.

During this time, young Mr. Nolan's hearty liking for rugby and his ready ability to play that game won him a position on the Gaelic Athletic Club Soccer team of Newark. His first opportunity to

visit Staten Island came when this eleven traveled here to meet a local team in a game held at Erastina, now Livingston. During this very brief stay, however, he foresaw the Staten Island of the future as a section devoted to extensive realty, industrial and commercial development. A hasty survey this might be called, yet a competent one, as later events proved.

In 1890, Mr. Nolan left the steel business and removed to Staten Island, where he became a construction dock builder and general contractor. This work was carried on so diligently and well that in 1898, the time of the consolidation of Richmond with Greater New York, he was appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Buildings of Queens and Richmond boroughs. Three years later, upon revision of the borough charter and the division of bureaus, he was made chief clerk of the Bureau of Buildings of Richmond, a post he has held from that time to the present.

Mr. Nolan's firm and sustained belief in the future development of Staten Island, due to its important location, led him to indulge in frequent property investments. He therefore purchased and has continued to obtain land and buildings, principally along the South Shore. He realized at an early date that a lack of mortgage money on Staten Island was of considerable disadvantage. In order to remedy this situation he sought personally to interest Manhattan capital in local developments, and upon failing, communicated with up-State bankers and those prominent in financial circles on Long Island. After succeeding in the latter effort, the attention of the very Manhattan bankers who had declined to coöperate with him was inclined in his direction.

Becoming familiar with building statistics and in touch with contractors in this borough, Mr. Nolan realized the effective work that the Building and Loan associations were accomplishing, yet he knew that these organizations were as yet unable to fulfill more than a small portion of the demands made upon them, a condition that he sought to correct. He was largely instrumental in effecting a change for the better. His interest and faith in the forward growth of the borough was without doubt equalled only by his whole-hearted efforts to aid in this cause. One thing he felt sure of was that Staten Island needed State and national advertising. This was for the eastern part of the United States something of a novelty, yet long before that time, had been practiced in western communities with encouraging success. On his own initiative he compiled and edited a thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Richmond's Solution of the Housing Problem," circulating it broadly and with far-reaching results.

Mr. Nolan believes that the homely virtues of industry, discipline and integrity of purpose can be more effectively developed in the home than anywhere else. Home training in the care of responsive parents, he maintains, aids in building up a community, a State or a nation. "Success in life," he avers, "consists in the doing of these little things by an individual which bring to him the greatest amount of personal satisfaction and inward contentment." "It is work, but that of a pleasant and purposeful type," he further states.

Though greatly interested in the civic development of Richmond Borough and one who has generously aided all movements of a public and patriotic nature, nevertheless, James Nolan has cared to maintain but few local organizational affiliations. During the World War, as a private citizen, he worked energetically and at the present time supports all worthy

civic and patriotic causes. The larger portion of his time, outside of his business affairs, is given to his home and his family.

He married Elizabeth Mitchell, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Donnelly) Mitchell, both natives of Ireland. The elder Mitchells, after having been married in that country, voyaged to New York City and settled in the old Fourth Ward. Thomas Mitchell became a well-known business man, entered the Union ranks, served throughout the greater part of the war and later became associated with the Grand Army of the Republic. The following brothers and sisters of Mrs. Nolan are living: William, in England; Frank, in Staten Island; and Anne, now Mrs. James Johnson, of Brookdale, Long Island. Two brothers, Charles and John, are deceased.

James and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Nolan became the parents of three sons, two of whom are living: 1. Charles, deceased, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1890. He was active in sports, attended Augustinian Academy and Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, and died in 1906, at the age of sixteen. 2. Thomas, who is a well-known local real estate owner, whose biography follows. 3. James Austin, whose review follows that of his brother, Thomas.

Like her husband, Mrs. Nolan is active in community affairs, especially those of a civic and social nature. She was one of the founders of the Great Kills Library. The Nolan residence is situated at No. 155 Guyon Avenue, Oakwood Heights.

THOMAS NOLAN—Enterprising and resourceful in his work as a builder and contractor, Thomas Nolan, with his headquarters on Staten Island, Long Island and New Jersey, has become one of the leaders in that line of endeavor. His several interests are thus widely directed and distributed. Mr. Nolan is a veteran of the World War, having served in the Royal Flying Corps, and having received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Thomas Nolan is the son of James and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Nolan, both of whom are mentioned in a preceding biographical narrative in this work. James Nolan holds the post of chief clerk of the Bureau of Building, with headquarters at Borough Hall, St. George, and is prominent in financial and civic activities on Staten Island.

Thomas Nolan was born on Staten Island, where he attended the public schools. Upon leaving school he joined the United States postal staff at Great Kills and remained there until May, 1917. He enlisted on the 4th of that month for army service, becoming a member of Troop F. Upon the disbandment of that troop, he was transferred to the Aviation Corps, British. Attached to the Royal Flying Corps, he was ordered to Montrose, Scotland, where he taught stunt flying, most of his pupils being from the Cornell Ground School. He was then transferred to England, where he was appointed to the task of ferrying new machines to France and damaged ones back across the Channel. While on one of these errands he had the misfortune to crash down into the Channel waters. This happened in March, 1918, the accident being due to engine failure. He was quickly rescued by a destroyer.

In April, 1918, Mr. Nolan went to France for active service. Assigned to duty in the battle of Arras, he was later credited with the destruction of seven enemy planes and three observation balloons. He was cited in orders in August, 1918, for bombing railroad terminals at Perone, delaying the retreat of the enemy, and thereby aiding Allied troops in the

capture of enemy troops and heavy guns. Mr. Nolan's plane was shot down on August 24, 1918, by an enemy plane attached to the Richthorpe Circus. Landing behind the Allied lines, the machine was wrecked in a field. On Labor Day, 1918, while engaged in ground strafing near Perone, Mr. Nolan suffered a direct hit from an eight-pounder. Half of the wing being carried away, he fell in the Somme River and was rescued by the Seaforth Highlanders. Twenty-four hours after the accident, Mr. Nolan awoke in the first medical station behind the lines, whence he was shifted to the Prince of Wales Hospital in London. With an injured spine and a wounded knee he remained in that hospital for seven and one-half months, and was a convalescent for six months at Blackpool, England.

Mr. Nolan was a guest of the Prince of Wales at Buckingham Palace, where, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross, he also was tendered the personal thanks of both the King and the Prince for his services. While a visitor at the Palace Mr. Nolan was accorded the additional honor of signing the guest-book as a guest of the Royal Family.

After leaving the hospital he was dispatched to Blantford, where he was given charge of the German prison camp. Demobilized in 1918, he returned to Staten Island and took up the occupation of building. At present he is well known and successful in his profession, both here and in Long Island and New Jersey, and like his father, takes a deep interest in local problems and organizations.

Mr. Nolan married Agnes Fitzgerald, daughter of Morris and Catherine Fitzgerald, member of one of the oldest families on Staten Island. Mr. Nolan's headquarters are situated at No. 3844 Amboy Road, Great Kills.

JAMES AUSTIN NOLAN—Like his brother Thomas, whose review immediately precedes this one, Mr. Nolan enlisted for service in the World War, in 1916, joined the Royal Flying Corps, Canada, and fought with distinction in France. He likewise was the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, England's highest honor in the field of war-time aviation. Mr. Nolan is a native of Staten Island, and resides at Oakwood Heights.

The son of James and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Nolan, reviews of whom are presented on a previous page, he was born on Staten Island, and obtained his preliminary education in the elementary schools of his community, later attending the high school, from whence he was graduated. In 1916, he went to Canada and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps. After receiving adequate training, he was then dispatched to England, where he took the remainder of his course in aviation at the flying school at Chichester. Attached to the squadron commanded by Major Bishop, the celebrated Canadian Flyer who won the coveted Victoria Cross by bringing down one of the German Zeppelins which was bombing London, he was sent to France.

Mr. Nolan piloted the old-type "Spad" from his squadron station near St. Omer, France. He was on the active front for about eight months, during which time he destroyed seven enemy planes, and, as previously mentioned, became the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross. On one occasion, while engaged in aerial combat over Ypres, in July, 1918, he was shot down and fell, unconscious, for about fourteen hundred feet. He managed, however, to right his plane somewhat just before landing in back of the Allied lines. Badly-wounded, he was sent to

the General Western Hospital, at Brighton, England, where he was given treatment by Dr. Carrel. The so-called Carrel-Dakin treatment was the one administered him, and he was the first aviator to receive such ministrations. While lying in the hospital fighting his way toward health, he was visited by President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who complimented him upon his service.

Shortly after his return to the United States in 1919, Mr. Nolan became associated in an official capacity with the American Exchange National Bank. His associations on Staten Island are largely those of a civic, patriotic and fraternal character. He is identified, fraternally, with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and resides in the Elks Club, Oakwood Heights.

WALTER FAVREAU—As a sculptor and landscape garden architect, Walter Favreau has done much to beautify the community in which he lives on Staten Island. He has resided here for more than two decades. Not only has he modelled many beautiful articles of furniture and objects to enhance the home, including his own residence on Bayview Place, Tompkinsville, but he has taken a live interest in the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences at St. George and other local institutions.

Born in Germany in 1875, he is of French and Huguenot extraction, the son of Armand Favreau, a banker in Germany. Walter Favreau has in his possession a family tree of the Favreau family dating back to 1688 in different European countries. His early education was in the fields of landscape gardening and sculpture. He studied in Berlin and other German cities, and came to the United States in 1900. He settled in New York City until 1911, and in that year removed to Staten Island, living first on Harborview Court, subsequently on Cebra Avenue, and ultimately on Bayview Place, his present location.

Mr. Favreau married, in New York City, Lulu Weber, whose parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Favreau have acquired a fine collection of books and Indian relics which Walter Favreau gathered, as well as a splendid book case, which he modelled, for some of his books. On this case there is an image of the family coat-of-arms, which Mr. Favreau designed and executed. Mrs. Favreau, who is of German descent, is related to the Kreischer family, which founded Kreischerville and the large brick plant there.

One of the works Mr. Favreau completed was the model of the Billop, or Conference, House on the South Shore, at Tottenville. He is much interested in the work of the Staten Island Institute of Sciences and the Staten Island Historical Society. He also is a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

FRANK A. HANNIGAN—Having hardly attained his majority before he decided to participate in the field of politics, Mr. Hannigan was elected, before he had reached the age of thirty years, to serve as Assemblyman in the New York State Legislature, representing his district on Staten Island. He began his term in 1928 and served two years. Since early manhood he has been active in local Democratic affairs, especially as they affected his native district. He has also participated strongly in local athletics, and was instrumental in the founding of the well-known Buffalo Club of Staten Island. His fraternal and civic associations in this borough are many.

Born on October 29, 1898, in West New Brighton,

he is the son of Cornelius George and Katherine D. (McGill) Hannigan. The elder Hannigans reside at present in Tompkinsville. In addition to their son, Frank A., they have eight other children: 1. Edith, who married Frank Conlon, of New York. 2. Edgar, married Louise Heeny; he is a machinist by trade, and is employed by the Tidewater Oil Company. 3. George, who was active in the mine sweepers during the latter part of the World War. 4. Gertrude, and 5. Marie, who were graduated from Public School No. 18. 6. Cornelius, Jr., and 7. Carol, who are pupils at Public School No. 18. 8. Lillian, who attends Sacred Heart School.

Cornelius George Hannigan, the elder, was born in Ireland. Upon coming to the United States, he first located in New York, and became identified with the Post Office Department. Subsequently, he came to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and still maintained his post office association. His wife is a native of Staten Island.

In his youth, Frank A. Hannigan had few opportunities for broad academic education, but he attended the local grammar schools. After completing his education he set out to earn his living and hoped thereby to defray his share of the family's expenses. One of his early enterprises that won him public favor in his community was the organization of the Buffalo Club of Staten Island, founded in 1916 and incorporated in 1918. It was disbanded at the time of the entrance of the United States into the World War, but was afterward reorganized. Mr. Hannigan was its president in 1926. The society, which before 1920 had been primarily an athletic and social club for young men living in the North Shore district, assumed broader duties after its incorporation. It also undertook to promote the civic welfare of the Island in a larger sense. Thirty-one members formed the nucleus for the reorganization of the club, but at the current time it has many times that number of members.

Mr. Hannigan's other activities and interests, outside those which have been related to his active career, have been largely those of an athletic nature. For several years he played baseball, donning a catcher's mask in order to represent the Buffalo Club in local amateur games. He is also fond of boxing and basketball and participated in those two sports until comparatively recently.

When he became interested in political affairs, local Democratic organization men were gratified, for they realized that in him they had a splendid representative. Having always worked his way wherever he went, he worked as usual to acquire mastery in the political art—studied at night and during virtually all of his spare hours during the daytime in order to increase his knowledge. Not long thereafter, he received the endorsement of County Leader David S. Rendt and the local Democratic organization as a candidate for the State Assembly. Running on the Democratic ticket, he waged a stout campaign and won election. His service to his Staten Island constituents was both energetic and faithful.

Mr. Hannigan has devoted considerable study to the subject of electricity, and it is in that field that he hopes to attain recognition. He is affiliated fraternally with West New Brighton Council, Knights of Columbus, of which he was formerly lecturer, and with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Frank A. Hannigan is married, and he resides at West New Brighton.

GERTRUDE M. HULTQVIST—The part played in the World War by the citizens of Staten Island was one of unselfish devotion and patriotic service. And principally among those rallying to that cause and giving unsparingly of their energies were our women folk who aided in hospital, relief and war work in general and whose sons served gallantly in the arms of their country. Of the Richmond County women thus occupied during that trying period, one comes upon Mrs. Gertrude M. (Smith) Hultqvist, who has ever been prominent in movements of a philanthropic and civic character within this community.

A native of England, Mrs. Hultqvist was born at Suffolk Surrey, the daughter of William and Hanna (Brown) Folkard. The Browns were of ancient English ancestry, while the Folkards were of Huguenot origin and during persecution of the Huguenots in France they took up their abode in the British Isles. Mrs. Hultqvist's father was a gentleman farmer, he having had under his management large tracts of land in Suffolk, England, and was widely known for the prize crops he produced on his farms.

Mrs. Hultqvist was privately tutored in her native country and in young womanhood was brought to this country by her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Brown, who remained here a few years journeying through the states. Dr. Brown was widely known in South Africa and well-to-do. During this time Mrs. Hultqvist's education was supplemented by further private study. Upon the return of her relatives to England she accompanied them home and was subsequently married to George D. Smith, now deceased. Later they came to the United States and after remaining in New York for a time removed to Staten Island. Mr. Smith was a dealer in rare books in Manhattan. They were parents of a son, Benjamin Atley Smith, now deceased, whose career is described in a separate article in this work.

For more than twenty-five years Mrs. Hultqvist has lived at No. 23 Haven Esplanade. Upon first coming here the district about was a heavily-wooded section. Here and there on the hill-tops and in the valleys were to be found the homes and estates of many well-to-do residents. Since that time Mrs. Hultqvist has always taken a keen and sustained interest in movements, civic, charitable and social, all of which have tended to enhance the welfare of the community. She has been a member of St. Mary's Episcopal Church for some time and is an earnest worker in the Ladies' Guild and the Woman's Auxiliary of this house of worship.

In the the Slosson Post of the American Legion, Mrs. Hultqvist has been an active worker of the Woman's Auxiliary and is also a past president of this organization. During the World War she was engaged in the care of wounded soldiers at the Fox Hill and Marine hospitals. She was a member of the Motor Corps and was captain of the "65th Precinct," which raised the funds necessary for an ambulance. Various other communal associations of note find her prominent as a particularly active member doing her full share unstintedly.

Her husband, Ferdinand W. Hultqvist, is on the research staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, active in Masonic circles and has always taken a real interest in things allied to his wife's tastes and associations. He is musically inclined, being talented both as a vocalist and a pianist.

The Hultqvist home is situated in one of the pleasant residential spots of the Island, near Silver Lake. Mr. Hultqvist takes a keen interest in horticulture, which is evinced in the splendid upkeep of the grounds surrounding the family residence on Brighton Heights. Here a hearty growth of pine trees, shrubs and spacious gardens are well laid out on terraces banking the main plot on which the house stands. There, too, luxuriant flower beds and an especially attractive fountain embellish the natural beauty of the grounds. In the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hultqvist are also found works of art, rare in selection, among them being a number of engravings by noted masters.

BENJAMIN ATLEY SMITH, son of Mrs. G. M. (Smith) Hultqvist, acquired his early education at St. John's Military Academy situated at Wilmington, Delaware. He then entered the Young Men's Christian Association Aviation School in New York, having determined to specialize in that phase of military endeavor. He was subsequently graduated with honors from this institution.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War in April, 1917, Mr. Smith enlisted and was stationed for a time at Base No. 8 on Staten Island. He was afterwards dispatched to Charleston, South Carolina, as a member of Company 10, 2d Regiment, United States Naval Aviation Force, and rose to a quartermaster's post. As is evident from the tenor of his correspondence, including in particular a letter addressed to the editor of "The Staten Islander," his attachment to military life was deep and abiding. Army discipline, drills and competitive sports appealed to him strongly, and he looked forward keenly to sailing to France at the completion of his training. His hopes, however, were not destined to be realized, as his passing occurred scarcely three months after he had entered camp at Charleston. His demise came as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident while on duty. Having been affiliated fraternally with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, memorial services were conducted by this organization. Its ritualistic ceremony was led by Exalted Ruler Leopold Feil, with Brother Walter Hurst acting as chaplain. Regular funeral rites took place at Quartermaster Smith's late home on Haven Esplanade, Tompkinsville. A number of enlisted men attached to Base No. 8 of the Mine Sweeping Squadron, Tompkinsville, and in charge of Ensign R. F. Smith, acted as a naval escort. The service at the house was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Barrow, pastor in charge of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Livingston. Burial followed at Moravian Cemetery, where the naval escort and detail fired a parting volley, after which taps were sounded. Among the naval officers at the funeral were Lieutenant-Commander Edward V. W. Keen of Section Base No. 8 and also commander of Squadron No. 10; Lieutenant John Menander, United States Navy; Dr. Charles Kleman, United States Navy; Lieutenant A. E. Skeaham, United States Navy; and Lieutenant Charles E. Engman, United States Navy, an uncle of Mrs. Benjamin A. Smith. Floral tributes from comrades, relatives and friends of the deceased, paid fitting honor to his memory.

He had married Anna S. Engman, a native of Brooklyn, and they became the parents of a daughter, Marie G., born in 1911, who died January 19, 1931.

DENNIS V. CORCORAN—One of the youngest men to be chosen to public office on Staten Island is Dennis V. Corcoran, who now serves as alderman from the Sixty-third Aldermanic District, city of New York. Like his late brother, John J. Corcoran, who preceded him on the Aldermanic Board, he is a leader in Staten Island affairs, is highly regarded in the local Democratic organization, and has a spirit of enthusiasm that tends toward the accomplishment of those things which are to the best interests of his fellow-citizens.

Dennis V. Corcoran was born December 2, 1890, a son of John J. and Ellen (Keaton) Corcoran, both of whom were natives of County Cork, Ireland, and are now deceased. John J. Corcoran was for many years associated with the C. W. Hunt Company, of West New Brighton, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends on Staten Island.

Dennis V. Corcoran, his son, attended Public School No. 18 in West New Brighton, and was graduated from the Sacred Heart Parochial School. During his childhood days he lived about a block away from his present home, situated at No. 92 Delafield Avenue, West New Brighton. When he had completed his grammar school studies he left school and went into the trucking business with his brother, John J. In that enterprise he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he became employed in the shipyards of the plant maintained by the late F. A. Verdon, located at the foot of Burgher Avenue, West New Brighton. He had not been with that plant long, however, when the United States entered the World War and, accordingly, he enlisted for army service. First, he was a private in the infantry ranks; then for two years a sergeant; received his army training at Camp Mills; was attached to the old 69th Regiment; sailed on October 29, 1917, for France on the steamship "America"; served on various American fronts near Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Sedan; was assigned after the Armistice to the 42d Division, the famous "Rainbow Division," and with that group entered Germany with the Army of Occupation. When he returned to the United States he again went into business with his brother, this time as a contractor. Then, John J. Corcoran became alderman from the Sixty-third District, and upon his death Dennis V. Corcoran was chosen to fill that office. Although he had not been actively engaged in a public capacity before, he readily proved his capability. Thus, upon the expiration of his first term, he won reelection.

Mr. Corcoran is fond of all sports, especially bowling. At one time he was a member of a bowling team participating in the North Shore League competition.

Dennis V. Corcoran married, June 8, 1927, Edna Weigand Gorton, of New York City, the daughter of Christian and Minerva (Weigand) Gorton. Mrs. Corcoran's father having died, her mother remarried.

WILLIAM Y. DALY—The natural beauty of Staten Island and its close proximity to the world's greatest commercial center, New York, has made this community an unusually attractive place in which to reside. At present there are a large and ever-growing number of our citizens successful in business in the city, who are conscious of a splendid amount of local civic pride, who own homes on the Island, and are justly proud of their associations here. Their presence lends personality to the Island and espe-



Benjamin A. Smith

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cially to the district where they abide. One of such description whose life on Staten Island has ever been an enjoyable one is William Y. Daly, who is an official in the offices of the Cunard Steamship Company.

A native of the city of Liverpool, England, and a son of John C. and Laura (Youlton) Daly, he was born September 1, 1900. His grandfather Daly was a widely-known British shipping magnate until his death, while his own father followed in the footsteps of his parent. The latter, for many years, has been closely identified with various great steamship companies in an important capacity, and he and his wife live in Brooklyn.

William Y. Daly first studied in the public schools of his native city and then entered Liverpool College. With the completion of his scholarly pursuits he removed with his parents to the United States and the family settled in New York City. Through his father's connection with the Cunard Company he began work in a minor position for this widely-known concern, in its New York office. He, in time, was advanced to a position of trust and responsibility. He now is manager of their west bound freight department.

It was his hope that he might be able to own a home outside of the city, and this ambition was fulfilled following his marriage to Lillian Marguerite Lewis, a daughter of Harry B. and Lillian Lewis, of Ithaca, New York. The wedding took place in May, 1924. They both decided they would like to live on Staten Island, and so located in beautiful "Westerleigh." Of late, however, Mr. Daly purchased a fine new home, located at No. 58 Harbor View Place, in the Fort Wadsworth district, adjacent to the old mansion of the late Sir Edward Cunard.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Daly have a deep knowledge of music as a fine art and are talented vocally. For many years Mrs. Daly studied under the guidance of the late Enrico Caruso and other artists of the concert and operatic stage. Both she and her husband share a live interest in the work of the local Little Theater Group, whose clubrooms are located in Stapleton. Both are members of various other organizations and interests tending toward community betterment.

WILLIAM STEWART ROSS OGILBY—Coming from a family whose early forebears lived in northern Ireland, William S. R. Ogilby was born in the town of Stapleton on August 12, 1872. His great-grandfather had migrated from Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century and had subsequently settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Frederick Darby Ogilby, had also been a resident of Philadelphia for some years before coming to Staten Island at a later date.

William S. R. Ogilby's preliminary education was acquired at Miss Errington's School on the Island, which was followed by a period of study at Trinity School in New York City. He then entered the St. Augustinian Academy on Staten Island, and upon finishing his scholastic requirements there, was employed for a short time by a large insurance company. Leaving this line of endeavor, he obtained a position in a contracting firm in New York, in which business he was engaged up to 1918.

In the latter year, however, he decided to learn the real estate business, a calling which he has since pursued on Staten Island with gratifying success. He directs this business from headquarters located at

his residence, No. 234 Hart Avenue, West New Brighton.

William S. R. Ogilby married at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1900, Anne Hopkins Nicholas, a descendant of the founder of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore. They have three children: 1. Stewart Ross, who received his education in the public schools of the Island and at Curtis High School; he then took up the study of chemistry at Cooper Union Institute and while thus engaged, maintained a position as a chemist with the United States Rubber Company; he resides with his parents in West New Brighton. 2. Geraldine Anne, who became the wife of Albert E. Evans, of Vermont, and they live at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson; two children have been born to them. Mr. Evans is employed with Langley and Company, a brokerage firm, located in Manhattan.

FREDERICK J. ECCLESTON—From early times to the present, numerous inhabitants of Staten Island have been blessed with a deep and enduring knowledge of maritime affairs and shipbuilding operations. In a large measure environment has been responsible for this adaptation, but added to this element is that of heritage, as the descendants of many of our early families have acquired the characteristics and abilities of their forebears. Such is exemplified in the daily life of one of this borough's residents, Frederick J. Eccleston, who is associated with the Panama Steamship Company, and whose home is in Tompkinsville.

Mr. Eccleston was born in Stapleton, December 27, 1886, his parents being Frederick John and Julia Eccleston of that village. The family residence was located in Targee Street, and it was at a public school not far removed from his home that the younger Eccleston obtained his early education. As his father was a noted manufacturer and builder who had helped to construct the quarantine station at Clifton, and was himself a lover of the sea, the ships that sailed over its surface and the shipping trade in general, it was most natural that the son should become greatly interested in the shipping business.

After leaving school, Frederick J. Eccleston entered the employ of the Panama Steamship Company, whose offices were in New York, and began his labors at the very bottom. He was determined to work his way up the scale as steadily as possible, an aim that he has been able to put into practical effect with the increasing years. At present, he holds a post of considerable trust and responsibility within the concern. He has served this company for approximately two decades.

Mr. Eccleston is especially active in his own community in affairs of a civic and fraternal nature. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Great Kills Lodge of the Masonic Order and active in its organization. In religious worship, he has long been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Frederick J. Eccleston married Ida Small of Port Richmond. She is descended from the Sharrett and Martineau families, and others who were pioneers in the development of this Island. Her father was for many years head of a construction company in Port Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Eccleston have four children, all of whom attended the local schools: 1. Hazel Catharine, who married George Koerner, of Staten Island. 2. Frederick George, who is unmarried. 3. Ruth Helen. 4. William Henry. The Eccleston home is located at No. 162 Daniel Low Terrace, Tompkinsville.

JAMES MORTON CLUTE, JR.—Many years ago, in 1894, to be exact, a number of the foremost men of the day gathered to found the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, which during the World War was recognized as one of our country's most prominent industrial concerns. Prominent among the founders was James Morton Clute, Sr., who passed away recently at his home in Port Richmond, after spending the last few years of his lifetime in retirement. His son, James Morton Clute, Jr., now associated with the Brewer Dry Dock Company, of Mariners Harbor, is the subject of this review.

James Morton Clute, Sr., was educated in the district schools of Port Richmond, after which he devoted practically the balance of his life to the business which he helped to organize. Through his guidance and that of his associates, the company grew to be one of the largest of its kind in this country. Many of the men employed in the earlier days of the establishment's history were maintained almost to the present time and thus there was created a record of long and genuine loyalty. During more particularly the latter part of the World War, after the United States had begun to take an active part in the conflict, the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, known briefly as "Sisco," employed thousands of men in night and day shifts, in order that our navy might be materially strengthened. The shipyard, during those times, was the scene of intense and feverish activity, and its prominence was fully recognized by the United States Government.

James M. Clute, Sr., married Jennie Smith, and to that union three sons were born: 1. John Edward, the eldest, who has occupied a prominent place in directing the company's affairs, and who is now its purchasing agent; he is married and resides in Port Richmond. 2. William. 3. James Morton Clute, Jr., of further mention.

The last-named was born in Port Richmond on December 22, 1886. His preliminary schooling was obtained in the schools of his native village, after which he took two courses in the International Correspondence School service, which dealt mainly with mechanical drafting and marine engineering. Prior to completing those studies, however, he became associated with the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, though only in a minor capacity.

Before the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Clute served in the merchant marine for four years and he at present holds a marine engineer's license. During the war, however, his services were needed at the shipbuilding plant, where his knowledge of construction work was essential to the company. During the last few years of his association with the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, his official position was that of chief of the construction division and he was also a member of the executive staff. Since 1931, he has been connected with the Brewer Dry Dock Company.

Mr. Clute's activities in the civic life of his community are many and he is regarded as a man of sound judgment and keen intelligence. Caring little about affiliations of a fraternal character, he is not identified with any of the local organizations. His avocations are mainly reading and baseball.

Mr. Clute married, in 1909, Margaret Horan, of Girard, Pennsylvania, and by that union the following children were born: William John and Marie Jeannette. These children attended the local public schools. The Clute residence is situated at No. 49 Ann Street, Port Richmond.

JAMES YOUNG—Long connected with financial, civic and charitable activities on Staten Island, the late James Young, of West New Brighton, was a founder and director of the Port Richmond Co-Operative Savings and Loan Association.

James Young was born June 12, 1864, in West New Brighton, the son of Joseph Clark and Jane (McElroy) Young, both of whom were born in the northern part of Ireland, near Belfast. His grandfather, Alexander Young, who lived in Ireland, was engaged during the major part of his lifetime as a block printer of calico, an occupation that was later followed by his son. At an early age, Joseph C. Young sailed to the United States with his parents. Subsequently, he removed to West New Brighton, where he and his wife lived until their deaths. Besides our subject, Mr. and Mrs. Young were survived by four daughters, two of whom are living at the present time.

James Young obtained his education at Public School No. 2, Elizabeth Street, West New Brighton. He left school at the age of fifteen and entered the printing business, becoming first associated with the Staten Island "Standard," a local journal. After learning this business he next acquired a knowledge of the Empire machine, a device that sets movable type. He also was employed as a linotype operator for some time and followed this by becoming proof reader in the employ of the Eilert Publishing Company, located at No. 318 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan. He remained thus associated up to the time of his death in January, 1930.

Mr. Young's familiarity with the principles of banking and coöperative business methods, a knowledge of which he had gradually absorbed and practiced during both his early youth and during the time that he was pursuing his calling as a printer, was evidenced in the founding and developing of one of the best known financial organizations in the borough of Richmond. This was the Port Richmond Co-Operative Savings and Loan Association, the destinies of which he directed for some years. The headquarters of the association are situated at No. 70 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond.

Fraternally, Mr. Young was a member of Beacon Light Lodge of the Masonic Order, and active in its organization. He was also identified with the Royal Arcanum Society. In his religious affiliation he was of the Calvary Presbyterian Church and was superintendent of the Sunday school for five years. Besides having served as deacon and a trustee there, he was an elder for seventeen years.

In his political persuasion he was connected with the Democratic organization on Staten Island. At the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in this borough he served on the publicity bureau which promoted the affair.

James Young married, in 1897, Henrietta Hultz, who was born in New Springville, her father having come here from Germany shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. By this union four children were born, all of whom attended the local public schools: 1. Marguerite, who remains at home. 2. Joseph Clark, who married May McGann; he is the superintendent of a lighting company. 3. James Ralph, who married Lillian Carr; for a time he served in the United States Navy, and was also engaged in business in Connecticut during another period. 4. Helen, who is now music teacher and alto soloist at Sailors Snug Harbor. All members of the family are of a musical temperament.

Within the late Mr. Young's home, which is located on DuBois Avenue, West New Brighton, are two family treasures. They are respectively a violin and a Bible. The former was brought to the United States by Mr. Young's paternal grandfather, while the Bible was brought here by his maternal grandfather.

GEORGE W. ALLISON—In the rapid development of Staten Island, important work is being done by the firm of North, Allison and Ettlinger, civil engineers, which was organized in 1913 as Allison and Ettlinger, to become the successors of the Morrison and Pettigrew Company and which later in 1918 was reorganized to bear the present firm name. One of the outstanding contributions, which its partners have made and which has been of vast practical value to the entire Island, was the compilation of a land map, the first one to be made of Staten Island. In the formation of this company Mr. Allison was the leading spirit, for he had been associated professionally with Mr. Morrison, and he also had been established for some time in that locality and knew the opportunities offered there in that field.

Mr. Allison is descended from two families of Richmond County, Virginia, his mother and father both having been natives of that region. His mother comes of the old and aristocratic Carter family, early members of the Virginia Colony. He was born in 1888, the son of George William and Anna (Mullin) Allison, the elder Allison being an oyster merchant of eastern Virginia. The younger Allison was sent to the old Locustdale Military Academy to be educated and was graduated with the class of 1905. His further studies were carried on within the historic walls of Washington and Lee University.

His first association, after completing his college course, was with Henry P. Morrison, at that time a prominent civil engineer of West New Brighton. Later Mr. Allison was connected with the construction company of L. A. Bucke and Son, builders of Sea View Hospital. In 1913 he, in association with Carl Ettlinger, established the firm of Allison and Ettlinger, which was reorganized as North, Allison and Ettlinger in February, 1918, upon the entry of George K. North as a third partner. Mr. North, whose biographical review is presented in Volume IV, page 357, of this work, had been engaged as assistant engineer in the topographical bureau, borough of Richmond, during 1905-17. Since 1924 the office of the company has been in the Hugot Building, No. 36 Richmond Terrace, St. George, and its business is the most extensive of its nature in this borough. An accomplishment worthy of particular mention, was the purchase by the firm of all plans, maps and drawings held by the former well-known engineering firm of William F. Widdemeyer. This purchase has greatly facilitated the work that Mr. Allison and his partners have undertaken and thus has been of considerable importance to Staten Island at large.

Mr. Allison is a member of the New York State Society of Engineers, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, the local Rotary Club, Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, the Fraternity Club of New York City and the Fox Hills Golf Club. He is identified with the Virginia Society of New York and is affiliated fraternally with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; Tyrian Chapter, No. 219; Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1915 George W. Allison married Mary Burger, of an old Staten Island family, the daughter of Frederick and Magdalena Burger. Mr. Burger is a prominent Port Richmond merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have a son, William F., and a daughter, Virginia Burger. The Allison residence is situated at No. 689 Clove Road, West New Brighton.

EDWARD PETELER—One of the numerous Staten Island residents whose home has always been maintained here despite business interests in Manhattan is Edward Peteler, of New Brighton, whose father was the owner of considerable real estate both along the north and east shores of Staten Island, and was prominently identified with civic activities here.

Edward Peteler was born February 28, 1876, in an old stone cottage standing at that time at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton. His parents were George Washington and Elizabeth (Osborne) Peteler of that place. His paternal grandfather, Alois Peteler, who married Madeline Hatfield, was at one time game-keeper to Kaiser Wilhelm I, of Germany, father of the ex-Kaiser now living in exile in Holland. The maternal grandmother of Edward Peteler was Adeline B. Carey, of an old Staten Island family and prominent in its early history.

George Washington Peteler, father of Edward Peteler, was one of the first manufacturers of ice cream in the United States, if not the very first man who conceived the idea of manufacturing this delicious product and selling it to retail producers. He also operated in Staten Island a factory which turned out wooden cars and wooden rails.

At one time, the elder Mr. Peteler managed what were known respectively as the Peteler Hotel in New Brighton and the Peteler Hotel at South Beach, to which came many prominent guests, not only from Manhattan, but from principal cities of the East and Middle West. According to an extract culled from the "Richmond County Gazette" of July 27, 1859, and a later issue of that paper, the Peteler Hotel of New Brighton was a most popular rendezvous. The "Gazette" of August 3, 1859, reads in part:

Those who have lived for any length of time on the eastern side of the Island, know well where the so-called marble house is situated. This was the most imposing structure on the New Brighton shore when we were boys, and well do we remember, one dusky eve, prying, half afraid, through its deserted halls and rooms, for it had at that time the reputation of being haunted. Since then it has passed through the hands of various owners, each improving and adding to it, until Mr. Peteler, the well-known confectioner, enlarged it to the dimensions of a spacious hotel. It is situated on one of the finest points of the Island, on an eminence immediately in front of Duxbury Point. The Hotel is commodious and well fitted, and there are several cottages on the grounds. There are pleasant walks, shade trees, a pebbly beach and fine bathing.

The Peteler Hotel at South Beach, not far from New Dorp, contained a remarkable Pompeian room. Mr. Peteler was also the owner of extensive realty holdings both in New Brighton and Stapleton.

Edward Peteler lived with his parents at their Hamilton Avenue home until the family removed to New Dorp, there to reside at the hotel the elder Mr. Peteler had purchased. The son received his preliminary schooling in the public schools of New Brighton and New Dorp. He also attended Grant School at Stapleton for a few years. At the age of thirteen, he left school and obtained a position as

a clerk in the hat and boot shop of Gordon Clary, located on Whitehall Street, Manhattan, a business that had been organized five years previously. He eventually purchased that establishment which he has managed from that time to the present. A number of well-known Wall Street bankers and prominent Manhattan residents are among his patrons. The main portion of his mercantile trade is concerned with the selling of gentlemen's hats.

Mr. Peteler is a member of Beacon Light Lodge of the Masonic Order, and is affiliated with the Staten Island Masonic Club. For several years he has been associated with the New Dorp Hook and Ladder Company, and is a past lieutenant of that organization. He is active in civic enterprises in the community in which he lives.

Edward Peteler married Rea Ely, of New Jersey. Two daughters, Mabel Ely and Eileen Marie, were born to them. The former married William W. Pope and they have one child, Joan. Eileen Marie remains at home with her parents.

The Peteler home is located at No. 256 Oakland Avenue, West New Brighton, while Mr. Peteler's place of business remains at No. 19 Whitehall Street, Manhattan.

ANCIL ISAAC HOUSMAN—Among the earlier pioneer families of Staten Island two, at least, have been engaged for long years in the building profession and have erected private homes in many of our better residential sections. One of these groups is that of Housman; the other, the Vroom family. The present representatives of both trace their ancestry to pioneer forebears in America.

More varied details of the Housman family on Staten Island may be found both in this biographical volume and in the historical volumes I and II. In brief, the family is of Dutch origin, probably first represented in America by Charles Housman, who resided in Bushwick, Long Island, as early as 1675. One large branch of the family settled on Staten Island before 1726, and ever since that time its members have been prominently represented here in civil, professional and mercantile circles. They have resided principally in West New Brighton, Port Richmond and along Richmond Terrace, near the Mariners Harbor waterfront.

The late Isaac Housman, father of Ancil Isaac Housman, helped to keep active the name of Housman and identify it with all that was worth while and progressive in the community in which he lived. His career was one that was long and honorable in the service of his fellowmen, and he died at a mature age, leaving behind him an exemplary record of achievements for his son and daughters to follow. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served the Union cause in the Civil War, and was prominent in Richmond County in religious and civic affairs.

Mr. Housman married Margaret Vroom, the daughter of Ancil Vroom, of an old Staten Island family and one definitely associated with the history of this borough.

Ancil Vroom, with his brother, Garret, early in their history, established a business in the erection of private dwellings and other edifices, that became so successful that they led all other builders of Staten Island in importance and extent of work. The splendid mansions which ornamented the ridge of the hills near New Dorp were nearly all built by this firm. They were noted particularly for their good work, the excellent materials used by them, and the

taste and faultless construction work used in the carrying out of the architectural designs.

Mr. Vroom was a generous man, giving liberally of his means to worthy causes, including charitable enterprises that benefited those sparingly blessed with the essentials of life. In all matters of public concern he took a deep interest, and set a fine example by promoting every cause by which the community could be immeasurably improved. In educational matters he aimed to secure for his community the best that could be had. For two terms he filled the office of trustee of the village of New Brighton most acceptably. He died at his residence, Manor Road, Castleton Corners, at the age of sixty-nine years. Burial took place in the family plot in Moravian Cemetery. He was of pioneer stock and the last of a long line which had carried on his branch of the family name.

With the marriage of Margaret Vroom to Isaac Housman, two of Staten Island's oldest families were united, two families which possessed more acreage within a wide section of Staten Island, the Castleton Corners district and outlying territory, than any other families or corporations within that region. Isaac Housman and his wife were the parents of three children: Mildred and Clare, both deceased; and Ancil Isaac, of whom this review relates more particularly.

Ancil Isaac Housman was born in 1880, in the home occupied by his parents, which was located on Clove Road, West New Brighton. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and in what corresponds today to Port Richmond High School at Elm Park. As a youth, he endeavored to interest himself in his father's business, but soon decided that the manufacturing field was more to his liking and more fitted to his talents. According, he joined the firm of William E. Ettlinger and Sons, old-time jeweler's box manufacturing company of Staten Island. He has continued with this establishment to the present time, and is now general foreman of the plant, and second in authority to the present Mr. Ettlinger, who is his close friend and associate.

Mr. Housman is of distinguished bearing, of pleasant manner, and though a young man, has a splendid career ahead of him.

Like his father, Mr. Housman is widely known in the community in which he resides, both as a man of civic pride and as a church official and organist at the institution that was founded by his grandfather, Ancil Vroom.

Ancil Isaac Housman married Clara Pauline Mettag, of an old Staten Island family of West New Brighton. Her death occurred with the coming of the first epidemic of influenza several years ago. She had just begun to attain wide attention as a pianist and as a composer of ballads, several of which had been printed in musical publications of national reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Housman were the parents of a son, Ancil Clifford, a promising youth, who is expected to continue in his father's footsteps. The Housman home is situated at No. 107 Windsor Road, West New Brighton.

HERBERT GINZBURG—A resident of New Brighton and the son of a well-known merchant and civic leader, Herbert Ginzburg determined to follow the law as a profession, after obtaining the best training available to coming members of such a calling. He is at present engaged in the practice of law

in St. George, in association with State Assemblyman Francis P. Heffernan.

Herbert Ginzburg was born on Staten Island, a son of Robert Ginzburg, who can justly be called one of the old-time merchants of New Brighton and one of the outstanding civic leaders of that section. He is the proprietor of a store located at No. 229 Jersey Street, and for many years has acted as treasurer of the large Jewish Synagogue situated on Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville. He was one of the founders of that institution and has always been active in its affairs.

Robert Ginzburg and his wife were the parents of two other children besides Herbert. They were: Esther, who married Adolph Deutch, paint brush manufacturer of New York City, residing on Jersey Street, New Brighton; and Rose, who became the wife of Herbert Newman. The Newmans reside in New Brighton, and they have a son, Harold. Herbert Newman is engaged in business in Manhattan.

The early education of Herbert Ginzburg was obtained at Public School No. 17, New Brighton, after which he attended Curtis High School. After being graduated from that school he entered Syracuse University, where he earned the degree of Bachelor of Science. While there, he was a member of Syracuse Lodge, of the Masonic Order, the Phi Epsilon Fraternity, and the Tambourine and Bones Society.

After leaving Syracuse University, he entered Fordham University, where he subsequently received a degree qualifying him for the legal profession. During the next five years, besides engaging in a private law practice of his own, he was also employed by the New York Title and Mortgage Company and the American Trust Company (now the Bank of Manhattan) on Staten Island, as business counsel.

Mr. Ginzburg entered into a law partnership with Francis P. Heffernan, of New Brighton, graduate of Fordham University, and Assemblyman for the First Assembly District, Richmond County. A review of Mr. Heffernan's career, to date, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Ginzburg conduct their law offices at No. 36 Richmond Terrace, St. George.

Herbert Ginzburg is identified with several organizations within his profession, including national bar associations and clubs of Island-wide and city prominence, one of which is the Richmond County Bar Association. He is also affiliated with several local civic organizations.

SIGFRIED KRONGOLD—As the owner of a comparatively new group of chain pharmaceutical stores which extend throughout Staten Island's main business sections and which will doubtless be supplemented by additional units in the future, Mr. Krongold has had the experience necessary for the operation of enterprises of this nature. The son of a prominent merchant and philanthropist of New York, he has been engaged as a pharmacist on Staten Island for more than a decade.

Sigfried Krongold was born in New York City, in 1890. He received a liberal public school training in his home city and later took business administration courses and obtained a knowledge of the regular collegiate subjects. Desiring to become a pharmacist, he entered the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and received his degree as a Graduate in Pharmacy in 1920.

In the same year he came to Staten Island and opened a new modern drug store on Morningstar

Road, Elm Park, a business that soon became successful. He remained here for two years, after which he disposed of this establishment to a prominent Elm Park resident. He then became associated with Reigi Brothers in the planning of a chain store organization, but later decided to open a chain of his own. This he did with quickness and dispatch, with the result that he now is the proprietor of two stores in New Brighton on Jersey Street, two more on the South Shore, and one in West New Brighton. He plans to open other stores on Staten Island and in nearby New Jersey.

During his residence on Staten Island, Mr. Krongold has prospered not only in his business, but he has made many firm friends here and has widened the scope of his social and fraternal relationships. He is a member of Great Kills Lodge of the Masonic Order, and is active in the membership of Slosson Post of the American Legion.

Sigfried Krongold married Helen Roth, of Elm Park. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and active in the work of the local Hadasah Society, of which, at this writing, Mrs. Herman Bodine is president. Mr. and Mrs. Krongold have a son, Sanford Allen. Mr. Krongold's home is at No. 617 Metropolitan Avenue, West New Brighton, while his business office is located in one of his newly-acquired stores at No. 227 Jersey Street, New Brighton.

FRANCIS P. FARRELL—One of the leading members of the legal profession in Richmond Borough, though one of the youngest men now conducting a practice of his own here, is Francis P. Farrell, who is of a family that has contributed much to the welfare of Staten Island, both socially and in a civic sense. They have resided principally in the West New Brighton section.

One of seven children, Francis P. Farrell was born in West New Brighton, the son of John and Anna Louise (Colgan) Farrell. His mother was of an old Brooklyn family. His paternal grandfather, James Farrell, was a prominent resident of West New Brighton, and a veteran of the Civil War.

John Farrell, father of Francis P. Farrell, was born in West New Brighton, and received his schooling in the public schools of his native village. Early in life he became affiliated with political affairs in Richmond Borough, and at the time of his death occupied a position with the board of education here.

Francis P. Farrell also received his early training in the public schools of West New Brighton, after which he attended Curtis High School, and later Fordham Preparatory School in the Bronx. He then entered Fordham University, becoming connected with the Law School maintained by that institution. He received the coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1920 and in the same year was admitted to the bar of the State of New York.

Since that time Mr. Farrell has practiced in Richmond Borough, and has become recognized as one of the most progressive of the younger group of lawyers here. It might be noted that in the matter of international patent law he has made several trips to Europe and has visited a number of foreign nations. He is a member of several legal societies: the American Bar Association; the New York County Lawyers' Association, and the Richmond County Bar Association. He has also been active in political circles in this borough; is a former member of the George Cromwell Republican Club, and identified prominently with the Republican organization here.

In 1926, he was defeated by a scant margin in the State Assembly elections.

Mr. Farrell has been active in civic matters, not only in the community in which he resides, but throughout Staten Island as a whole. He has aided charitable and philanthropic causes in this borough. He resides in the family residence on Mada Avenue, West New Brighton. His law office is situated in the Staten Islander Building, corner of Bay Street and Central Avenue, Tompkinsville. Mr. Farrell's brothers and sisters also reside on Staten Island.

ALBERT C. FACH—Coincident with the administration of justice in our larger American communities it has been necessary at all times to elect for the responsible office of district attorney of a county, men who are endowed with a thorough knowledge of the law and with keen judgment of human nature. Richmond County was fortunate in having in the person of the Hon. Albert C. Fach, who served as district attorney from 1911 to 1919 and from 1924 to January, 1932, a man whose experience before the bar qualified him adequately for the duties he undertook. His untiring efforts and his inherent resourcefulness manifested themselves time and time again during the six terms of office which he served, with the result that the people of Staten Island were deeply appreciative of the conduct of his office.

Albert C. Fach was born in 1884, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fach of Stapleton. John Fach was engaged for years as a cloth-cutter in that village. The Staten Island Directory of 1882 listed him as residing at No. 167 Richmond Road. His name appears again in the Directory of 1893 and four years later he was registered as retired.

Albert C. Fach received his preliminary education in the schools of this borough, after which he determined to enter the legal profession. With that purpose in mind he enrolled in the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in due course. Entering the law office of John G. Clark in order to gain further knowledge of his calling, he received a substantial training which, aided by his initiative and willingness to master difficult problems, equipped him for his forthcoming tasks.

Within very few years Mr. Fach had proved himself a highly successful and competent councilor before the bar, with the result that he was appointed assistant district attorney in Richmond County. His incumbency of that office served to still further emphasize his capacity for work and his knowledge of law. Illustrative of the general esteem in which he was held one finds the following tribute in the Staten Island press of the time: "The handling of cases entrusted to Assistant District Attorney Fach has many times called forth the highest commendation of the county and even his opponents. In the carrying out of his duties under District Attorney Samuel H. Evans he has never been vindictive or personal." He held that office approximately two and one half years.

In October, 1910, Mr. Fach was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the important post of district attorney for Richmond County. Though it was this party that placed him in nomination, nevertheless he was looked upon with genuine respect by all groups within the borough. Running against Moses Altman, he won the election and was duly inducted into office for the 1911-13 term.

Full evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Fach was held and the public confidence in his success

as district attorney is brought forth in an editorial in the "Staten Island World," which follows in part:

It is conceded on every side that Mr. Fach, whilst a very young man and barely ten years admitted to the bar, has made for himself such a clear and trenchant reputation that everybody expects most confidently to see the important office entrusted to him administered with marked ability, with the finesse of justice to accused and accuser, with ample protection to law and society, adjudged mercy to untimely offenders and with increasing credit to the occupant and the people who have placed him in charge of that essential arm of our home administration.

The reelection of Mr. Fach to the office of district attorney occurred in 1913 and again in 1915 he was honored with this post as a consequence of the aptitude and intelligent application to duty which he displayed. When his third term was completed he declined a forth nomination in order to take care of his private practice which included work as a representative of local banking institutions. In November, 1918, the late Joseph Maloy was elected district attorney and received reelection for the following term. When in 1924 Mr. Maloy was appointed to the bench of the court of special sessions, Albert C. Fach was again designated district attorney, Governor Alfred E. Smith appointing him for the balance of the year. In November, 1924, he was favored with another reelection to office and in November, 1928, that honor was extended to him a sixth time. In the latter election he was opposed by Max Levy, Republican-Fusion nominee.

Several cases of far-reaching importance to the people of Staten Island were prosecuted by Mr. Fach during his many terms of office. Not only were they handled with the utmost care and skill, but he succeeded in gathering about him a corps of able assistants who showed similar energy and met with similar approbation. On one occasion his courageous and untiring fight against the garbage plant near the Arthur Kill, in which he enlisted the aid of local civic bodies and made a personal appeal to the Governor of the State, was crowned with success. Through his efforts an investigating commission was chosen and ultimately sanctioned the elimination of this public nuisance.

With his last term as district attorney due to expire January 1, 1932, Mr. Fach did not seek reelection. He decided instead to devote his time to his private law practice at Stapleton, in which he is now engaged. His office is in the Pape Building. Thomas J. Walsh, well-known attorney, was nominated by the local Democratic party for district attorney and won election over James C. Crane, designated Republican nominee.

In his professional affiliations Albert C. Fach is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association and other similar organizations. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the local Chamber of Commerce and several other societies of a fraternal and civic character. Needless to record, a large share of his work in behalf of civic betterment on Staten Island has been accomplished through the office he held, though as a private citizen he has also aided reputable causes. He is counsel for the Staten Island Savings Bank and the North Shore Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Fach is married and has four children. The Fach home is located at No. 663 Manor Road, West New Brighton. During the summer and fall months Mr. Fach's estate is abundant with flowers and

blooms of all varieties, for nurturing them and exhibiting them has long been one of his main hobbies. On several occasions he was been victorious in horticultural exhibits held at the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, St. George.

HENRY GEORGE OTTO—Many of the beautiful homes of Staten Island, in several different communities, are the creations of Henry G. Otto, one of Richmond Borough's prominent architects. Specializing in country houses, Mr. Otto has been called upon by a number of the prominent residents of his community for plans of suitable dwellings and he has originated a number of designs which have elicited the most favorable comments from those who have viewed the completed structures. Among the residences for which he is responsible are the country houses of Herbert and John Gans, the very charming home of Dr. Steinmeyer and the Schleinger and Egbert dwellings, all of which are located in the Tompkinsville and Stapleton districts.

Mr. Otto was born at Stapleton in 1874. His father, Henry Otto, who was born and educated in Germany, settled about 1860 in Staten Island, where he engaged in the building trade. He married Elizabeth Hammer of New York City. His passing came in 1917 at his home on Staten Island.

His son, Henry G., obtained his early education in public and private schools on Staten Island, later studying architecture under the direction of James B. Baker of No. 156 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. He practiced his profession on Staten Island and when Mr. Baker died in 1920, he took permanent offices in this borough.

Mr. Otto has many professional and social affiliations on Staten Island. He is a member of the Staten Island Association of Architects, the local Chamber of Commerce, the local Kiwanis organization and Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, Free and Accepted Masons. He is identified with the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Richmond Club, is a director of the Tompkinsville Building and Loan Association, a vice-president and director of the Staten Island Embroidery Works, and a member of the Stapleton Lutheran Church, of which he is also trustee and financial secretary. It was in that church that he was christened and confirmed and in which he now holds the office of secretary of the Sunday school. For the past ten years services have been held in this church in both the English and German languages.

Mr. Otto married in 1907, Margaret D. Strauss, a native of Germany, who came to the United States at an early age and then attended the public schools of Staten Island. Mr. and Mrs. Otto have a daughter, Dorothea Margaret, who was graduated from Notre Dame Convent, Tompkinsville.

Mr. Otto's business headquarters are at No. 15 Beach Street, in the Pape Building. His place of residence is at No. 6 Jackson Street.

JOHN BENEDICT ROBERTSON—One of the largest and best-known real estate and insurance firms on Staten Island is that of Lynch, Robertson, Ellis and Rendt, Incorporated, with headquarters in West New Brighton and St. George. As one of the partners of this firm John B. Robertson has had considerable experience in his special field of endeavor. Mr. Robertson is a native of West New Brighton.

He was born in 1900, the son of John and Rose (Lynch) Robertson. Both the Robertson and Lynch

families have resided on Staten Island for several years and their members have been active in local civic, social, professional and political circles. After obtaining his early education in the public schools of his home community Mr. Robertson attended Stevens Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey. In 1918 he entered the insurance and real estate business operated by John A. Lynch of West New Brighton and shortly thereafter acquired an interest in the firm. Mr. Lynch had organized the business in 1913 and remained as its head up to the time he entered the political field to serve first as State Senator and subsequently as president of the borough of Richmond. He disposed of his business interests to his nephews, thus keeping the name of Lynch in the firm. The concern made steady progress in both the insurance and real estate business on Staten Island and soon became acknowledged as one of the more progressive and important concerns hereabouts.

As time went on, at separate times the Messrs. Elwood E. Doyle, well-known West New Brighton real estate and insurance man, and Sidney Ellis, who with his brothers had also carried on a similar business, merged their respective interests with Lynch and Robertson, the firm ultimately becoming Lynch, Robertson, Doyle and Ellis, Inc. In October, 1932, Mr. Doyle withdrew from the firm. David S. Rendt, Jr., son of David S. Rendt, commissioner of public works and leader of the Democratic party on the Island, then became a partner in the firm. The establishment now is known as Lynch, Robertson, Ellis and Rendt, Inc., with main offices at No. 1190 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, and a branch office in the St. George Theater Building, St. George. The concern holds membership in the Staten Island Real Estate Board.

Mr. Robertson is an active member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, the West New Brighton Board of Trade and the West New Brighton Social Club. He is identified with several other organizations of a civic and social nature. He attends the Church of the Sacred Heart.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUTZENDORF—For close to a half century Mr. Schutzendorf has been engaged in real estate activities on Staten Island. He is a native of the Island, has a number of important civic, social and fraternal affiliations here and is a well-respected resident of Port Richmond.

He was born in West New Brighton on December 19, 1871, the son of Henry Guion and Catherine (Lloyd) Schutzendorf, the former a native of Paris, France, and the latter of Vermont.

The younger Schutzendorf attended public school in West New Brighton and after being graduated in 1887 entered the employ of D. D. Cornell. He continued with Mr. Cornell until 1916, when the Cornell Real Estate and Auction Company was organized, of which Mr. Schutzendorf became president and manager.

Many positions of honor and trust in the community have been held by Mr. Schutzendorf. He is a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce; a member and past president of the Staten Island Real Estate Board; director and regional vice-president of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards; member of the Real Estate Board of the City of New York and associated with the port, docks, terminals and markets committee of that body. He was on the town board of Northfield and a justice of the peace in that township prior to the

consolidation of Staten Island with Greater New York in 1898. His fraternal affiliations include membership with Richmond Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and charter memberships in Empire Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is further identified, fraternally, with Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Several civic and social organizations on Staten Island number him within their membership.

Mr. SchutENDORF married on April 18, 1894, Henrietta N. Garby. Mr. and Mrs. SchutENDORF are the parents of three children: Harold Guion, Florence Etoile and Gordon G. Mr. SchutENDORF's place of business is at No. 17 Beach Street, Stapleton. His residence is at No. 81, Albion Place, Port Richmond.

CHARLES JARVIS FAY—For more than four decades Mr. Fay has been engaged in the practice of law in Manhattan. A graduate of Yale University and of Columbia University he received a thorough preparation for the career he was to follow and has rendered distinguished service within his profession. His office headquarters are situated in Wall Street, Manhattan. His residence is in Dongan Hills, Staten Island.

His grandfather, the Rev. Gilbert Fay, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown University in 1826. He married Clarissa Walker of Wadsworth, Ohio, and they were the parents of Gilbert Otis Fay.

The latter, who was born November 8, 1834, was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1859, and three years later received the Master of Arts degree from that seat of learning. He was also graduated from Andover Theological Seminary and was licensed to preach, though he never assumed a regular pastorate. For a time he was a professor at the Hartford School for the Deaf. In 1880 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Western Reserve University and in the same year became principal of the Ohio Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, continuing in that responsible position until his death, which came on February 18, 1910.

His first marriage took place in 1862 to Adelia C. Allen, and by that union there were no children. Her death occurred January 1, 1866. Dr. Fay then married (second), April 14, 1869, Mary Jane Jarvis, born at Louisville, New York, on September 9, 1833 and died at Hartford, Connecticut, on March 15, 1903. By that marriage there were a son and daughter, Charles Jarvis and Elizabeth, respectively.

Charles Jarvis Fay was born on August 26, 1871. He pursued his early studies in the Hartford public schools and was graduated from Yale University, in the class of 1893, having been honored by philosophical and oratorical distinctions and also by winning the Phi Beta key, the symbol of high scholarship. He was a member of the Yale Union and a graduate member of the Elihu Club. From 1895 to 1896, inclusive, he studied in the New York Law School. In 1899 Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Fay was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in June, 1891. He first associated himself with the firm of Seward, Guthrie and Steele, remaining there during 1899-1900. From 1900 to 1907 he was with Lord, Day and Lord, being a member of the firm in 1906-07. He then withdrew to become a member of the law firm of White and Case, his partners being George B. Case (class of

1894, Yale) and Irving S. Olds (class of 1909, Yale). They were devoted principally to corporation law and banking. The firm was active during the World War with contracts for the British and French governments and in shipbuilding matters.

In politics Mr. Fay is normally Republican. Besides his work, his home and his family he takes a keen interest in Yale University and in the reunions of his own graduating class. He is identified with the Richmond County Bar Association and the Bar Association of New York, having served at one time (1917-20) as a member of the executive committee of the latter organization. He is a life member of the Yale University Club, and is associated in Manhattan with the Down Town Association, the India House and the Century Association. On Staten Island the Richmond County Country Club numbers him among its members. He was a member of the bicentennial reunion committee and the twenty-five years reunion committee of the Congregational Church.

He married on June 26, 1909, Emily Bartlett Ives, daughter of Walter and Harriet Alexena (Ely) Ives, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fay are the parents of four children: 1. John Gilbert, born June 2, 1910, in Manhattan. 2. Jane Ely, born November 20, 1911, at Dongan Hills. 3. Charles Jarvis, Jr., born February 12, 1914. 4. Elizabeth Ives, born July 8, 1916.

DONATO A. DI CAIRANO—Born and raised on a farm in Italy, Mr. Di Cairano came to the United States as a young boy nearly a half century ago and some seven months later became a resident of Staten Island. With characteristic energy he continued his education, during his leisure hours, and though he worked for a time as a barber, he eventually established himself in New Brighton as a steamship agent and forwarder. Later Mr. Di Cairano also became engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he continues. His industry and unusual ability have enabled him to build up a large business in New Brighton and to gain for himself a very high reputation for integrity and progressiveness. He also takes an active interest in civic, patriotic and religious affairs.

Donato A. Di Cairano was born at Calitri, Province of Avellino, Italy, February 13, 1886, a son of Canio and Teresa Di Cairano. His ancestors were the owners of farms and vineyards and much of Mr. Di Cairano's boyhood days were spent in helping with the cultivation of his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of his native country. Arriving in the United States on July 21, 1905, he lived for some seven months in New York City and later in Jersey City. At the end of that period he came to New Brighton, of which community he has been a resident ever since.

During the first year of his stay Mr. Di Cairano worked as a barber and at the same time attended school. He then took a commercial course at the Westerleigh School, after which he secured a position with the law firm of Antonio Ferme, New York City. There he remained for six years in the capacity of general law clerk and translator. In 1911 he opened a steamship and forwarding business in New Brighton, to which he added a general real estate and insurance business in 1915. These enterprises he built to a high degree of success. His headquarters are at No. 431 Jersey Street, New Brighton.

Mr. Di Cairano is vice-president and a director of the Italian Savings and Loan Association, president

of the Cairano Realty Company, Incorporated, and secretary and treasurer of the D'Agontino Operating Corporation.

During the World War he rendered valuable services for both the United States and Italy, which were rewarded by official recognition in the form of numerous decorations. He was also a leader in raising a fund for a Dante bust, which now adorns the assembly room at Public School No. 7, at New Brighton. Largely as the result of his efforts the Italian language was made a regular course in Curtis High School. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church and more especially with the Church of the Assumption, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Di Cairano married November 24, 1912, Anna Zarrilli, a native of the same village in which her husband was born. Mr. and Mrs. Di Cairano are the parents of four children, all born on Staten Island: 1. Canio, and 2. Alfonso, twins, born in 1914, both graduates of Curtis High School. 3. Attilio, born in 1920, now a pupil at Public School No. 17, New Brighton. 4. Teresa, born in 1922, also a pupil at Public School No. 17.

LEWIS MOSES—The demand for recreational facilities has kept pace with the progress and development of each individual locality, and among the most important methods of popular entertainment are those of the motion picture and theatrical stage attractions which are now universal in hamlets, towns and cities throughout the country. Staten Island is fortunate in having splendid theatres which provide the necessary relaxation for its growing population. One of the men most prominent in this field of activity is Lewis Moses, long identified with local theatrical houses. He and his brother, Charles H. Moses (q. v.), were among the founder of the Isle Theatrical Corporation, which for several years has operated a chain of theatres on Staten Island. At present however, Mr. Moses controls the Palace Theatre in Port Richmond, having transformed that showhouse from a theatre presenting stock company attractions into one which now holds a leading place in local motion picture circles.

Mr. Moses was born in Harlem, New York, November 26, 1898, the son of Herman and Fannie Moses. Herman Moses was a salesman, being thus occupied at the time of his death in 1908. Mrs. Moses, however, resides with her sons.

Lewis Moses was educated in Public School No. 14 and later attended Rosebank High School Annex for a time, having come to Staten Island with his mother in 1912. At the age of sixteen he entered the theatrical business which he has made his chosen profession ever since. His brother, Charles H., had been engaged in that profession on Staten Island prior to the family's arrival here.

Lewis and Charles H. Moses, with the assistance of a third brother, Elias, organized the Isle Theatrical Corporation, which in a relatively brief period built a chain of vaudeville and motion picture theatres on the Island. Realizing that persons residing in the various well populated districts of the Island would much rather attend theatres near their homes the Moses brothers placed their theatres accordingly. Thus the Liberty was erected at Stapleton, the Strand at Great Kills, the Stadium at Tottenville, the Capitol at West New Brighton and finally, the Ritz, a most beautiful and spacious house, at Port Richmond. From the very beginning the largest of these theatres, the Liberty and the Ritz, presented both vaudeville acts and screen productions. The

quality of the entertainment was such that the Staten Island public patronized these neighborhood theatres fully and came to have the fullest confidence in their operators. After a time, in 1928 to be exact, the Moses brothers sold their interests to a group headed by the late Sol Brill. The latter in 1930 erected the St. George Theatre at St. George.

Lewis and Elias Moses then centered their activities in the Port Richmond district. They acquired the Palace Theatre on Richmond Avenue, which hitherto had presented stock company attractions, headed by the Harder-Hall players. After a thorough renovation the theatre was reopened as a motion picture house and at the present day it stands out as the most popular theatre in Port Richmond. Mr. Moses and his brother were the first to install a talking picture machine on Staten Island and to present what is still known as a "movie short." For a time they were enabled to give the public "talkies" in a modified form, presenting part of the feature picture as a talkie and part as silent drama. Later, however, they began to show all talkie, first run pictures and still later double feature movies.

Mr. Moses and his brother have been especially solicitous of the desires of the public. On several occasions they have acceded to the demands of Staten Island residents for the running of a famous picture for a full week at the Palace. Through that policy, in addition to the attendance of regular neighborhood patrons, they have welcomed the theatre-going public of Staten Island as a whole. It has always been their aim not only to display movies of considerable merit and taste but to spice their entertainment with an extra quota of newsreels, travelogues, comedies and the like. Today, because of this devotion to principle the Palace Theatre stands high in local theatrical circles and its continued success is assured.

In 1920 Mr. Moses and his brother prepared to build a new theatre at the corner of Union and Bay streets, Stapleton. This building, which also embraces retail store space and offices, is one of the most beautiful of its kind on Staten Island. It is called the Paramount-Publix Theater Building, its present owners being the Paramount-Publix Corporation, and the very best of modern motion pictures are shown here.

The two Moses brothers, supported by Charles H. Moses in an advisory capacity, now operate the Richmond Theatre, also in Stapleton. Motion pictures are shown here daily.

In civic affairs Mr. Lewis Moses contributes generously of his time and influence toward everything that tends to enhance the welfare of his fellow-citizens. In fraternal affairs he is affiliated with Aquelonga Lodge, No. 950, Free and Accepted Masons. He is fond of athletics, particularly golf and swimming. Mr. Moses is unmarried and resides at No. 19 Occident Avenue, Stapleton.

CHARLES HARRY MOSES—For several years Mr. Moses was associated with his brothers, Lewis and Elias, in the theatrical business on Staten Island. It was due largely to their efforts that a number of the best-known theatres in many local communities were erected. Mr. Moses has been active in local business and fraternal organizations, as well.

He was born in Manhattan, the son of Herman and Fannie Moses. The former, whose death occurred about 1908, was a salesman, connected at one time with the packing house of Schwartzchild and Sulzberger, which later became that of Wilson Brothers.

Charles Harry Moses received his education at

Public School No. 39, Manhattan. Entering the business world, he served as an office boy for Clark and Wilkins, operators of a wool yard in Harlem. A short time later he was promoted to the post of foreman of the yard, but he left that post in order to work as a salesman for the packing firm of Wilson and Company. He was later connected with the Cudahy Company.

Subsequently, Mr. Moses came to Staten Island where he purchased the Bijou Theatre, one of the five theatrical houses on the Island at that time. He entered into partnership with Irving D. Johnson, whose interests were ultimately purchased by Mr. Moses and the late Sol Brill. Later he and his brothers, Lewis and Elias, took over the Richmond Theatre. They next acquired the Park Theatre and, after its success was assured, they built the Liberty Theatre at Stapleton. By this time they had organized the Isle Theatrical Corporation.

On March 1, 1924, they erected the Ritz in Port Richmond, then the largest and most up-to-date theatre on the Island and in 1926 built the Strand at Great Kills. In 1928, the Moses Brothers disposed of their theatrical properties to a group headed by Mr. Brill. Charles H. Moses now acts in an advisory capacity to his brothers, who operate the Richmond Theatre, No. 25 Wright Street, Stapleton.

Mr. Moses is an active member of the Staten Island Board of Trade and the local Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with Aquehonga Lodge No. 906, Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arch Masons; the Knights Templar; the Scottish Rite; and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is also a member of Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HARRY VROOM BERRY—A resident of Port Richmond whose ability and training as a civil engineer have earned for him in the administration of affairs in this borough the post of chief of the computation division of the topographical bureau, department of engineering, is Harry V. Berry, of distinguished Staten Island parentage. He is a resident of Port Richmond, where he has lived for several years.

The birth of Mr. Berry occurred in Port Richmond, on April 22, 1875, his parents being John G. and Ellen Young (Simonson) Berry. Both came of early Staten Island families. The elder Berry was a trustee of the village of Port Richmond for long years and was identified with the Masonic Order. As a member of Richmond Lodge he served as Master at one time. His wife was one of the oldest members of the Trinity Methodist Church until her death in the early part of 1919. Besides Harry V. Berry, a daughter, Emma S., was born to John G. Berry and his wife. She remains at the old family home.

The education of Harry V. Berry was obtained at the Port Richmond Union Free School which functioned many years ago. He then entered the employ of William R. Hillyer who maintained a civil engineering business. Following the latter's death he carried on the establishment for a number of years, after which he entered the computation division of the topographic bureau, department of engineering. The past twenty-three years have been devoted to this work, with the result that he now holds the post of chief of this division.

The fraternal, civic and business associations of Mr. Berry are many and widespread. He is Past High Priest of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Ma-

sons; member of Beacon Light Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and of the Staten Island Lodge of Elks. He is also affiliated with the Professional Engineers and Licensed Surveyors' Society of the State of New York, the Municipal Square Club and the Veteran Fireman's Association. In his religious association he is identified with the Dutch Reformed Church and active in the work of the parish, being a deacon and an elder of the latter institution.

Mr. Berry married Elizabeth Cunningham, of a family long resident in this borough. She was a daughter of George and Ellen (Randall) Cunningham and her death occurred in 1924. She is buried in Moravian Cemetery. She and her husband had a daughter, Edith, who lives at home. The Berry residence is located at No. 6 Albion Place, Port Richmond.

REINHOLD UNDRITZ—The last decade of the nineteenth century was marked on Staten Island by an unusually rapid arrival of families seeking to establish permanent homes for themselves and their children. Hoping to provide their children with a substantial preparation in life and a sound education, they found the local school adequate to supply such needs. It is to their vast credit that they contributed generously toward Staten Island's advancement in varied fields of endeavor. Among other things, they helped to strengthen the bonds of family life. Numbered among such groups was the Undritz family, which was first represented here in 1896 by Reinhold Undritz, to whom this review particularly refers. Mr. Undritz is widely known for his activities in horticultural circles and as head of the Staten Island Plant Nursery.

He was born in Esthonia, then part of Russia, but now one of the new Republics of Europe which gained its independence after the World War. Esthonia is a small country located directly west of Russia and north of Latvia, the latter nation being another newly made Republic. Esthonia's shores are bounded by three bodies of water: the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland. As environment often plays a huge rôle in the determination of the occupation of a nation's people the inhabitants of Esthonia are engaged mainly in fishing, navigation, agriculture and forestry.

Reinhold Undritz was the only one of his family to come to America. He was educated in the schools of his native land. After his marriage to Marie Meerin, also a native of Esthonia, he and his wife, in 1895, left their home land and sailed to the United States. They brought with them three children born to them in Esthonia.

For a short time they lived in Manhattan, but after deciding to follow his chosen occupation as best he could, Mr. Undritz brought his family to Staten Island, where in the spring of 1896 he established a plant nursery at the corner of Jewett Avenue and what was then Cherry Lane, West New Brighton. With the aid of his devoted wife he succeeded in that endeavor after a hard, up-hill climb.

At times, however, ill-fortune dogged his footsteps, but in the face of discouragement, he never failed to keep moving forward. Because of the fact that his nursery stood on leased grounds and on account of the sale of property, it became necessary for him to vacate his place of business on Friday the 13th, of November, 1898. However, on that very day he removed to No. 188 Greenleaf Avenue, West New Brighton, where he purchased land close to his original holdings. Soon he helped the builders set the

corner posts for a new home on the same site. As time went on his business grew and finally it became known as the Staten Island Plant Nursery. During these early years he had planted thousands of young plants, shrubs and trees, which represented no small investment. The products of his land became known to a large and discriminating patronage.

But after this period of labor and seeming success the city of New York, through condemnation proceedings, took away the largest portion of his greenhouses and nursery, because of a proposed subway tunnel which was to run through part of his property. However, the building of the subway has not yet come to pass.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Undritz purchased a large piece of property in the New Springville district, at No. 2391 Richmond Avenue and Richmond Hill Road, this being the only suitable spot for such a purpose as he desired. Here, with the coöperation of his son, Edward, he has brought this plot of land to a high degree of cultivation. The property, which consists of several acres, also embraces one of the old pioneer country homes of the district. The land is well laid out with shrubbery, young trees and flowers for marketing purposes. Because of the open country about this place it also serves as a testing ground to prove the hardiness of various growing specimens. Study, care and patience are the watchwords, for it sometimes takes ten years for these products to grow to a suitable size. Besides this the owners have managed to retain a few acres upon the original site of the nursery in West New Brighton, where a few greenhouses and the headquarters of the houses are located. In a clipping of 1929 one may read such a description as follows: "The Staten Island Plant Nursery, operated by Reinhold Undritz Company, established 1896, evergreens, fruit trees, shade trees and roses—landscape gardening." Their specialty, however, is roses, and in that branch of horticulture the Undritz establishment has achieved marked success. In a late booklet issued by Boblink and Atkins of Rutherford, New Jersey, known throughout the United States as authorities and producers of various plants and flowers, considerable reference is given to varieties of flowers nurtured at the Undritz Nurseries.

Mr. Undritz has taken at all times a deep and generous interest in the affairs of the community about him and has aided movements having as their aim the civic and social betterment of the district in which he resides. He has been an active member of the local Democratic party. All members of his family attend the Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Undritz have eight children. The first three, as mentioned previously, were natives of Esthonia and the others were born on Staten Island: 1. Marie, the eldest, attended Cornell University and is married to Rev. Floris Fernerda; they reside in Daretown, New Jersey, and have six children: Floris, Paul, Elizabeth, Theodore, Alfred and Marie. 2. Elizabeth, also a graduate of Cornell University, is a teacher of French in Newark Central High School. 3. Emma, a graduate of Syracuse University, is the wife of Alger L. Ward, a chemist, and they live in Philadelphia. 4. Annie W., a graduate of Ohio State University, married John Morris, an instructor in public speaking at the College of the City of New York. 5. Helen L., studied nursing at the Staten Island Hospital and is married to Frederick W. Maurier of Gimble Brothers, New York. 6. Frederick R. M., a graduate of Cornell University, is now a first lieutenant in the United States

Army. 7. Oillie, a graduate of Hunter College, now teaches in the public schools on Staten Island. 8. Edward C., associated in business with his father, married Anna C. Niedermann and they have a daughter, Dora.

GEORGE BORGSTEDE, SR.—The truck garden district of New Springville and its environs presents the visitors to that part of Staten Island with a unique scene of rural activity. To those from places removed from the metropolitan city of New York, it would be an even more surprising revelation to know that some of the finest model truck gardens of the eastern part of our country are found within our city's confines. A trip to New Springville will disclose such a fact and it is here that the subject of this review, George Borgstede, Sr., is busily engaged as proprietor of a successful truck garden.

He was born on April 7, 1875 in Germany. Both his parents were descended from solid German ancestors, who had lived in their native country for generations and were thrifty people, thus giving good account of themselves in their loyalty to their homes and country.

George Borgstede, Sr., struck out early for himself and came alone to America as a youth of fourteen years. His parents came several years later and both are buried on Staten Island, at Fairview Cemetery. Young George Borgstede, shortly after landing in this country found work for himself and in time went to Greenville, New Jersey, just south of Jersey City, where he found employment on a truck farm. That district was much noted in those days for its farms and gardens. He worked long hours and in time met with success, so that he was able to operate his own acreage.

On November 19, 1898, he was married in Greenville, to Jennie Voss, daughter of John and Frieda (Behrns) Voss, who were also known for years on Long Island. Mr. Voss was engaged in the nursery and floral business.

In 1902, George Borgstede, seeking a larger field for truck gardening or farming, removed with his family to Staten Island. At that time a number of farmers were coming here from Greenville and nearby Long Island and on the Island they found good fertile soil. But in order to put it into condition much work had to be done, which included the priming of the soil and drainage, as well as much construction work on the old houses and buildings. In time, Mr. Borgstede had his place in condition and began shipping his products to New York and nearby markets. His results during the years that have passed since his arrival here have been substantial. His place is now located at New Springville, along Richmond Avenue, and is well cultivated. A large force of men is employed and he has much farm equipment. In addition to his own farm, his two sons, George, Jr., and William H., have a tract of land under cultivation on Signs Road, near Victory Boulevard.

George and Jennie (Voss) Borgstede became the parents of two sons and four daughters. The first son was born in Greenville, New Jersey, and the other children on Staten Island. All were educated in the local public schools and subsequently attended high school. They are: 1. George, Jr., unmarried. 2. William H., married Cecelia Denger. 3. Marian, married William Behlen, and they are the parents of William G. and Eugene G. 4. Anna, married Chris Eith, and they are the parents of Jean, Agatha and Robert. 5. Minnie. 6. Adelaide.

Mr. and Mrs. George Borgstede, Sr., are widely known in their community and help in all movements for the welfare of the Island. The family attends St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Borgstede has been a trustee for many years and Mrs. Borgstede treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society for a long period.

ALFRED G. WALDSCHLAGEL—The Waldschlagel family is of German lineage, represented for several generations among the professional and mercantile classes of Germany. Members of the family were people of culture and distinction, deeply attached to their homes and their families and desirous of obtaining for themselves and their children the advantages growing out of a sound education and preparation in life. Alfred G. Waldschlagel, a native of Germany, and now a resident of the Todt Hill section of Staten Island, is typically representative of the family. He holds the post of chief auditor of a large refining company with headquarters in Manhattan.

He was born in Germany in 1894. His father passed away when he was still an infant, with the result that his mother determined to come to the United States. Upon arriving here, the youth received the benefit of a sound schooling, acquired partly in grammar school and partly through the tutelage of a private instructor. Like his father before him, who had been a man of infinite capacity and genius and an architect by profession, the younger Waldschlagel was endowed with a sense of mathematical accuracy that is the attribute of the skilled architect. He chose a career which, though different in a sense, embodied many of the same essentials as are to be found in architecture. It was that of the expert auditor. With a decided talent for the latter calling and a will to make the most of the tasks given him, so that their successful completion might aid him in furthering himself, he finally rose to the position of auditor in chief of one of the largest oil refining companies in the United States. This concern, the Sinclair Oil Refining Company, has offices in the Sinclair Towers, Liberty Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Waldschlagel married Irene Krug, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Krug of Four Corners, West New Brighton, who were old residents of that section. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waldschlagel, all of whom have studied at Public School No. 29 in West New Brighton. The Waldschlagel home is located at No. 128 Todt Hill Road, West New Brighton.

JAMES MONROE FITCH—After a college course at Denver University, and at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and a law course at Washington, District of Columbia, and New York Law School, followed by two years in the office of prominent solicitors in Paris and London, before the war, Mr. Fitch then became associated successively with prominent legal corporations, both on Staten Island and elsewhere. He is a descendant of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. His residence is at St. George, Staten Island. His great-grandfather, Major Joseph Fitch, fought in the Revolutionary War. One of his ancestors on his mother's side, coming through Ezra Cornell, Colonel Benjamin Church, conquered King Philip in the Indian War of 1676. Mr. Fitch's father was the Rev. Charles Newton Fitch of Ohio, who removed eastward from that State and for several years resided in Litch-

field County, Connecticut. He soon became recognized as one of the foremost Congregational ministers in that section of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Fitch married Emma Monroe, whose father was the Hon. James Monroe of Ohio, a personal friend of President Abraham Lincoln and himself descended from James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. After serving in the Ohio State Assembly and Senate, altogether for six years, he was elected to Congress at Washington and held a seat in that body for a ten-year period. After accompanying President Lincoln to his first inaugural he was subsequently appointed consul to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by that President and acted in that capacity from 1863 to 1870. His hatred of slavery led him to become active in the operation of the so-called "Underground Railroad," by which Northern sympathizers, headed by the famous John Brown, smuggled runaway slaves into safe territory. Later he campaigned with Wendell Phillips, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, and James A. Garfield, who was destined to become President of his country.

James M. Fitch, to whom this review chiefly relates, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, on May 16, 1886. At Oberlin College he won the college oratorical and debating contests in both his junior and senior years and he represented Denver University in the State oratorical contest. Aside from being a member of the bar, he is connected with several fraternal and bar associations. Upon his arrival in New York City to begin his legal studies, he had possessed scarcely fifty dollars in capital and had immediately acquired a ten-dollar a week job. This salary not only paid his law tuition but had to suffice for his maintenance.

His education completed, Mr. Fitch spent two years in Europe as legal representative of an American firm. Upon returning to New York he entered private practice and subsequently purchased a splendid residence facing the waterfront on the north shore of Long Island, at Malba-on-the-Sound. Then for some years he was identified with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, but in 1925 began his association with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, at No. 135 Broadway, New York. After serving two years with that company in its Manhattan office, he was promoted to the office of assistant solicitor, was made an officer of the company and a member of the board of counsel, and was placed in charge of the legal department of the Staten Island office. At present he is a member of the legal staff of Cravath, De Gersdorff, Swaine and Wood, lawyers, No. 15 Broad Street, Manhattan. Mr. Fitch is at present engaged in defending the Gulf Refining Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad against suits involving millions of dollars, brought in the United States Courts by claimants purporting to represent a patentee, one Lancaster Symes, who had a grant from Queen Anne in 1708. Messrs. Leng and Davis have rendered great assistance to Mr. Fitch in the documentary investigation involved as Mr. Fitch has frequently had occasion to state, expressing his admiration on many occasions of the remarkable collection in the possession of the Staten Island Museum.

Mr. Fitch is allied with the Richmond County and State Bar associations. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, the national scholarship fraternity, and in his business work has become able to read six languages, and to speak three of them. In his political views and policies he is independent. He



James Monroe Fitch

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has twice been offered support as a candidate for Congress, which might well have enabled him to follow in his grandfather's footsteps, in his grandfather's district in Ohio, but declined the offer.

James M. Fitch married, in 1916, Mary Ellen White, a native of England, whose ancestry traces to the famous Judge Jeffreys of England. Both are members of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brighton and active in the work of the parish. Mr. Fitch's home is situated at No. 9 Castleton Park, St. George. Mr. Fitch's mother is still living, and has been a State-wide public speaker, and president of various religious organizations.

SIMON HAROLD HAUGHWOUT—The participation of the American soldier in the World War was often marked by experiences of a hazardous character, that will always be remembered as forming one of the most vitally interesting periods of life. Such was the lot that befell thousands of soldiers from the Metropolitan district. In that group were hundreds of Staten Islanders who enlisted that they might accomplish their share of work in almost every phase of military activity. Among them was Simon H. Haughwout, now connected with a West New Brighton plumbing business. During the participation of the United States in this war he was a member of an army medical unit which saw service of a particularly rigorous character.

Mr. Haughwout is descended from Pieter Janse Hagewolt (or Hagawout), the progenitor of the Haughwout family in America, through his son, Pieter Pieterse, who settled on Staten Island prior to 1677. A lengthy account of the family is given on page 213, Volume III of this work. The author of that valuable genealogy is the Rev. Lefferd M. A. Haughwout of Great Kills.

From these, Pieter Janse Hagewolt and Pieter Pieterse Hagawout, the line of descent follows:

(II) Peter Hagewout, son of Pieter Pieterse, married Neeltje Bakker and resided at Northfield. His will was dated November 27, 1745, probated April 8, 1746. His children were: Peter, Nicholas, Egbert, Jacob, Catherine, Dirkje, Neeltje, Gurtruyd and Margaret.

(III) Peter Haughwout of Northfield, son of the foregoing, was baptized in the Dutch Church, May 1, 1718. His will was dated December 15, 1787; probated September 6, 1792. He married Aaltje Bennett, and had the following children: Peter, Nicholas, Wynant, Nelly, Annatje, Grietje, Margaret and Norjay.

(IV) Wynant Haughwout, son of the foregoing, was baptized in the Dutch Church, April 20, 1760, and died in 1832. He married Mary Bogert, by whom he had the following children: Peter W., John, Isaac, Simon, Ann and Sarah.

(V) Simon Haughwout, son of Wynant, was baptized in the Port Richmond Dutch Reformed Church on January 18, 1801. He married (first) Mary Hillyer and (second) Charlotte Britton. Both were of families early represented on Staten Island. His children by the first marriage were: Winant, Simon and John Hillyer.

(VI) Simon, second son, was born March 11, 1836, and died on November 4, 1901. He married Sarah Ann Lake, by whom he had: Peter Ritchie, Jesse Montague, Anna and William.

(VII) Peter Ritchie, son of the foregoing, was born on January 1, 1867, and married Jennie Belle Rustin, the daughter of Philip Harmon and Jane (Golder) Rustin, by whom he has two sons, Irving

Rustin and Simon Harold Haughwout, to whom this review refers.

Born in Mariners Harbor, Simon Harold Haughwout's schooling was naturally acquired in the public schools of that community, after which, in 1912, he determined to learn the plumbing business. For three years he was connected with E. K. Whitford, where he learned the rudiments of his trade. He then took a position with O. A. Johnson for nearly four years and followed this by laboring for another well-known plumbing contractor, Otto Woehrle for an eight-year period. The latter employment was followed by his association for the second time with O. A. Johnson.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Haughwout joined the army in August, 1918. After spending two months at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, where he was assigned to the medical corps, his unit was ordered overseas. Beginning the sea journey on October 1st, the transport, "Adriatic," which carried the company, found smooth sailing until passing the coast of Ireland. There the convoy was fired upon by a German submarine in the cold dawn of an autumn morning, but the foray, while exciting, resulted in no loss of life nor damage to the transport.

The medical unit to which Mr. Haughwout was attached experienced considerable service in the care of the wounded. After having received his honorable discharge from the army, he returned to Staten Island to continue his work.

Mr. Haughwout's place of residence is at No. 244 Dickie Avenue, West New Brighton.

WALTER I. FISHER—The majority of a community's residents, though interested primarily in the every day duties of life that aid them in obtaining a livelihood and in the maintenance of a comfortable home, are devoted to other associations and enjoyments. Of this number a fair proportion are identified with fraternal bodies and are thus privileged to share a measure of freedom from the routine of business activities. A resident of West New Brighton, who has been affiliated with the Masonic Order for more than a decade, is a past Master of Richmond Lodge, No. 66, and has enjoyed to the fullest extent his membership in that organization, Walter I. Fisher has been enabled to maintain an even balance between his business associations and his outside relationships.

Mr. Fisher's grandfather, George Fisher, in the middle part of the past century, resided in New York City. He and his wife were the parents of a son, George W., born in New York in 1865. In the following year, the Fisher family removed to Staten Island and located in what was then the town of Middletown. After purchasing a sizeable farm near New Springville a little later, they became residents of the latter community and for years were actively identified with the civic and social life of the district. In 1892 George W. Fisher was elected a justice of the peace for the town of Northfield, being at that time the youngest man on Staten Island to fill such an office. According to local annals of that day and age he was a man of industrious and upright nature, endowed with a keen understanding of legal principles. George W. Fisher married Mary Miller of New Springville, and they were the parents of a son, Walter I., whose name heads this review, and a daughter, Ethel.

Walter I. Fisher was born May 28, 1891, in the family home on Dongan Street, West New Brigh-

ton, where the Fishers were residing temporarily due to an illness in the family, thus leaving the farm vacant for a short time. They soon returned to New Springville, however, and it was at Public School No. 27 in that section that their son received his education. Becoming interested in electricity at an early age, he left school to enter the Crocker Wheeler Electric Company, where he was enabled to grasp and understand many of the underlying principles governing electrical science. After being engaged in that field from 1907 to 1910 he entered the employ of the American Razor Company as a sales representative, traveling extensively throughout the eastern part of the United States. This work gave him a training and experience that was to be of invaluable aid to him a few years later.

In 1913 Mr. Fisher severed his association with the American Razor Company, in order to become connected with a grocery concern. Finding that this business appealed to him and that he wished to continue in that field, he entered the employ of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company in Long Island City. From that time to the present he has remained with that concern, working at first as a salesman, whose territory included Staten Island and New Jersey. Years of hard, earnest labor, which steadily brought about an appreciable return and a correspondingly fair development, advanced him to a post of greater responsibility, that of sales manager in charge of sales agencies in the metropolitan district for the company. He is engaged in this capacity at the present time.

Outside of his business activity, which demands the larger part of his time, Mr. Fisher has taken an enthusiastic interest in civic matters and fraternal organizations, especially the Masonic Order. He was admitted to membership in Richmond Lodge, No. 66, on December 1, 1919, and since that date has gradually advanced to important offices, finally being elected, in 1929, to the post of Master of the lodge, wherein he served until the end of 1930. He also served as Grand Master, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, in 1927, and is a member of the Staten Island Masonic Club.

Besides being affiliated with several civic bodies on Staten Island, Mr. Fisher was formerly identified with the Rotary Club of Charlotte, North Carolina, the Southern Manufacturers Club, also of Charlotte, and the Locust Grove Golf Club.

Walter I. Fisher married on December 15, 1915, Madeline W. Lutgens of Chester, New York, the daughter of John and Susan Lutgens. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of two children: 1. Stanley D., born June 17, 1917. 2. Bernice L., born February 17, 1929. The family resides at No. 121 Margaretta Court, West New Brighton.

MRS. EMMA E. (BARON) WELTER—Though a native of Manhattan, Mrs. Welter has resided on Staten Island ever since early childhood. She was educated here and since her marriage has been associated with many varied Island activities, notably those of a social and patriotic character. The mother of five children, all but one of whom are living, she has devoted herself chiefly to their welfare.

Mrs. Welter, *née* Emma E. Baron, was born in New York August 20, 1884, the daughter of Charles and Rose (Stirn) Baron and the granddaughter of Charles and Elizabeth Baron. As a young girl, at the age of three, she was brought to Staten Island by her parents. They settled in Port Richmond. Her father had learned the trade of an upholsterer and

cabinetmaker in Manhattan and continued that occupation in his new surroundings. His passing came in 1905, and his widow, who survives him, lives at present with her daughter in the latter's home at No. 398 Castleton Avenue, Tompkinsville.

Mrs. Welter was graduated from Public School No. 20 in Port Richmond. Following this she assisted her parents in the management of their business establishment until the time of her marriage in 1899 to Mathius J. Welter. Her husband's death occurred March 2, 1921.

Mrs. Welter is particularly active in civic, patriotic and political organizations of national and local scope. She is a member of Lodge 22, Daughters of America, and is financial secretary, a vice-president and past councillor of this society. Her other affiliations include: Lady of Richmond Council No. 6, Sons and Daughters of Liberty; the Flag Day Association; the Ladies Republican Club; the Society of Service; and the Washington Crusaders. Mrs. Welter and the members of her family attend the Moravian Church.

Mrs. Welter became the mother of five children: 1. Frances C., who was born December 9, 1901, died in 1903. 2. The eldest member of the family is Mathius, born April 22, 1902, received his education in the public schools of Staten Island; he married Sarah Lambert, also of this borough, and they have a daughter, Doris, born March 1, 1927; Mathius Welter is engaged in the automobile accessory business here. 3. Rose J. Welter, born April 30, 1905, received her schooling here and married William Waskow of this borough in June, 1926; they have one child, Audrey J., born July 12, 1928. 4. Theodore, born February 28, 1908, who was also educated here and is now a draughtsman by profession. 5. Richard, youngest of the family, born December 12, 1911, attended school here and is now employed in New York.

JOHN A. RANDALL, M. D.—Those whose ambitions to explore Staten Island have led them to walk or drive the length of Ocean Terrace, may have commented upon the handsome residence on the northerly side of the road, somewhat near the crossroads of the Terrace and Todt Hill Road. Thirty years ago inquiry as to the owner of this then recently constructed house, brought the answer, Henry Decker, a newcomer to Staten Island. This was during the latter part of the period, when landed estates were still being established in the beautiful countryside about Staten Island. This house, nearly a hundred feet square, was constructed primarily of field stone found on the property itself. In addition to this building there were other requisites of a fine estate, including a large-sized stable. Ten acres of land originally comprised the grounds, which contained well-terraced lawns, gardens, trees and other foliage. Many of the fittings of the house were imported from Europe and, with its low hanging roof, the residence presented a rustic appearance against its effective background. In the lowlands in the rear of the house, to the northwest, the observer was impressed by the picture of this place, which, according to the contour of Todt Hill from a half mile away, on Little Clove Road, seemed to rest upon the highest point of the Island.

Today the description of the place is very similar, except that the times have changed circumstances, and thus in turn much of the large, individually owned acreage has diminished in size. Hence, several acres of this estate have been disposed of and the

occupants now bear a different name. Fortunately, however, Dr. John A. Randall, specialist in children's health, and his wife a daughter of the original owner, now reside there and enjoy a happy home life.

Dr. Randall was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, on July 1, 1889, the son of John F. and Emma G. (Bowden) Randall, both descended from old New England stock. At Marblehead, Fletcher Randall, the grandfather of Dr. Randall, was known as one of the youngest sea captains about that country and owned considerable land in the vicinity of Marblehead Neck. It is also of coincidence that tradition relates that Captain Randall, founder of Sailors Snug Harbor, was of the same family from which Fletcher Randall descended.

When Dr. Randall was nine years of age his parents removed to Bridgewater, just outside of Boston, where he obtained his preparatory education at the Bridgewater Academy. In 1907 he entered Dartmouth College and remained there until he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. Determining on a medical career, he subsequently matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, from which, in 1916, he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. With such a splendid educational background he came, directly after his graduation, to Staten Island and became an associate on the staff of the Staten Island Hospital. Here he began to serve his internship, but the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany brought his residence on Staten Island to a close for the time being. He enlisted and went overseas with the 77th Division of the United States Army and served throughout the duration of the war. After receiving his discharge following his return from Europe, he was stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, District of Columbia, where he came in contact with many of the wounded veterans of the World War.

In September, 1920, he came back to Staten Island and commenced the practice of his profession, a practice for which thirteen years of college and medical education, hospital study and war work had well prepared him. He elected to specialize in the diseases of children, the treatment of babyhood and childhood to fourteen years of age.

Coincident with his return to Staten Island, Dr. Randall married on September 9, 1920, Dorothy K. Decker, daughter of Henry and Ann (Keane) Decker. Two children have been born of this union: 1. John H., born February 12, 1923. 2. Richard F., born February 22, 1925. Of interest is the fact that these sons were born on the anniversary of Lincoln's and Washington's births, respectively.

Dr. Randall's affiliations are numerous. He is a member of the college fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and the medical fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa. He is affiliated with Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, and the following medical organizations: New York Academy of Medicine, New York Babies' Hospital, Staten Island Hospital, Seaside Hospital and the Contagion Hospital. The Richmond County Medical Society also numbers him among its members, as does the local Rotary Club. His office is situated in the new medical center No. 100 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville.

Mrs. Randall's family lineage dates back to forebears of English descent on both sides and of long residence in the United States. Her grandfather was Rev. Michael Decker, whose wife was Rebecca Ful-

ler. The Deckers are said to have located early in Virginia and the Fullers are from Massachusetts. Rev. Michael Decker was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was educated for the Methodist ministry, after which preparation he preached in different parts of the country and in later years became more permanently settled in the State of Illinois. During the Civil War he served as chaplain and because of his knowledge of medicine he assisted greatly in the care of wounded soldiers.

Henry Decker, his son, who is the father of Mrs. Randall, was born in Aurora, Illinois, September 27, 1855, and in that State received his education under private tutors. At an early age he began his business career in the employ of his uncle, Charles H. Fuller, who was nationally known as an advertiser. The latter was also a publisher, previous to entering more fully into the modern business of advertising. The headquarters of the Fuller firm were at Chicago and there Henry Decker grew up with the business, occupying various positions, until he became the vice-president of the company. During those later years he came east to New York to take charge of the Eastern branch of the business. About 1906 he had become sufficiently successful to purchase entire control of the firm. He first resided in New York, then at Riverdale and in 1899 began to build the splendid residence on Todt Hill, which has been previously described. Later on he moved, but he still continues today the business, under the name of Henry Decker, Ltd., with offices in the Herald Square Building, Manhattan.

Henry Decker married, in 1894, Ann Keane, daughter of Michael and Ann Keane. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Decker: 1. Dorothy K., wife of Dr. Randall. 2. Marjorie, who married George P. Lilly of Ridgewood, New Jersey, and they have two children: Barbara and Curtis. 3. Alice, unmarried. These three daughters were educated under private tutors, also at Public School No. 30, Staten Island, at Westerleigh Collegiate Institute and abroad. They resided in Paris at the beginning of the World War.

ALONZO BOSTWICK POUCH—No man worked harder nor with greater enterprise and success to help Staten Island, which he adopted as his home, than did Alonzo Bostwick Pouch, who for many years and until his death, took a prominent part in the civic and public life of this community. His genial personality and amiable traits of character, his willingness to sacrifice himself to help his fellowmen and his eagerness to be of aid in the development of the Island, placed him in the highest esteem with his many friends and acquaintances. But above all his other interests, Mr. Pouch was a family man, and his passing came as a severe blow to his family, in whose circle he was an excellent husband and father.

The Pouch family is of ancient and hardy English ancestry and the earliest information available refers to Alfred Pouch, grandfather of Alonzo B. Pouch. He was a native of Guernsey, England, where he married Selina Cake, also of English origin. Coming to America on a sailing vessel with his wife and only child, Alfred J., nearly one hundred years ago, the family immediately located in Brooklyn. The life of the elder Pouch here was brief, his death occurring about 1850. His widow continued to reside in Brooklyn and later was married to George Smith,

by whom she had three children: George, Selina and Wallace Smith.

Alfred Johnson Pouch, son of Alfred and Selina (Cake) Pouch, was educated in the local schools of Brooklyn and as a young man was variously employed until 1870. In that year, upon the organization of the Standard Oil Company in Cleveland, Ohio, by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his associates, Mr. Pouch removed to that city, taking with him his wife, Harriet (Hascy) Pouch and their infant son, Frederick H. Pouch. While in Cleveland Alfred J. Pouch was closely identified with Mr. Rockefeller and his co-partners, among them being a Mr. Bostwick. After several years spent in Cleveland, Mr. Pouch returned to Brooklyn in 1875 and continued his activities with the newly established Standard Oil interests in the East. While in Cleveland his second son, Alonzo Bostwick Pouch, was born, the middle name, Bostwick, being given him in recognition of a warm friendship that existed between his father and Mr. Bostwick.

Shortly after returning East, Mr. Pouch and Mr. Bostwick became interested in transportation, warehouse and shipping affairs, and through the efforts of these men the American Dock Company was founded. Their first terminals and docks were established on Staten Island at Tompkinsville, on the site of the old Quarantine station. In time Mr. Bostwick sold his interest to Mr. Pouch and the latter continued in the development of this waterfront property until the time of his death in 1899. He was a man of wide vision, mentally alert and above all a tireless worker, as was shown in the very foundation he had built for the large business, now known as the Pouch interests and carried on by his sons in the years following.

In addition to the two sons mentioned above, Alfred J. and Harriet (Hascy) Pouch were the parents of five other children, all born in Brooklyn: Harriet E., who died in infancy; William H., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these volumes; Mabel J., now Mrs. Norman P. Geis of Riverside, Connecticut; Edgar D., a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut; and Oscar G., associated with the American Dock Company and a resident of Fort Hill, Staten Island. Harriet (Hascy) Pouch, the mother of these children, was a native of Brooklyn where her family resided in the Bedford section for many years.

Alonzo Bostwick Pouch, as mentioned previously was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 16, 1870, and upon the return of his parents to Brooklyn, he enrolled in Adelphi Academy which he attended for a time. He next entered Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Ossining, New York, after which he became a student at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. At the age of seventeen he went to Europe where he spent the summer months of 1887 with one of his professors. His European trip afforded him a preliminary knowledge of the life and customs of the lands in which he traveled and rounded out his education. After his return to the United States, being adept in mechanics, he sought employment in that field and soon found it in the Long Island City plant of the Standard Oil Company, where he remained for about three years. In 1889 he designed and manufactured a lightweight duck tobacco sack, which at that time was an innovation in the tobacco packing industry. The famous brands of Duke's Mixture and Bull Durham were afterwards sold to the public throughout the United States in these convenient, compact and sanitary

containers. His first factory was located in Read Street in Manhattan, but the growth of his enterprise soon caused him to establish new and larger quarters. Accordingly, he built a new factory in the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, where he continued his activities with success until September, 1891, when misfortune overtook him, his entire business being destroyed by a disastrous fire.

At that time Mr. Pouch, at the suggestion of his father, came to Staten Island with his bride and infant son and took employment in the American Dock Company which had become a successful endeavor. As time went on the young man was advanced to various positions of importance. Finally he was named president of the firm. In 1915 he instituted the Pouch Terminals, of which he also became president. He filled in the waterfront at Clifton, an enterprise which amply rewarded him in subsequent years. At the present time the properties of the American Dock Company and the Pouch Terminals present themselves as a reality of highly developed maritime, transportational and industrial advancement. Their huge and modernly equipped warehouses and docks, coupled with rail facilities, occupy considerable space along the waterfront at Tompkinsville and Clifton. Here a large force of men are employed to load and unload the cargoes of ships from various ports of the world. In addition to their offices on Staten Island, they maintain executive offices at No. 17 State Street, New York.

As the years of his residence on Staten Island passed, Mr. Pouch became more and more interested in various affairs. Thus at the time of his death he was a member of leading business, civic, social and philanthropic organizations within the borough. He was a trustee and treasurer of the Staten Island Hospital; a director of the Stapleton National Bank and a trustee of the Staten Island Savings Bank. He took a keen interest in the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and served as president of that organization. His club memberships included the Whitehall Club of Manhattan; the Staten Island Club; the Richmond County Country Club; the Lawyers' Club of New York and others. He was nominally a Republican in politics, but liberal in his views. He and his family were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Stapleton, of which institution he served as elder and treasurer. Though having little time for recreation, he did, however, afford himself an occasional trip to Europe. His home life was his chief joy, and the beautiful Pouch residence at No. 83 Daniel Low Terrace, New Brighton, was the place, where he spent his leisure moments, surrounded by his wife and his children.

Mr. Pouch's death occurred June 17, 1923, in Paris, France, while he and Mrs. Pouch were visiting that country. Burial took place later in Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island, on July 14, 1923. He lies by the side of his son, who died in France. Mr. Pouch's death caused profound sorrow throughout Staten Island, where his wise counsel and devoted energy had been highly appreciated. Active in every patriotic and civic activity, eager to participate in whatever movements he believed would bring about some permanent improvement in conditions among his fellow-citizens, he was a man whose services were outstanding in their scope and character.

Mr. Pouch's marriage had taken place on February 24, 1891, in Brooklyn. His wife, Susan D. Cornwell, was the daughter of Timothy and Amelia (Alvord)

Cornwell of that city and the granddaughter of Richard and Catherine Cornwell. Mr. Cornwell, for a number of years, was associated with the New York Belt and Packing Company. Besides their daughter, Mrs. Susan D. (Cornwell) Pouch, the Cornwells had six other children: 1. Amelia, who married W. L. Candee. 2. Mary C., who became the wife of F. B. Keppy. 3. Annie J., who married L. W. Slocum. 4. Carolyn C., who became Mrs. H. W. Beals. 5. Lita C., who became the wife of D. W. Mills. 6. Joseph T., who is with the People's Trust Company in Brooklyn, where all his sisters reside, except Mrs. Susan D. Pouch.

Mrs. Alonzo B. Pouch spent her girlhood days in Brooklyn where she attended private school, was active in the usual duties of young womanhood and ardently interested in church work. After her marriage she devoted herself to the work of her household and family. She and her husband were blessed with the birth of four sons of later mention. As the years passed and her children grew to more mature years, it was natural that she should devote some time to community interests of a civic and philanthropic nature, principally among them being: American Red Cross and World War work, the Women's Auxiliary of the Staten Island Hospital, the board of directors of the Mariners' Family Asylum at Stapleton, and church work. Mrs. Pouch is also a member of the Samaritan Circle of the King's Daughters and of the Women's Auxiliary of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. No worthy cause benefiting the general welfare of Staten Island has been wanting for her encouragement and support.

Alonzo Bostwick and Susan D. (Cornwell) Pouch became the parents of four sons: 1. Arnold C., (q. v.) 2. Harold R., deceased, of whom further. 3. Kenneth A., likewise of further mention biographically. 4. Alfred T., youngest of the family, whose career is described in a separate article in this work.

Harold R. Pouch was born July 6, 1893, in New Brighton. After obtaining his early education at Staten Island Academy and the New York Military Academy, he studied law at Cornell University, receiving his degree with the class of 1915. He then served a clerkship in the Manhattan law office of Hunt, Hill and Betts, being admitted to the bar in December, 1917. Previous to that time he had entered the Plattsburg Military Training Camp for Officers, where he received his commission as first lieutenant on November 26, 1917. On January 9, 1918, he sailed aboard the transport "Carmania" and arrived in Liverpool about a week later. After receiving subsequent training under the British Military system, he was assigned to Company B, 165th Infantry Regiment, a part of the famous Rainbow Division, which participated in some of the major battles of that great conflict, Lieutenant Pouch made the supreme sacrifice in the Argonne on October 14, 1918, while he and his contingent were advancing on a German machine gun nest, thus giving himself to his country for the service of all mankind. He is buried in Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

ALFRED T. POUCH—Following his college career at Lehigh University, Mr. Pouch became associated with the American Dock Company and now holds important offices both in that concern and in Pouch Terminals, Inc. He has several affiliations of a business, charitable, civic and social nature on Staten Island.

Alfred T. Pouch was born in New Brighton, on

November 23, 1897, a son of Alonzo Bostwick and Susan D. (Cornwell) Pouch. After receiving his early education at Staten Island Academy, he entered Lehigh University. During the World War he was in the United States Naval Reserve and was stationed at Pelham Bay, New York. At the age of twenty-one years he started his active business career. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the American Dock Company and still later became associated with Pouch Terminals, becoming in time a director and secretary of the latter corporation. He also holds the office of director of the American Dock Company. Among his other interests are the Aiken Realty Corporation and the K. A. P. Motor Corporation, in both of which he holds the office of secretary. He is a director of the Staten Island National Bank and Trust Company, treasurer of the Staten Island Hospital Association, member of the Boy Scouts Executive Council, and member of the Richmond County Country Club.

Mr. Pouch married on January 11, 1923, Elizabeth Wemple, the daughter of William Y. Wemple. Mr. and Mrs. Pouch have three children: Carol, Alfred T., Jr., and Helen. Mrs. Alfred T. Pouch is active in the Staten Island Woman's Club, the Girl Scout movement, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Junior Samaritan Circle of the King's Daughters and is a member of the Unitarian Church.

HORATIO GATES COZZENS—Identified for many years with the building trades and especially with the carpenter's division, Mr. Cozzens has served as business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for the Metropolitan district. In this capacity he represents several thousand carpenters, but he also holds various other important positions in connection with building trades organizations, which make his influence even more widely felt. He is considered one of the most able and conscientious labor executives in the Metropolitan area. During the World War, too, he rendered very valuable services, being frequently called upon by the Federal Government to adjust labor disputes and to assist in the many complicated problems affecting labor during that period.

Frederick S. Cozzens, the grandfather of Horatio Gates Cozzens, was an internationally known author. His works included: "Arcadia," "A Month Among the Blue Noses," "Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker," and others. He was also greatly interested in horticulture. He was a member of a prominent family, being related to the Waring and to the Smith families of Yonkers, New York, owners of the world-famed carpet mills of that city.

Frederick Stevens Cozzens, Jr., the father of Horatio Gates Cozzens, is a marine painter of world-wide reputation. His works are considered among the best of their type and many of them have been shown in different exhibitions. One of his best known pictures is "The White Squadron," which took a first prize at a world's fair. He married Harriet Damon, a native of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, now deceased and buried in the old family plot near Yonkers. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cozzens, Jr., were socially prominent, and many distinguished notables from various parts of the world have been entertained at their home. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom only six are living.

Horatio Gates Cozzens, son of Frederick S. Cozzens, Jr., and Harriet (Damon) Cozzens, was born in that section of Staten Island known as Lower Grymes Hill. He was educated in the public schools

of Staten Island, attending the Madison Avenue School in Tompkinsville and later the New Brighton School. After leaving school he was for some time shipping clerk for a company on Staten Island and then was employed in Wall Street, New York. Next he became connected with the New Jersey Drydock Company, after which he was associated for eleven years with the Fulton Company. He is now business agent for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and, as the result of his executive ability, he has built up his organization to a high degree of efficiency and prosperity. Since 1913 he has increased its membership, until it now numbers more than a thousand members. The organization owns its headquarters. A man of keen intellect, strong character and patience, he has been very successful in settling disputes between the members of his union and their employers. Comparatively few strikes have occurred in the territory under his jurisdiction. He also holds many other important offices.

Mr. Cozzens is a member of the New York City Board of Education and of an advisory board, created to advise the municipal authorities in connection with the opening of new trade schools. He is also a member of the Building Trades Congress; the finance committee of the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters, of which he is chairman, representing some 36,000 carpenters; the National Safety Council, to which he has been appointed by the United States Department of Labor; the prevailing rates committee of the Building Trades Council of Greater New York, an organization representing the interests of close to one hundred and fifty thousand mechanics, of which he is chairman; the executive board of the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; chairman of the Building Trades Council for Staten Island; delegate to the New York District Building Trades Council; and delegate-at-large to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor and to the New York State Federation of Labor. During the World War he was very active in connection with the Liberty Bond campaigns, receiving a medal for having sold personally bonds to the amount of \$350,000. He also rendered valuable services to the local draft board in connection with the Selective Service Act. During part of the war period he was stationed at Washington, where he assisted in settling different important disputes by means of conferences with governmental and military leaders. He also assisted the government in many other directions and secured hundreds of men for the various industries of Staten Island. Though asked to go to France with the construction division of the United States Army, he was forced to decline, because it was decided that his services could be used to better advantage in this country. However, three weeks before the signing of the Armistice, he was commissioned a captain in the construction division, quartermasters department, United States Army. At the end of the war he was offered a lieutenancy in the United States Reserve Officers Corps, an offer which his many and important responsibilities did not permit him to accept. Mr. Cozzens has frequently contributed articles on labor topics to newspapers and other publications and he is also often called upon to address clubs and civic organizations in various parts of the country.

Mr. Cozzens married on August 16, 1903, Gertrude Doherty, a daughter of Edward and Marie Doherty. Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens became the parents of seven children: 1. Vincent Frederick, a builder, married

Corrine La Forge and they have a daughter, Beverly. 2. William John, associated with Comstock and Company and has studied electrical engineering. 3. Gertrude Veronica, connected with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. 4. Ermyntude, a graduate of the Convent of Notre Dame on Grymes Hill. 5. Virginia Sarah, born in 1923. 6. Joseph Montague. 7. An infant, who passed away in infancy. The family residence is located on Woodstock Avenue, New Brighton.

EMMET A. JOLINE—Among the oldest families of Staten Island, especially those who settled in the South Shore district, were many of French-Huguenot origin, who have now been identified for more than two centuries and a quarter with the development of that section. Among this hardy group of pioneers, who by their industrious and conscientious character proved themselves able colonists and tradesmen, were members of the family of Joline, who have been identified principally with the community of Tottenville and its immediate surroundings. Of this family Emmet A. Joline, who for many years has held an official post with the S. S. White Dental Company, Princes Bay, is of the eighth generation in this country.

The progenitor of the family in America was André Joline, who was born in France and brought to manhood in an environment typically of Huguenot character. We have little record of his life or activities except that he married Madeleine Poupin, and they became the parents of the following children: Jean, Anne Madeleine, David, Jeanne and Andrew. From this group there sprang several branches of the family which inhabited the South Shore district of our Island.

Andrew, son of André and Madeleine (Poupin) Joline, married. He and his wife, whose name is given as Mary Chaplain, though documentary proof of her name is lacking, had two children: Mary and John. The latter bore the designation of Captain, married Phoebe Price and became the father of seven children, among whom were Andrew and Benjamin, twins. Benjamin's death occurred at an early age.

This Andrew Joline, named for his grandfather, married Phoebe Valentine, and one of their several children was Benjamin, the first of whom there is definite birth record. He was born July 31, 1793, and married Elizabeth Manee, born August 24, 1798, who was of another Staten Island family of early settlement. Of the fifth generation of the Manees resident here, she was a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Butler) Manee. Elizabeth Manee's family, like that of her husband's, was also of French origin, having been known as Monee or Monet in the home land.

Benjamin Joline's death occurred February 20, 1882, his wife having passed away October 25, 1880. Both were blessed with long lives, well spent in the service of the community and in the care of their children. A son, David, grandfather of Emmet A. Joline, was born to this union.

David Joline received his education in the public schools of his home district and subsequently engaged in a real estate business located on Main Street, Tottenville. He married and became the father of the following children: Seth, Sylvester, Agnes, Frank, Martin, Ella, Josephine and Lizzie.

Frank Joline, father of Emmet A. Joline, received a common school training, after which, according to the "Staten Island Directory" of 1893, he worked as a

clerk, residing on Amboy Road, Tottenville. Incidentally, the "Directory" of that year also lists the names of thirteen members of the Joline family, all of whom lived in the neighborhood of Tottenville.

Frank Joline married Catherine Yereance, and they had four children: Emmet A., Melvin, Alice and C. Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Joline are deceased.

The birth of Emmet A. Joline occurred in 1872 in the family home in Tottenville. He attended the schools of the vicinity and in 1897, according to the "Directory" of that year, was employed as a bookkeeper. Entering the employ of the S. S. White Dental Company at Princes Bay manufacturers of all types of dental equipment, he began an association that has continued up to the present time. Naturally, his first work found him striving to succeed in relatively modest positions, but as time went on his duties increased in responsibility and importance. Eventually, he was designated supervisor of the plant, a post also embracing the superintendency of other manufacturing plants of the S. S. White Company located in Philadelphia and Frankford, Pennsylvania. This position he holds at the current time.

Mr. Joline lives the life of the quiet, well-informed citizen whose interests, outside of his occupational activity, are concerned primarily with his home and family. He aids in civic movements connected with his home community and is a member of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Conference House Association.

Emmet A. Joline married Hannah Ayr. The following children were born to them: 1. Frank, who married Sue Brown. 2. Edna, who married Oliver Van Hill. 3. Arthur. The Joline home is located at No. 7296 Amboy Road, Tottenville.

GENEVIEVE S. HEYWOOD TABER—One of the outstanding women of Staten Island, Mrs. Genevieve S. (Heywood) Taber of St. George has achieved a leading place not only in women's sphere, but also in the business world, being the founder and proprietress of a well-known antique shop which had its inception in 1923. The establishment is located on Bay Street, near Tompkinsville. Mrs. Taber is active in civic, social and cultural affairs on Staten Island, particularly in the district about St. George and Tompkinsville.

Mrs. Taber was born on Staten Island, the daughter of Samuel and Alice (Hubbell) Heywood. Samuel Heywood was a native of Ohio and prominent in politics in that State for many years. Mrs. Taber is the widow of Charles Seymour Taber, of further mention.

Charles S. Taber was one of the leading members of the legal profession in New York City and vicinity. He was born in Brooklyn, March 6, 1862, son of Franklin W. and Elizabeth (Van Deusen) Taber, and received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, Hart's College Grammar School of Brooklyn, and the Law School of New York University. From the latter institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and after engaging in private practice for a brief period became senior member of the firm of Taber and Case, having as his partner, George C. Case, from 1888 to 1892. After that time he conducted his practice again independently until the time of his death. In 1902-03 he was assistant corporation counsel in charge of the bureau of street openings for the borough of Brooklyn. His political principles were those endorsed by the Republican

party, although he was independent in his choice of candidates. His religious adherence was given to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Taber was a popular member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Brooklyn League, the New York State Bar Association, and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. His fraternal connections were with Covenant Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs were the Queens County Chess and the Staten Island Chess clubs. His death occurred February 26, 1916.

Charles S. Taber married (first), in Brooklyn, Grace Cleveland, who passed away April 27, 1907. Their children were: 1. Edith G., born August 28, 1893. 2. Donald C., born September 12, 1895. Two other children died in early youth. Mr. Taber married (second), at New Brighton, Staten Island, in 1910, Genevieve S. Heywood, of this review.

Mrs. Genevieve S. (Heywood) Taber was educated in the local public schools and has always maintained a deep and constructive interest in everything pertaining to this community. She has from time to time taken a keen and helpful interest in the plans and productions of the Little Theatre. The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences numbers her within its membership.

In her antique establishment at No. 90 Bay Street, Mrs. Taber has attracted considerable attention through the remarkable and authentic pieces she possesses, being the proud owner of Governor Thomas Dongan's bookcase (he was an early Staten Island resident and Governor of New York 1683-1688), and also of Ira Morris' plates. Ira Morris was a well-known Staten Island author and historian. Patrons come from the entire Metropolitan district to inspect her shop and she has met with increased success from year to year.

Mrs. Taber's family is one of the oldest in the United States and she can point with pride to numerous brilliant ancestors, one of whom, her great-grand-uncle, founded the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Connecticut. Her interest in Staten Island antiques and researches into its historic lore have brought to light many priceless examples of early Colonial furnishings which are the envy of other collectors.

WALTER F. KELLY—The son of an Oxford College graduate who came to the United States rather early in life, fought in the Union Army during the Civil War and was associated in a mercantile business in Jersey City for many years, Walter F. Kelly is a native of Jersey City, but has resided on Staten Island for close to a quarter century. He is engaged as a plumbing contractor under his own name. Formerly he was associated in important capacities with local concerns and large corporations in nearby states.

Mr. Kelly's parents were Joseph and Bridget Kelly, both natives of Dublin, Ireland. Both were members of Irish families which had been for many years prominent in all affairs pertaining to the mother country and both have long since passed away.

Joseph Kelly was an expert accountant and a leader in that profession, as well as a man of influence in both his native country and the United States. Following his preliminary school education in Dublin, he determined to acquire a college education and thus entered Oxford College. He was subsequently graduated from that seat of learning. For a number of years thereafter he was engaged in a tannery, but ultimately became connected with a large general mercantile business in Jersey City, New Jersey.

This vocation he followed up to the time of his death. He had journeyed, with his wife, from Ireland to the United States shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War and, when that conflict began, he enlisted in the service of the Union Army, where he fought with distinction.

Walter F. Kelly, his son, born October 8, 1881, in Jersey City, first attended parochial school there and after deciding upon a business career took a course at Lansley's Business College in Elizabeth. For a period of three years following, he worked as a plumber's apprentice in Elizabeth, having given up the idea of entering the business world. When his apprenticeship was completed, he embarked on a tour of the country, by which he hoped to gain in experience and knowledge. The hope was soon fulfilled, with his entrance into the employ of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company of Elizabeth. He later became a superintendent in that establishment, being in charge of a department responsible for the fitting of pipes. During the next few years he was with several other large corporations in New Jersey, Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and was employed in a responsible capacity by each.

His association with Staten Island began approximately twenty-five years ago when he came here and was successively a superintendent for a number of local companies. He traveled extensively for all of these concerns as a supervisor of buildings and various mercantile and manufacturing plants. At length the time came for him to found a business of his own on Staten Island. Thus for the past several years and at present he has been regarded as one of the leading plumbing contractors in this part of the Greater City and as a highly esteemed citizen, greatly interested in the welfare of Staten Island and its people. He is a lover of history and local traditions.

Mr. Kelly married Eugenia O'Neil, a resident of New York. To this union two children were born, Hazel Helen and Charles James. The Kelly residence is situated at No. 1090 Forest Avenue, West New Brighton.

REV. GEORGE F. LOOMIS—Before entering the ministry of the church one must of necessity undergo a period of training that embraces a solemn and reverent study of the beliefs and principles of Christian faith. In this respect there is no clerical order more able or endowed with more intellectual fitness and courage than that order of Catholic clergy known as the Augustinian Fathers. This splendid group of missionaries embraces within its ranks on Staten Island several men whose devotion to their work and to their congregations is one of unfaltering loyalty.

One of the members of this group is the Rev. George F. Loomis, O. S. A., of the Augustinian Academy, who is pastor of Our Lady of Good Counsel Church.

Rev. Loomis received an excellent elementary education and, after deciding at an early date to devote his life to the priesthood, he first attended the Augustinian Parochial School at Troy, New York, and followed this by receiving a thorough religious training at Villanova College, in Pennsylvania. Following his ordination at Philadelphia by Archbishop Prendergast, he was assigned to a parish in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He remained there for twelve years and then was transferred to Staten Island on January 2, 1926, where he became the spiritual

leader of the church of which he has charge at the present time.

This house of worship is connected with the Augustinian Academy and is among the most beautiful and attractive of the buildings making up this institution. Its congregation, though not among the largest on Staten Island, is ample and is one in which the spirit of coöperation and responsibility has ever been evident.

The history of the Augustinian Fathers by whom this church is guided is particularly splendid and time-honored and has embraced, throughout the ages, the finest traditions of learned and righteous men, the followers of the illustrious St. Augustine. The discipline of this order and its high intellectual standards have been famous for centuries, both in Europe and in America.

Its very first members were those who fled from the material world and its dangers, who loved wisdom and knowledge, and who, under their spiritual and saintly founder, practiced holy exercises with a view to working out the salvation of their own souls. Technically, they were known as the Hermit Brethren of the Order of St. Augustine, but were commonly known as the St. Augustinian Fathers.

In American the Augustinians made their first settlement in Philadelphia under Dr. Matthew Carr, prior at that time of Dublin Convent. Gradually, they spread, until their field extended as far west as the Pacific Coast. Their inherent characteristics of progressiveness and zeal have added much to modern American educational methods and procedure.

In the latter respect the Staten Island Augustinian Academy has always been foremost among schools of its kind in America. A more detailed account of the history of the Augustinian Academy, together with information concerning the forerunner of this academy, namely the preparatory school of the Augustinian Fathers at Villanova, Pennsylvania, is found in the review of the Rev. George Cullin Egan, O. S. A., present prior of the academy on Staten Island and director of postulants. That review may be found in Volume III, pages 135 and 136, of this work.

Father Loomis, who, as already mentioned, came here in 1926, to become the pastor of Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, combines, as does Father Egan, the qualities of priest, companion and teacher to his congregation. The church is located at No. 42 Austin Place, Tompkinsville, in one of the most attractive parts of the Island.

WILLIAM JOHN RAGUE—Among the representative business men of Staten Island, William J. Rague, well-known newspaper distributor, has lived here for nearly half a century and has managed his agency with increasing success during the passing years. Much of the initiative and efficiency inherent in his character has fortunately been transmitted to his three sons, two of whom aid their father in the operation of his establishment and the third, William John Rague, Jr., has already experienced at a comparatively early age an eventful maritime career.

From an unknown part of France, the Rague family came to America more than a hundred years ago. The first of whom we have any definite information was the father of our subject, John Rague, born March 18, 1847. He twice enlisted during the Civil War, first as a drummer boy in the Zouaves, which

ended in his being taken out by his parents; and second, in the 165th New York Volunteers, with whom he served throughout the war, being discharged September 1, 1865, at Charleston, South Carolina. After the war he married and obtained employment on the "New York Weekly" as a pressman. His death occurred January 5, 1870, at the age of twenty-two, due to exposure and fatigue coming as a result of his military service. Besides his son, he left a widow, Anna E. (Sykes) Rague, who died April 25, 1920. Of English descent she was a daughter of Luke Sykes of Manchester, England, who left his native land for America, bringing her with him. Coming to Staten Island, he established the first boiler shop here.

William John Rague was born in Delancey Street, New York, February 5, 1869, and attended Public School No. 34 in Broome Street in his early years. Later he worked for a short time in a general iron works. At the age of fifteen he came to Staten Island to live, his mother having purchased a pleasant home here.

Upon settling here, young Rague's first position was that of a local agent for the New York "Herald," beginning thus his career as a newspaper dealer and distributor. An attack of pneumonia, that forced him to secure medical advice and care, resulted in his return to Manhattan where he remained for two years.

Mr. Rague returned to Staten Island once again in 1887 with a contract to sell papers on the trains, a task he pursued for six years. He then contracted to sell various morning papers in addition to the New York "Evening World" at Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in 1888, during its run from Decoration Day to Labor Day. He managed to sell an average of 2,500 papers a day as the result of which feat he became, at the end of the season, a general representative of the "Evening World" on Staten Island. For a number of years hereafter he handled this newspaper exclusively, but with the advent of new evening "dailies," such as the New York "Sun," "Post," "Mail and Express," and others, he began business on a larger scale, in 1894, becoming the local distributor of all these journals. During the years that followed, Staten Island grew steadily in population and as a consequence business increased in proportion. In December, 1928, Mr. Rague was made exclusive agent for the "New York American" on Staten Island. Throughout the entire Island, particularly along the East and North Shore districts, his routine distributions keep him busily engaged. Having labored long and earnestly to organize and systematize his business here, the success he has made of this undertaking has been well worth the toil involved.

Mr. Rague's activities, outside of his business life, have been numerous. He was a member of the North Shore Volunteer Fire Department and was elected secretary and captain of Patrol 1, West New Brighton. For nine years he served as chairman of the board of directors of the Veteran Firemen's Association, was a charter member of Richmond Council, Knights of Columbus, and a member of the board of directors of the latter body. A Democrat in his political affiliation he served as captain of the 27th election district and was an influential factor in the party organization.

William J. Rague married, on November 10, 1893, Christina Frances Williams, born in New York City. Mrs. Rague's father was a druggist on Staten

Island. Mr. and Mrs. Rague became the parents of seven children of whom five are living: 1. Marie Francis, the eldest, was born November 6, 1894, and died December 5, 1910. 2. William John, of whom further. 3. George H., born July 8, 1898. He married Gladys Draper and is associated in business with his father. They have six children. 4. Helen L., born May 6, 1903, lives with her parents. 5. Edward D., born July 1, 1900, died April 9, 1909. 6. Edwin L., born February 18, 1911, also assists in his father's business. 7. Christina F., born April 15, 1915, resides with her parents.

William John, second to bear that name, was born August 17, 1896. After graduating from the local grammar schools he attended Mt. St. Louis Institute at Montreal, Canada, where he pursued a general course of study, receiving his diploma in 1916. Determined to follow the career of a seaman he returned to the United States and forthwith entered the New York Nautical School, from which he was graduated with honors. His appointment as quartermaster on the United States Steamship "Kroonland," in the merchant marine service, then took place. With the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was assigned to the post of chief officer aboard the Steamship "Finland." This vessel had been chartered from the International Mercantile Marine Company by the United States Army for transport purposes. It was during this service that the younger Rague experienced within a few months time more than one kind of sea-going adventure. During one of the "Finland's" many trips to Europe, while carrying United States troops and a heavy cargo, a German submarine slipped through the convoy line and all but shattered the ship. When the stairway of the bridge collapsed William J. Rague jumped onto the deck and succeeded in directing the lowering of lifeboats. In spite of an injury to his leg incurred during the first moments of the crash, he stuck to his post and it was largely through his efforts and those of his fellow-officers that the crippled vessel was finally brought to port. During the latter part of July, 1919, after having made her last trip in the transport service the sturdy vessel embarked from Brest on her return voyage to the United States. When only a few hours out of Brest, Captain James B. Hill, in command of the ship, was stricken and died within a short time. The command of the "Finland" thus was placed on the shoulders of Lieutenant-Commander Rague, who piloted the vessel into New York Harbor a week later. The trip was effected so safely and efficiently that members of the crew and officers were lavish in their praise of the "veteran" who had handled the ship like a master. Steamship officials and the press of New York City also lauded his conduct.

Following his World War experience William J. Rague, the younger, was placed in command of the "Pocahontas," later becoming director for the Baltic Sea and Northern Europe for the United States Shipping Board. He was for a time marine superintendent for Moore and McCormick and is now general manager in charge of Northern Europe. In this capacity his travels take him all over the Continent. He married Katherine Maloy, daughter of Joseph H. Maloy.

The family home was maintained for long years at No. 367 Clove Road, where George H. Rague now resides. It is now situated at No. 1002 Forest Avenue, near the Church of the Blessed Sacrament,

which the family attends. In this home three of the children were born and in this pleasant community Mr. Rague enjoys the position he has attained by a lifetime of strenuous work.

JOHN KEEBLE BAINBRIDGE—His father having been engaged for some years in the insurance brokerage business in New York, it was natural that Mr. Bainbridge should follow in his father's footsteps. For nearly thirty years John K. Bainbridge has been thus employed, first in minor positions and eventually as an associate with the well-known firm, Stake, Bainbridge and Lasker of Staten Island.

A son of Ralph Bainbridge, Jr., and Annie (Keeble) Bainbridge, John K. Bainbridge was born in London, England, April 14, 1883, one of six children. His grandfather, Ralph Bainbridge, and the latter's family were residents of Cambridge in that country. For many generations the Bainbridges are encountered in the annals of English history.

Mr. Bainbridge's parents came from their native land to the United States five years after the birth of their son and settled in West New Brighton, here on Staten Island. The elder Bainbridge was associated with a long established firm, the Royal Insurance Company, in New York. He and his wife were the parents of six children, all born in England: John K., Ralph 3d, William R., Sidney P., Annie, and Thomas. Both the elder Bainbridges lived on Staten Island for the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Bainbridge died in 1897 in her thirty-seventh year. Her husband survived her until 1915, when he died at the age of fifty-five.

John K. Bainbridge first attended Trinity School in New York and afterward was graduated from Curtis High School. He later took an evening course of study in preparation for the career he was to follow. After entering the insurance business, he was employed for a time by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of New York, his special work being with the marine department. Some time later, however, he became connected with the insurance and brokerage office of Albert Wilcox and Company, also in the Metropolis, where he remained for a time. Following this employment he became a junior partner with Stake and Stake, a general suburban agency, which had a number of clients in the Metropolitan district, especially on Staten Island.

In 1909, when the latter firm was dissolved, Mr. Bainbridge continued his association with Albert Stake, one of his former employers, and at the same time established an independent clientele. He was thus engaged until February, 1928, when, in association with Mr. Stake and Philip Lasker, he formed the present insurance business of Stake, Bainbridge and Lasker, Inc., now regarded as one of the important and progressive firms on Staten Island. In their offices at No. 30 Bay Street they represent many of the well-known companies. Mr. Bainbridge is thoroughly conversant in his profession, both from a layman's and an insurance underwriter's points of view. He has been instrumental with his associates in writing a large amount of insurance for the protection of individuals along with commercial and property hazards and from time to time has adjusted contingent losses for his clients on Staten Island and elsewhere. Mr. Bainbridge is a member of several organizations on Staten Island.

He married on September 9, 1909, Adah Wing, of Staten Island. Two sons were born to this union, both of whom were educated in local public schools and at Curtis High School and are now students

at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge reside at No. 1293 Clove Road, West New Brighton.

CHARLES L. MARSH—The breadth and sincerity of a citizen's interest in matters outside of those affecting his own welfare are of vast aid in the maintenance of civic progress. A late resident of Westerleigh, who throughout his lifetime lent his support to public movements, became a devout church attendant and was, withal, a man of keen judgment, of vigor and of personal distinction, was Charles L. Marsh, associated for several years with a large advertising specialty concern.

Mr. Marsh was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 25, 1862, his parents having been L. Milton and Julia E. (Fairchild) Marsh of that city. Both the Marsh and Fairchild families have been represented in the United States for long years. The elder Marsh maintained his own place of business in Philadelphia during the latter part of his lifetime. He was a man of high principles and of industrious habits.

As a youth Charles L. Marsh obtained his early schooling in his native city. Upon his graduation from high school he became a student at the University of Wisconsin, where he remained for some years before moving eastward with his parents to Philadelphia. In the latter city he assisted his father in the management of his business up to the time of the elder Marsh's death. Thereupon, he entered the employ of Dennison Brothers, in their sales department, and in that capacity traveled extensively throughout the country. The headquarters of that concern being situated in New York, he decided to locate permanently within an attractive portion of the Metropolitan district, subsequently choosing Staten Island for his place of residence, in 1892. He is listed in the Staten Island Directories of 1893 and 1897-98 as residing in West New Brighton, on Fiske Avenue.

Mr. Marsh, in 1908, became associated with Blanchard and Company, advertising specialists, of Aurora, Illinois. As their New York representative he attended to their important connections here. He remained in the service of that firm until his death on October 31, 1920. Burial took place in Fairview Cemetery in this borough.

Besides being a successful man and one who fulfilled in a generous manner the obligations of his home and family life, Charles L. Marsh was a steadfast church attendant. He was a charter member of Emmanuel Church of Westerleigh, a deacon and active in other phases of church work. In the fall of 1916 he and his family joined the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church and he became president of the Bible Class there. He was also a student of music, an accomplished pianist and a singer of marked ability.

The loss of Mr. Marsh was perhaps most keenly felt in community affairs, for the interest he took in public questions and in all local civic movements was genuine and sincere. His long association with his fellow-townsmen and neighbors served to bring to light the many qualities with which he was endowed, especially those of honesty and sympathetic understanding. It is in memory of this splendid citizen that this biography dedicated.

The marriage of Charles L. Marsh took place on August 2, 1894, to Martha E. Wormwood, the daughter of Ivory and Olive A. (Teynham) Wormwood of Kennebunkport, Maine. The Teynham family, which is of English descent, was first represented

in Maine more than one hundred and fifty years ago. Their early members in this country became largely seafaring men by occupation and contributed heartily to the defence of the colonists in the American Revolution and later to the Union cause in the Civil War.

To Charles L. and Martha E. Marsh two sons were born, both of whom were educated on Staten Island. After being graduated from Public School No. 30 they completed a four-year course at Curtis High School. Entering the employ of the Standard Oil Company of New York, with whom they are connected at the present time, they received college educations through the courtesy of that concern. 1. Roger Stanley, the elder of the sons, was born May 6, 1895. He married Margaret V. Shotwell, of Mariners Harbor, and they have two daughters: i. Alicia E., born May 8, 1920. ii. Diana V., born May 20, 1927. 2. Harwood Fairchild, born September 17, 1897, married Lillian McAvoy of West New Brighton. They reside at No. 421 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton. Mrs. Charles L. Marsh lives in the family residence at No. 173 Wardwell Avenue, Westerleigh.

WILLIAM ARMOUR JOHNSTON—One whose painstaking research and remarkable vision led to the invention of many devices that proved of inestimable value to the dental profession was William Armour Johnston, who spent the greater part of his career on Staten Island. For several years Mr. Johnston served as resident director at the Princes Bay factory of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, a unit which he and his brothers had founded in 1876.

The first member of the Johnston family to come to America was Mr. Johnston's great-grandfather, Thomas, of Berwickshire, Scotland, who settled in Maine in 1753. Through his second marriage to Anna Sproul he had four sons, one of whom was William. The latter was born in Bristol, Maine, received his education there and married Olive Morton. Among their eight children was John Johnston, whose birth occurred in Bristol, Maine, August 23, 1806.

After completing his preliminary studies John Johnston entered Bowdoin College, Maine, and was graduated in 1832. He then became a teacher in the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, serving until 1835, when he was appointed principal. Later in the same year, however, he was called to Wesleyan University as adjunct professor of mathematics and lecturer on natural science. For virtually the remainder of his life he was associated with this institution, residing for the most part in Middletown, Connecticut, the seat of the university. He was the recipient of several degrees, including the Master of Arts degree from Bowdoin in 1835 and the Doctor of Laws degree from McKendree College in 1850. From 1851 to 1852 and again from 1857 to 1858 he was acting president of Wesleyan University.

A man of scholarly pursuit Dr. John Johnston was recognized not only as an eminent teacher, but also as an accomplished scientist, widely known in American educational circles. He was author of "Elements of Chemistry" and "Manual of Natural Philosophy," which served for years as textbooks in academies and colleges. The latter volume, by 1857, had been sent through six printings. Subsequently, he published an edition of "Turner's Chemistry" adapted to the needs of the class room. He wrote numerous articles in the "American Journal of Science and the

Arts" and was a frequent contributor to the "National Magazine," the "Methodist Quarterly Review" and the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." The study of history appealed to him so intensely that he undertook long and conscientious research upon past events in Bristol, Maine, his birthplace, and at length published in 1873, a valuable history of this town, known as the "History of the Towns of Bristol and Bremen, Maine." This work, which brought him a high reputation for antiquarian study, was in the form of a critical review dealing more particularly with the Colonial epoch in Maine. Its sources were largely original and its author became acknowledged as a distinguished authority on history throughout New England. He held membership in various historical societies in this section.

Professor Johnson, by nature, was kindly, sympathetic and of unpretentious mien, revered by students and associates alike. He was instrumental in preparing hundreds of young men for careers of importance in the professional and business worlds. His genuine Christianity, his capacity for imparting valuable scientific instruction and his devotion to his family were without doubt the chief attributes with which he was endowed.

In 1835 Professor Johnston married Nancy Maria Hamilton, daughter of Armour and Nancy (Knox) Hamilton. Their children were five in number: Algernon Knox; Wilbur Fisk; Melville Morton; Henry Morton, who died in infancy, and William Armour. Mrs. Johnston's death came August 8, 1878, her husband surviving until his death on December 2, 1879 at Clifton, Staten Island.

William Armour Johnston was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 3, 1851. His earlier scholastic career, which was pursued in the local schools, was marked by special interest in practical mechanics and scientific subjects. Tangible evidence of his genius resulted in the fashioning by him of the first croquet sets used in Connecticut. He also became proficient in the art of photography, which in that day and age was passing through the so-called "wet" process stage and required a knowledge of chemistry.

The youth subsequently entered Wesleyan University, studied for his Bachelor of Arts degree and was graduated with the class of 1870, having completed his course in three years instead of the customary four. He left Middletown, however, before commencement, in order to join his brothers in the firm known as Johnston Brothers, manufacturers of nitrous oxide and dental supplies. Their factory was located in Brooklyn, with sales headquarters on Broadway, New York.

A brief account of the firm, together with consideration of Mr. Johnston's individual association with it will be discussed. In 1876 the production end of the concern was transferred to Seguin's Point, Princes Bay, Staten Island. Five years later the company's interests were merged with those of the S. S. White estate of Philadelphia and thus became the Staten Island factory of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company. The local unit, largest within the entire organization, was superintended by the Johnston Brothers during the remainder of their lives.

William Armour Johnston was endowed with executive and organizing ability and with a special capacity for grasping details in a comprehensive manner and anticipating the growing needs of the dental profession. Thus he developed and produced new appliances which were readily and efficiently

utilized by leading dentists throughout the country. During the course of his career he was granted patents on these devices and was duly recognized as the best informed man of his time in the manufacture of dental supplies. The year 1906 marked his appointment to the company's board of directors and later he was made resident director, with membership on the executive committee of the board. He retained the latter post until the time of his demise.

Mr. Johnston's interest and participation in scientific matters led him to activities outside of his immediate business affiliations. He was designated to a position on the executive board of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers' Association and to membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Electro-Chemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry and Rubber Association of America.

His devotion to his home and to Staten Island at large was manifested in numerous accomplishments. Having at heart a warm interest in the welfare of his employees he founded the Company's Benefit Association for their mutual advancement. He was an organizer of the Richmond County Building and Mutual Loan Association and for several years served as its president. An adherent of the Episcopal faith, he acted as vestryman for approximately a quarter of a century and as senior warden for a shorter period of St. Andrew's Church at Richmond, after which for a brief period, ending with his death, he was an attendant of Christ Church in New Brighton. He was also a trustee of the Staten Island Hospital and the Staten Island Academy; a director of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, the Staten Island Savings Bank, the Civic League and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. His social affiliations were with the Richmond County Country Club and the Staten Island Men's Club; his national college fraternity was Alpha Delta Phi. The field of politics, both locally and nationally, interested him greatly though he cared little for public office. In 1896 he refused the nomination for Congressman. In the New York City election of 1898, which was the first held after the consolidation had been effected, he was nominated for alderman, but was defeated for this post by Erastus Wiman.

All in all Mr. Johnston was known as a man of kindly and generous nature, frank and sincere in speech. He was reluctant to render judgment or express an opinion unless he was in full possession of facts, and consequently his opinion was widely sought. His strength of character and lovable disposition endeared him to all who knew him or had contact with him.

William Armour Johnston married in 1883 Minnie Alberta Morris, daughter of Benjamin and Louise Morris. Benjamin Morris was a descendant of a family prominent in Revolutionary War times. Mrs. Johnston, whose birth occurred in Stapleton, was the youngest of a family of seven children.

A year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnston established their home on the bluff overlooking Princes Bay. Mr. Johnston gradually developed this home into a beautiful and attractive residence, in which he resided for the balance of his lifetime. He and his wife were the parents of a son and daughter. The former, William Armour Johnston, Jr., born May 6, 1884, married Maude Irwin Springer of Edwardsville, Illinois. The latter is Minnie Elise Johnston of Scarsdale, New York.

The death of William Armour Johnston, Sr., came January 14, 1920. Services were conducted at Christ Church, New Brighton, burial taking place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

EDWARD W. GREEN, SR.—The following review deals with the activities of the late Edward W. Green, Sr., who was for a long period a resident of the Todt Hill district, in the vicinity of Four Corners. Born in England in March, 1832, Mr. Green came to Staten Island in early manhood and for many years was identified in an important capacity with iron mining properties then being operated on the Island. Later he was associated successively with the Moravian Cemetery and in the supervision of one of the Island's large estates.

Mr. Green came of a long line of English ancestors, his parents and certain of his earlier forebears having been natives of Widdemere, England. His father married Mary Todd and by that union there were several children. Edward W. Green received his education in his home land, after which he devoted several years, while living there, to a study of wood turning. Becoming proficient at that trade he followed it during the years preceding his voyage to America.

Coming to the United States about 1850-55, he located at first in New Jersey. After working there a few years, he decided that Staten Island offered better opportunities for economic advancement, with the result that he removed here and took residence in the section known at Todt Hill. That part of the Island, situated, as it is, high above sea level and embracing a fertile countryside, was relatively undeveloped as a place in which to live. Mr. Green, however, developed a strong liking for Todt Hill and was content to reside there for the remainder of his lifetime.

At the time of his arrival on Staten Island he was identified with the Bethlehem Mining Company, which then controlled and operated certain local mining properties. Later, however, he became associated as a mining superintendent with the late David J. Tysen, who operated two mines, one on Todt Hill Road and the other on Jewett Avenue, West New Brighton. Historically, the operation of those two mines is of considerable interest to Staten Islanders. A large force of men labored under the direction of Mr. Green. It is related further, that Mr. Tysen owned two docks for iron transportation purposes, one at Jewett Avenue, West New Brighton, and the other in the old village of Richmond on the creek, where ore was loaded into scows and canal boats. The output was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company. However, in subsequent years these firms purchased a mine in Cuba where they found the same grade of hematite ore, but of superior quality. Therefore, local historians write that Mr. Tysen's mines were the last to be operated on Staten Island.

After discontinuing his connection with the Tysen mines Mr. Green was associated for some time with the Moravian Cemetery Corporation. Later, however, he was employed by Ernest Flagg, famous architect, as supervisor of his country estate at Dongan Hills. He remained thus engaged up to the time of his death on October 1, 1924. Burial took place in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp.

During his residence on Staten Island, which comprised the greater part of his lifetime, Mr. Green grew to love and appreciate the natural beauty of

the Island. He likewise prized the many friendships he had cultivated since his early days here and earnestly desired that his children might be educated in the local schools. This was a desire that was destined to be granted. He was not one to seek public office or to become affiliated with various organizations, but preferred the quiet of his home and the companionship of his family. He was a member of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Dongan Hills.

Edward W. Green married Margaret McCarthy, a native of the township of Lissmore, County Waterford, Ireland. The castle of the Duke of Wellington, famous British commander and conqueror of Napoleon Bonaparte, is located in that township, not far from Mrs. Green's birthplace. Mrs. Green proved herself an able helpmate, one to whom the love and the care of her son and daughters was the prime requisite in life. After her husband's death she made her home with her son, Edward W. Green, Jr. All three of her children were born and educated on Staten Island and all attended St. Ann's Church. They are: 1. Edward W., Jr., the eldest of the family, who is now associated with the Moravian Cemetery in much the same capacity as was his father, resides in the old family dwelling at No. 902 Todt Hill Road, Dongan Hills. From his father he has inherited both an appreciation of Staten Island and a love of its natural beauty. 2. Ann F., who is single and remains at home. 3. Mary J., youngest of the family, married George Flint of England, now deceased. Mrs. Flint has a son, Douglas F. Flint.

JOHN M. AVENT—During the past decade Mr. Avent's work toward the furtherance of secondary school education on Staten Island has been both enthusiastic and comprehensive. He is a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and in the pursuit of his profession he has rendered valuable assistance to the field of English teaching, and has devoted a large part of his time to administrative affairs.

Mr. Avent was born in New York City, October 24, 1883. He is a brother of the late George M. Avent, well-known St. George lawyer, who, at the time of his death, held the post of Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York. A biographical review of the late Mr. Avent is found elsewhere in this work.

John M. Avent first attended Public School No. 39 in Manhattan and then studied at Morris High School. He was elected president of the senior class at Morris and stood high in scholarship, though a large share of his afternoons and evenings was given to outside work. Cherishing a desire to become a teacher he planned his preparatory and college courses with that end in view. Mr. Avent then matriculated at the New York Training School for Teachers, was graduated from that institution and then entered Teachers' College at Columbia University. He was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree and following the completion of graduate work, the degree of Master of Arts was tendered him.

With such a foundation Mr. Avent entered upon his teaching career. Briefly, the next eight years of his life were devoted to the instruction of elementary school pupils, and the two decades following found him associated with high schools. He taught English in Morris High School; was chairman of the English Department at Julia Richman High School, and then, in 1924, was designated principal of the Curtis High School, a post he has since held.

It is of interest to note that the erection of Curtis High School, which stands at Hamilton Avenue and St. Mark's Place, St. George, was begun in the latter part of 1902 and completed a year later. It was named for George William Curtis. In 1904, the Stapleton and Port Richmond High School districts, or departments, were united at Curtis under the supervision of Oliver D. Clark. Following his death in 1906 Harry F. Towle succeeded him as principal. In the historical part of this work the Messrs. Leng and Davis have given a brief summary of the high school during the past quarter-century. It follows: "The untiring efforts and executive ability of these two men (Clark and Towle) laid for the school a firm foundation of good scholarship since maintained by the late Daniel D. Feldman and the present principal, John M. Avent."

Naturally, Mr. Avent's energies of late have been directed more toward the administration of Curtis High School's affairs than toward the actual work of teaching, but he has nevertheless found time to lecture at the College of the City of New York, and to compile essays, biographies and textbook material. Three of his editions are "Modern Essays," "Lincoln, His Letters and Addresses," and "Silas Marner."

A fuller and more pertinent consideration of Mr. Avent's career, together with an understanding of his abilities and his character, is found in "The Morris Annual," 1924 edition, which is quoted herein:

His supervisory and executive work proved the mettle of the man. For four and one-half years as head of the department of English in the Julia Richman High School, he supervised the work of thirty teachers in seven buildings. The high commendations of principal and superintendent attest his success. He was chairman of a central committee controlling the work of several teachers' committees in Julia Richman High School which succeeded in simplifying, correlating and coördinating the varied interests to a degree quite unknown before. As president of the New York City English Teachers' Association he built up the largest membership in the organization's history.

Mr. Avent has made valuable contributions to educational progress particularly in the field of English teaching. He was a member of the Superintendent's Committee which surveyed the work of the high schools in 1923. He helped in revising the high school course in English. At the national convention of teachers in English, held in Syracuse, New York, in the same year, he spoke as a representative of the New York City Teachers of English. In initiating the Threshold Theatre plays for high schools, Mr. Avent was chiefly instrumental. Perhaps the most valuable educational service rendered by him was the investigation he instigated of the teaching of English in the large cities. The report of this investigation, prepared under his direction, is regarded so highly as a comprehensive and scholarly study of the conditions of English teaching in this country, that copies are called for from all sections.

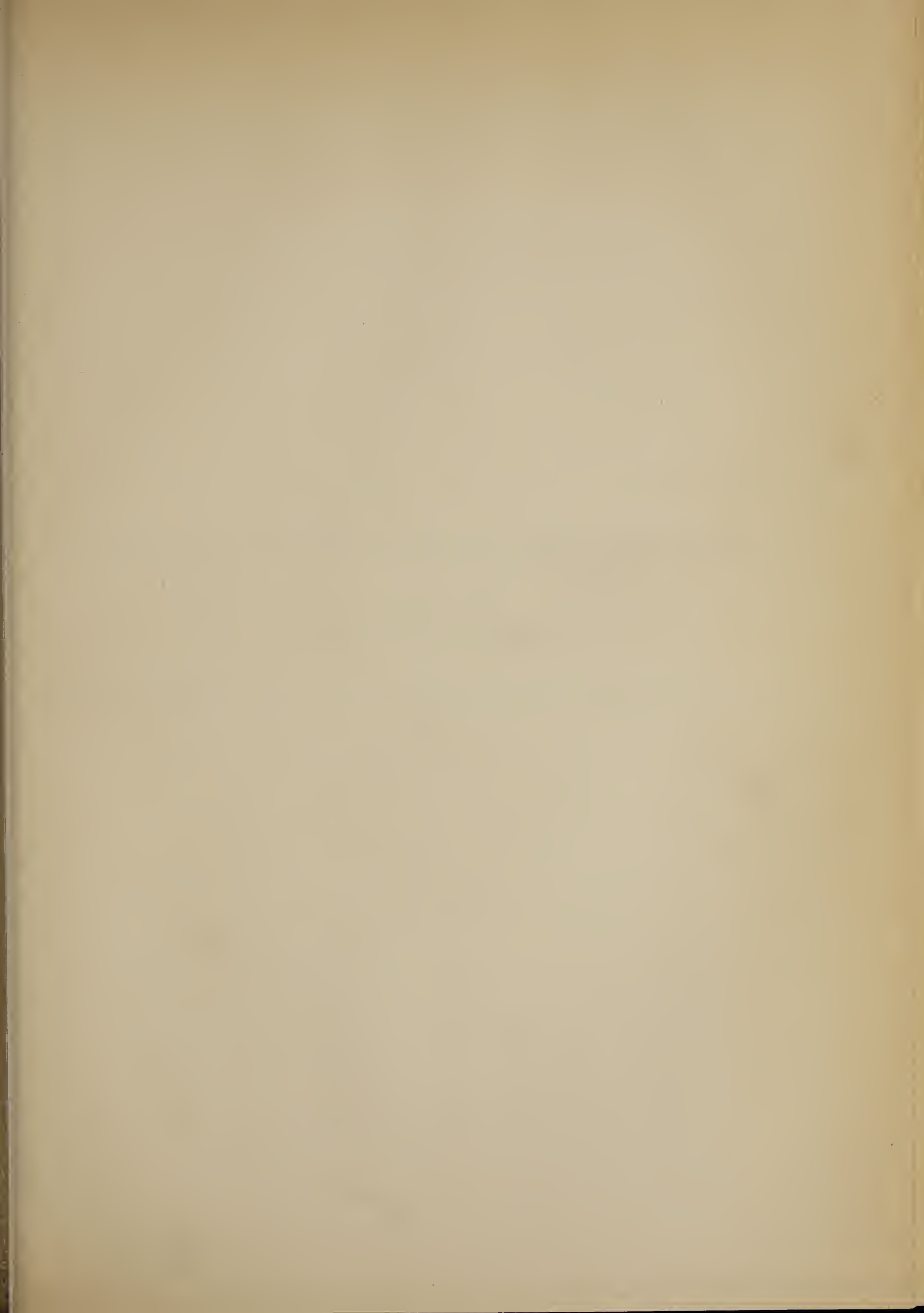
As student, teacher, administrator and man, Mr. Avent has always displayed preëminent qualities. The teachers of his early years still recall with pleasure the quiet, studious, yet normal, fun-loving boy. His sense of humor in youth and manhood has never failed him. In his relations as a teacher he was firm, inflexibly-just, patient, thorough, inspiring and absolutely dependable. His co-workers have always found him helpful and constructive in criticism, a wise leader in all forward-looking movements, tactful and unassuming. In all of his relations, in and out of school, his dignified, genial, courteous, companionable personality mark him as a man of rare parts.

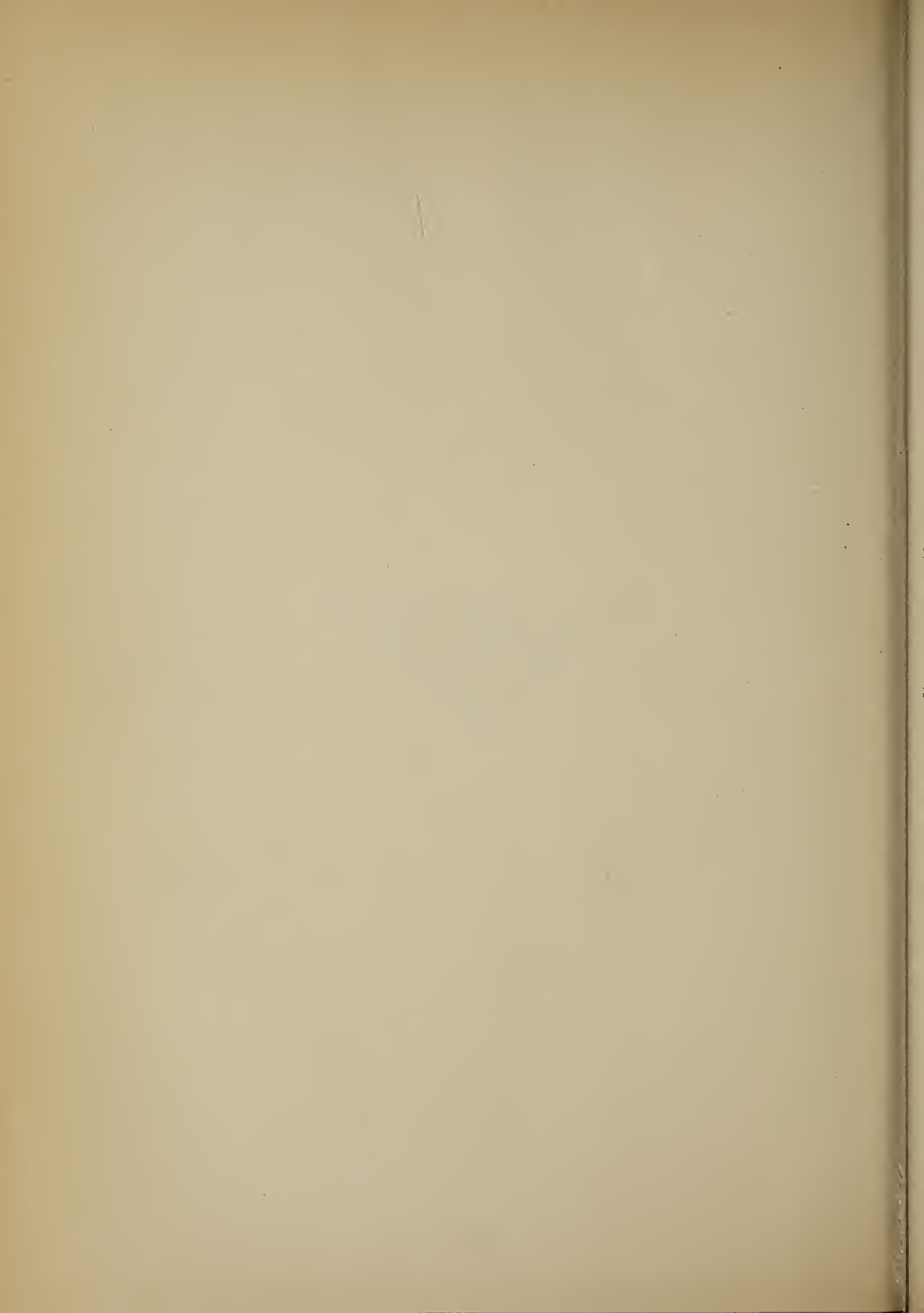
Further, it may be related, Mr. Avent takes a deep interest in all social and athletic activities of the student body at Curtis High School. In 1930 he was elected president of the High School Principals' Association of New York City; and in 1933 he was elected to membership in the Headmasters' Association. He

is a member of the Rotary Club; a director of the Tompkinsville Coöperative Savings and Loan Association; a member of the executive committee of the Richmond County Red Cross; and a member of the executive council of the Staten Island Boy Scouts.

John M. Avent is married, and has a son and two daughters. In the summer time he and his family drive to the Maine woods, there to spend the season in the log cabin they erected some years ago. Mr. Avent is an ardent fisherman and a lover of nature.







INDEX

INDEXES

Vols. I and II are indexed at the end of Vol. II.

Vols. III and IV are indexed at the end of Vol. IV.

Following are these indexes: Historical items in Vols. III and IV. Historical and genealogical items in Vol. V. Personal index of Vols. III, IV, and V.

ERRATA.

VOLUMES III AND IV.

Page 18, line 45, column 1, for Helchen read Halchen.
Page 44, line 61, column 2, for Petty read Peddie.
Page 118, line 40, column 2, for Obra read Cebra.
Page 155, line 40, column 2, for 25 read 2500.
Page 316, line 10, column 1, for Acqueduct read Aqueduct.
Page 106, line 42, column 2, for Bassignol read Rossignol.
Page 334, line 28, column 1, for Sisco read Cisco.
Page 371, line 46, column 2, for Hydro read Hypo.
Page 394, line 52, column 1, for Walter read Thomas.
Page 423, line 20, column 2, for Kinney read Kenney.
Page 454, line 26, column 2, for Vander Osten read Van Nostrand.

VOLUME V.

Page 57, lines 3 and 19, column 1, for Maerden read Naerden.
Page 81, line 51, column 1, for Crocker read Croker.
Page 84, line 54, column 2, for Mullin read Muller.
Page 229, line 14, column 2, for Tanner read Hannah.
Page 282, add, the Academy of St. Dorothy in 1933 occupy the Goggi residence on Hylan Boulevard.

HISTORICAL ITEMS IN VOLUMES III AND IV.

Agriculture, 19, 494, 537, 563
Appraisers, U. S., 288
Ascension, Church of, 35
Augustinian Academy, 135
Aviation, 398, 410

Bennett Mansion, 129
Bird Cages Mfg., 397
Blaau Family, 267
Blazing Star Trail, 265
Blizzard, 325
Block Cutting, 515
Boone Family, 207
Boy Scouts, 327
Braisted Creek, 407
Brick, 218

Cedar Grove Beach, 6
Chelsea, 355
Chelsea Heights, 104
Chemists, 7, 438
Chinese Republic, 298
Churches, 35, 212, 426
Civil War, 282, 305, 467
College, 127
Concord Press, 302
Confectionery, 517
Contractors, 308

County Clerk, 339
Coursen Family, 419
Court, Supreme, 411
Crane Homestead, 104

Dairy, 5, 355
Dale Homestead, 104
Dental Works, 484
Docks, 208, 492
Draft Riots, 467
Driving Club, 308

Elm Park, 56
Education, 127, 384
(See also Schools)
Edwards, Ogden, 411

Fair, 311
Ferry, 409
Fire Department, 388
Flood of 1898, 306
Fountain Family, 352
Fruit, 355

G. A. R., 306, 344
Gas, 320
Glendower Stock Farm, 5

Greenhouse, 563
Guyon Family, 197

Hardware, 404
Hawes Family, 519
Hervey's School, 157
Hotten's School, 266
Hunt Club, 410

Insurance, 203
Inventors, 113, 410
Iron Mine, 19

Jarvis Family, 267
Jewelry Boxes, 293
Jones' School, 15

Kobbe Family, 383

La Forge School, 73
Lefferts Family, 214
Lighthouse Department, 409
Lowe Family, 385

Manee Family, 283
Marble House, 3
Marshland, 119
Meadow Brook Dairy, 284

Mersereau Family, 283, 511
 Midland Beach, 201
 Milling, 106, 171, 314
 Moss, 61
 Mount, The, 407
 Mount St. Rita, 135
 Music, 534

Newspapers, 356, 392, 520

Oyster Trade, 353

Paper Mill, 403, 474
 Parthenon, 51
 Plaster Mill, 215
 Police Board, 295, 333
 Post Office, 324

Press, The, 356, 392, 520
 Prohibition Park, 177

Realtors, 33, 53, 59, 288, 296, 312,
 315, 389, 393, 404, 417, 491, 505
 Rodman Family, 417
 Roosevelt Family, 194

St. Francis College, 127
 St. Luke's Church, 212
 Schools, 15, 19, 73, 135, 157, 266
 Sculpture, 576
 Shipping, 227, 232, 480, 498
 Simonson Family, 228
 Sisco, 44, 314, 323, 363, 379
 South Beach, 560, 574
 Sports, 308, 410, 507
 Stephens Family, 406

Storage, 208, 292
 Swedish Home, 285

Temple Emanuel, 426
 Terra Cotta, 390
 Transportation, 409, 508
 Troop F, 146

Vanderbilt Family, 403
 Van Pelt Family, 487

Walser Family, 416
 Ward Family, 316
 Weir's Mills, 14
 "The Woods," 271
 World War, 275, 280, 287, 313

Yocom Family, 401

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INDEX, VOLUME V.

Abbott, Mabel, 16, 38, 43, 49, 51
 Agriculture, 275, 279, 286
 Ahrens Family, 93
 All Saints' Church, 66
 American Docks, 338
 Anderson Family, 247
 Androvette Family, 130
 Anthon Family, 289
 Anthon's Notes, 15, 86, 289
 Apartment Houses, 81
 Aqueduct, 111
 Architects, 69, 74, 96, 147, 217, 260,
 311, 329
 Art, 49
 Athletics, 289, 318
 Attic Club, 27, 46
 Attwood Family, 291
 Augustinian Academy, 342
 Authors, 290, 300, 339, 345, 347
 Automobiles, 274
 Aviation, 133, 319, 320

Baezler Family, 179
 Bakery, 113, 247, 249, 281
 Bancker Family, 225, 226, 227
 Banks, 34, 57, 74, 75, 296, 310
 Banta Family, 223
 Bard Family, 92
 Barth Family, 314
 Baxter, George, 11
 Beaver, Jane, 59
 Bedell Family, 257
 Bedell, Gregory T., 15
 Beebe Family, 131
 Beetles, 5, 6
 Belles Lettres Section, 60
 Bemis Family, 275
 Bibliography, 56
 Bicycles, 208
 Billiou Family, 57, 86
 Billopp Family, 68
 Biology, 88
 Bird Family, 214
 Birds, 16
 Black Horse Tavern, 125, 181
 Blizzard, 7, 8, 9, 10
 Block Cutting, 244
 Blondin, 19
 Boat Building, 206

Bodine Family, 222
 Bones Family, 307
 Booth Family, 151
 Boy Scouts, 46, 100, 105
 Braisted Family, 256, 280
 Brick Industry, 130, 178
 Bridges, 37, 38, 109
 Brinckerhoff Family, 117
 Britton Family, 76
 Britton, Nathaniel L., 52
 Building Loans, 34
 Burbank Family, 223
 Burger Family, 169
 Burr, Aaron, 16
 Bush Family, 222
 Butler Family, 137
 Butterflies, 16

Callahan Family, 162
 Capo di Monte, 91
 Captains' Row, 98
 Carle's Neck, 57
 Carlin Family, 221
 Carr School, 304
 Castleton Heights, 91
 Castleton Park, 80
 Central Hotel, 235
 Census, 31, 33
 Chamber of Commerce, 144
 Charities, 29, 143, 190, 285
 Chemistry, 297
 Christopher Family, 291
 Churches, 22, 50, 163, 168, 184, 295,
 304, 312
 Civil List, 20
 Civil War, 211, 262
 Clason Family, 105, 130
 Clements Collection of Documents,
 14
 Clergy, 64, 86, 94, 103, 106, 143, 163,
 168, 184, 186, 195, 219, 312, 342
 Clio Literary Society, 97
 Clove Lake Park, 101
 Clubs, 45, 46
 Clute, John J., 16
 Cole Family, 96, 124
 College, 26
 Colonial Times, 12, 20
 Commerce, 31, 32, 170

Conner Family, 72
 Conservation, 4, 226
 Contractors, 211
 Cork Industry, 210
 Corson Family, 126, 135, 209, 257,
 273, 274
 Courthouses, 27
 Crocheron Family, 193
 Crocheron Mill, 127
 Cunliffe Family, 244
 Curley, Thomas F., 82
 Curtis, George William, 310

Dale Family, 117
 Dale, Ida Dudley, 88, 117
 Dandignac Family, 216
 Davis Family, 183
 Dawson Family, 99
 Day, Dorothy, 4, 46
 Decker Family, 161, 200, 249, 280,
 307, 337
 DeGroot Family, 243
 DeHart Family, 213
 DeJonge Paper Co., 105
 Delancey, 13
 Dental Works, 340, 345
 Dentists, 157, 193, 317
 Deppe Family, 157
 Depuy Family, 152
 Doctors, 28, 61, 162, 189, 198, 210,
 245, 253, 277, 290, 336
 Donald Family, 70
 Dongan, 12, 231
 Dorman Family, 142
 Drama, 49
 Dreyfus, Mrs. L. A., 28, 46
 Dreyfus, L. A. Co., 169
 Drinnan Family, 188
 Drucklieb, Carl, 141
 Drugs, 158
 Druggists, 265, 266, 296, 314, 327
 Drumgoole, Father, 285
 Drummond Family, 228
 Dry Docks, 293
 DuBois Family, 57, 76
 Duncan, W. H., 14
 Dunlop, William, 16
 Durkin Family, 147
 Dutch Language, 13

- East Over, 183
 Eccleston Family, 143
 Education, 23, 24, 25, 57, 318, 347
 Egbert Family, 12, 154, 165, 191, 213, 215, 312
 Egbert House, 127
 Electric Light, 18
 Electrician, 215, 219, 225, 227
 Elizabeth Port Ferry, 136
 Ellis Family, 171
 Elm Tree, 3
 El Par  diso, 175
 Emmons Family, 76
 Engineers, 60, 73, 74, 82, 89, 101, 108, 110, 111, 114, 161, 199, 205, 236, 237, 289, 292, 306, 307, 309, 325, 332
 Exporters, 99

 Families, Old, 52, 53
 (See also under individual names)
 Federal Building, 57
 Ferns, 88
 Ferries, 16, 18, 34, 35, 36, 308
 Fire Department, 152
 Fires, 55
 Fireworks, 248
 Fish Family, 290
 Flynn, Anne, 53
 Forepaugh's Circus, 18
 Forts, 80
 Fossils, 3
 Francis Family, 69
 Franzreb Family, 179
 Freemasonry, 55

 G. A. R., 17
 Galloway Family, 140
 Gardening, 130, 221, 243, 333
 Garibaldi, 54
 Gee Family, 171
 General Stores, 32
 Gernda, 64
 Gieb's Mill, 127
 Girl Scouts, 47
 Godfrey Family, 167
 Goepel, Anna, 64
 Golf, 48, 221
 Gordon Family, 304
 Gravestones, 56
 Greenridge, 255
 Griffin Family, 120
 Griffith Family, 217
 Grimshaw Family, 160
 Grymes Family, 91, 176

 Hampton, Vernon B., 4, 15, 20, 24, 50
 Harbor Brook, 70
 Haughwout Family, 206, 335
 Haughwout, Rev. L. M. A., 56
 Hawes Family, 212, 308
 Hay Family, 146
 Heal Family, 89
 Hellwig, Helen R., 102
 Henderson, John C., 70
 Hicks Family, 61, 310
 Hillyer Family, 128, 131, 313
 Hine, Charles G., 50

 Historians, 50
 Hitchcock Family, 218
 Hogg Family, 303
 Hollick, Arthur, 3
 Holmes Family, 76, 223
 Homes for Aged, 29
 Hone Family, 291
 Horticulture, 301, 332, 333
 Hospitals, 28, 29, 61, 62, 231
 Hotels, 32, 56, 235, 240, 251, 258, 263, 271, 325
 Houses, Old, 53, 55
 Housman Family, 97, 207, 211, 222
 Howard Family, 218
 Huguenot Memorial, 86
 Hummocks, 3
 Humphrey Family, 90
 Hunt Family, 89

 Ice, 258
 Ice Cream, 325
 Immanuel Church, 295
 Importers, 70
 Industries, 12, 30
 Insurance, 34, 344
 Inwood, 176
 Iron Mining, 346
 Irving Family, 71

 Janin Family, 245
 Jenkins Family, 95
 Jewett Family, 310
 Jewish Center, 312
 Jones Family, 280
 Justices, 27

 Kingsley, Rev. Charles, 141
 Kleinfelder, Walter, 3
 Klopp Family, 223

 LaForge Family, 165, 242
 Lake Family, 123, 207, 289
 Latourette Family, 239
 Laundry, 258
 Lawn Tennis, 47
 Lawyers, 28, 63, 68, 84, 95, 105, 106, 128, 140, 158, 228, 259, 273, 277, 283, 287, 316, 326, 327, 328, 330, 334
 Lebanon Cedars, 315
 Legal Aid Society, 63
 Library, 26
 Life Insurance, 250
 Lighthouse Hill, 286
 Linden Lawn, 70
 Linoleum, 145
 Lions Club, 221
 Lisk Family, 124
 Literature, 49, 51, 59
 Locke, Richard A., 50
 Loomis Family, 261
 Lovelace, Richard, 11
 Luce Family, 69

 Machinist, 236
 Maltby Family, 174
 Manee Family, 73, 78, 80, 124
 Marine Industry, 73, 107, 130, 131, 146, 209, 229, 247
 Markham, Edwin, 51

 Martin Family, 232
 Martlingdale, 121
 Martling Family, 119, 243
 McMillen, Loring, 44, 56
 Meert Family, 291
 Meets, Helaine L., 78
 Merrell Family, 112, 203, 279
 Merritt, Chapman & Scott, 108, 146
 Mersereau, Judge David, 16
 Michaels Family, 132
 Militia, 57
 Mills, 3, 30, 72, 113, 127
 Mines, John Flavel, 16
 Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 285
 Morton Family, 170
 Motion Pictures, 49
 Mt. Loretto, 285
 Mount Manresa, 187, 269
 Muller Family, 128
 Mullick Family, 179
 Munger-Hudson Association, 294
 Murders, 19
 Museum, 26, 27
 Mushrooms, 302
 Music, 49, 224, 264

 Neats, Elizabeth, 57
 Newspapers, 44, 45, 235, 308, 324,

 Noble Family, 140
 Northfield Disaster, 36
 Nurses' Club of Staten Island, 172

 Orleman Family, 220
 Oystering, 97, 113, 257

 Paine Family, 119
 Painters, 339
 Parks, 4, 40, 42
 Pat Smith Association, 197
 Pavilion Hotel, 70
 Pearce, Mabel E., 61
 Peat-bog Fire, 5
 Peck, Susan J. E., 313
 Perine House, 76
 Pharmacy, 265, 266, 296, 314, 327
 Philemon Society, 97
 Photography, 129, 160, 208, 314
 Physicians, 28, 61, 162, 189, 198, 210, 245, 253, 277, 290, 366
 Pilots, 132, 252, 305
 Pinney Family, 84
 Plants, 3, 5, 16, 42
 Plaster Mill, 305
 Poets, 59
 Police, 86, 269
 Political, 21
 Post Family, 201
 Post Office, 18, 241
 Pouch Family, 102, 141, 338
 Prall Family, 57, 86, 297
 Press, The, 149, 151, 286
 Prince Family, 93
 Prine Family, 177
 Prohibition Park, 18

 Radio, 33
 Railroads, 37, 325
 Real Estate, 32, 40, 57, 71, 81, 145, 158, 217, 278, 314, 318, 329, 330

- Reeder Family, 148
 Richon Family, 244
 Roads, 39
 Robbins' Reef Light, 230
 Robertson, Archibald, 14
 Rosebank, 18
 Rose and Crown, 15, 125
 Rossville, 55

 Sailors Snug Harbor, 65, 70
 St. Andrew's Church, 80
 St. George Ferry, 18
 St. Leger Family, 205, 214
 St. Louis Academy, 245
 St. Peter's Church, 104
 St. Simon's Chapel, 66
 Salt Hay, 4, 255
 Sanderson Family, 294
 Sawmill, 72, 113
 Schools, 23, 60, 121, 170, 174, 210, 218, 233, 244, 245, 268, 282, 304, 342
 Science, 49
 Scott Edwards House, 171
 Sculpture, 166, 264
 Seaton Family, 272
 Seaver Mill, 127
 Seguire Family, 193
 Seitz Family, 175
 Sharks, 6
 Shipbuilding, 235, 293, 315, 324
 Shipping, 305, 323, 343
 Ship Salvage, 107
 Shipyards, 73
 Shooters Island, 43, 136, 315
 Signal Hill, 91
 Silk, 298
 Silver Lake, 258
 Simonson Family, 182
 Slavery, 126
 Sloat, John D., 17
 Smuggling, 13
 Snyder Family, 115
 Societies, 45, 46, 47
 Sports, 42, 116, 125, 282
 Springs, 3
 Staten Island Academy, 173

 Staten Island Dyeing Estab., 263
 Staten Island "Herald," 121
 Staten Island Historical Society, 60, 76, 89, 311, 320
 Staten Island Horticultural Society, 89
 Staten Island Institute Arts and Sciences, 27, 166, 311, 320, 334, 341
 Staten Island Teachers' Ass'n, 97
 Steers Family, 272
 Sterling, Dorothy H., 60
 Stillwell Family, 76, 141, 177, 202
 Stothers, E. M., 23, 30
 Stout Family, 289
 Stucco, 266
 Sullivan, John, 14
 Surveyor, Land, 154
 Symes, Lancaster, 12, 334

 Tablets on Historic Sites, 20, 46
 Taverns, 15, 32, 125, 181
 Taxation, 43
 Telephone, First Staten Island Company, 75
 Telephone, 139
 Terra Cotta, 139, 228
 Textile Industry, 155, 157
 Theatres, 292, 331
 Tidemills, 127
 Tiernan Family, 228
 Tobacco, 338
 Tocci, 282
 Tompkins, D. D., 16, 20, 55
 Townsend Castle, 134
 Townsend Family, 134
 Townsend & Downey, 74
 Trades Council, 340
 Transportation, 75, 77, 126, 164
 Tribus, L. L., 52
 Trinity Men's Bible Class, 110
 Tunnel, 38
 Turtles, 6
 Tyson Family, 137

 Valentine Family, 172
 Van Buskirk, 16
 Vanderbilt, Jacob, 15

 Vanderbilt Family, 125, 216
 Van Duzer, 16
 Van Name Family, 205, 222, 254, 272
 Van Pelt, Peter J., 16
 Van Schaick Family, 130
 Violets, 88
 Volunteer Firemen, 125, 180
 Von Katten Family, 119
 Vosburgh, R. W., 50
 Vredenburg Family, 125
 Vroom Family, 204, 223, 238, 326

 W. C. T. U., 295
 Wakefield, 315
 Waldenses, 11
 Walker Family, 229
 Wandel Family, 215
 Warth Family, 173
 Washington, 13, 20
 Watchogue, 3
 Water Supply, 60
 Weather, 7, 10, 11
 Webb Family, 242
 Westfield Disaster, 36
 Wheat, 32
 White Lead, 212
 Wild Life Sanctuary, 4
 Wild West Show, 18
 Wilkinson Family, 155
 Willcox, Mrs. William G., 47, 54
 Winant Family, 204, 231
 Wincapaw Family, 133
 Wines, 282
 Woglom Family, 96, 130, 138, 204
 Woman Suffrage, 288
 Wood Engraving, 247
 Wood Family, 231
 Woodrow M. E. Church, 256
 Woods of Arden, 315
 World War, 109, 181, 229, 274, 288, 296, 300, 315, 316, 319, 321, 322, 339, 343
 Wright Family, 271

 Yachting, 48



BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

ADDENDA.

*Avent, George M., page 75—Mr. Avent is a past president of the Staten Island Real Estate Board, Inc.; and now (1931) is Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York.

*Tribus, Lucien Hall, page 8—Mr. Tribus passed away after his biography had gone to press.

- Aberlin, Edward H., Dr., 524
 Harry, 524
 Rachel, 524
 Abraham, John, 303
 John E., 303
 Martha, 303
 Susan, 303
 Abrams, Andrew, 368
 Charlotte, 368
 Achilles, Arthur, 201
 August C., 201
 Dorothea, 544
 Dorothy, 201
 George, 544
 Gertrude, 201
 Louis H., 200, 201
 Louis H., Jr., 201
 Sarah, 201
 William, 201
 Adamo, Caroline, (V), 252
 George A., (V), 252
 Jacobine, (V), 252
 Joseph, (V), 252
 Joseph, Jr., (V), 252
 Peter, (V), 252
 Ahrens, Altia, (V), 94
 Anna A., (V), 93
 August, Rev., (V), 93
 August M. R., (V), 93
 Cornelia, (V), 93
 George S., (V), 93, 94
 Aitken, Harriett, 367
 Irving B., 368
 James, 367
 John, 368
 John A., 367
 Kathleen M., 367, 368
 Marguerite T., 367
 Akerman, Anna C., (V), 253
 Charles B., (V), 252, 253
 Elizabeth, (V), 253
 John, (V), 252
 John (3), (V), 253
 John B., (V), 252
 Allen, Alexander, (V), 201
 Bessie E., (V), 110
 Betty E., (V), 110
 Catherine S., 63
 Doris V., (V), 110
 Dorothy, (V), 204
 Edna M., (V), 201
 Elizabeth, 18
 Frederick E., (V), 204
 George F., (V), 110
 George P., 63
 Ida M., (V), 110
 Isabella, 63
 John C., 18
 Lester, (V), 227
 Mark, Jr., (V), 110
 Mark W., Hon., (V), 109
 Mary E., (V), 109
 Mary G., (V), 227
 Stanley F., 63
 Thomas D., (V), 109
 William F., 63
 Allers, Charles L., Dr., 301
 Charles L., Jr., 301
 Ellen, 301
 John, 301
 Olga, 301
 Allison, Anna, (V), 325
 George W., (V), 325
 George W., (2), (V), 170, 325
 Mary, (V), 170, 325
 Virginia B., (V), 325
 William F., (V), 325
 Almgren, Alice T., 285
 Gotfried J., 285
 Harry O., 284, 285
 Sophia, 285
 Anderson, Alexander (Alex.) R., 331
 Alfred H., (V), 288
 Anders, 565
 Angor, 566
 Anna, 566
 Anna C. (Mrs.), (V), 288
 Carl, (V), 288
 Carl H., (V), 288
 Charles A., 228
 Effie B., 228
 Elizabeth, 228, 331, (V), 247
 Emma, 566
 Ethel C., 331
 George W., Capt., 227
 Jessie, 331
 John, 565
 Lester C., 141
 Lucie H., 141
 Mary A., 227
 Robert C., 331
 Terjer, 565
 William A., Capt., 227, (V), 247
 Andresen, Henrietta, (V), 181
 Herman G., (V), 181
 Herman G., Jr., (V), 181
 Mary, (V), 181
 Andrews, Charles N., Capt., (V), 146
 George N., (V), 146
 George N. (3), (V), 146
 Margaret A., (V), 146
 Mary A., (V), 146
 William C., (V), 147
 Androvette, Abram, 353
 Alice M., 284
 Allison, 352, 353
 Ann M., (V), 130
 Charles, 154, 283
 Charles (2), 154
 Clara C., (V), 130
 Elida, 353
 James M., (V), 130
 Jean (John), 154, (V), 130
 Louis, 283, 353
 Mabel, 284
 Mary, (V), 130
 Murray (Mrs.), (V), 246
 Murray J., Jr., (V), 130
 Murray J., Sr., (V), 130
 Peter, (V), 130
 Peter, Capt., (V), 130
 Polly, (V), 130
 Sadie L., 353
 Susannah, 154
 William, 283, 284
 Winant S., 283
 Anselm, August, 426
 Franciska, 426
 Anselmi, Alice, (V), 218
 Joseph, (V), 218
 Anthon, Charles, Prof., (V), 290
 Charles E., (V), 290
 George C., Dr., (V), 270
 Henry, (V), 290
 John, (V), 290, 291
 John C., (V), 290
 John H., (V), 291
 John M., Rev., (V), 290
 Judith, (V), 290, 291
 Sarah A., (V), 291
 William H., (V), 291
 Arbogast, Carl, 283
 Frances J., 282
 George, 282
 George (2), 283
 Margaret, 282
 Valentine, 282
 Valentine (2), 283
 Arnold, David R., (V), 92
 Medora, (V), 92
 Arnott, Ethel J., 303
 John, 303
 John (2), 303
 John (Mrs.), 303
 Mary, 303
 Ashmead, Joseph, 89

- Lydia, 89
 Samuel, Judge, 88, 89
 Aspinwall, Ann M., 280
 Dennis I., 278, 280
 John A., 280
 John E., 281
 Lillian V., 280
 William A., Capt., 280
 William A., Jr., 281
 Atkins, Barnabus P., 485
 Sarah, 485
 Attwood, Abigail, (V), 291
 Nathaniel, (V), 291
 Sarah, (V), 291
 Stephen, (V), 291
 Atwell, Anna E., 427
 Edward J., 427
 Edward W., 427
 Elizabeth, 427
 Robert G., 427
 Augustinian Academy, (V), 342
 Avent, *George M., 75, (V), 347
 James V., 75
 John M., (V), 347
 Mary, 75
 Avins, Fannie, 279
 Jack, 279
 Julius, 279
 Louis, 279
 Samuel, 279
 Sarah, 279
 Ayr, Edna, (V), 138
 James, (V), 138

 Bache, Eleanor, 505
 Isaac, 505
 Lilian, 505
 Marjorie, 505
 Max, 504, 505
 Maxine, 505
 Sarah, 505
 Baeszler, John (V), 179
 Bailey, Jane, 346
 Jennie P., 346
 Mary E., 346
 Robert, 346
 Robert (2), 346
 William D., 346
 Bainbridge, Adah, (V), 344
 Annie, (V), 344
 John K., (V), 344
 Ralph, (V), 344
 Ralph, Jr., (V), 344
 Baker (Baeucker), Allan G., 48
 Bianca, (V), 224
 Elizabeth, 523
 Ernest, (V), 224
 George S., 523
 James, 522
 Lenore, 522
 Lucy, 48
 Thomas E., 523
 Thomas R., 522
 Viola, (V), 224
 William C., (V), 224
 Baller, Agnes, 362
 William J. P., 362
 Bancker, Anne, (V), 226
 Arthur, (V), 226
 Clara, (V), 227
 Elsie P., (V), 227
 Ethel L., (V), 226
 Francis, (V), 225
 Harold (Harry), (V), 227
 James W., (V), 225
 James W., Jr., (V), 226
 Jean P., (V), 227
 Lydia, (V), 225
 Robert K., (V), 226
 William F., (V), 226
 William F. (2), (V), 226
 William W., (V), 226
 Banghart, Charles S., 108
 Edgar S., 109
 George W., 108
 Katherine, 108
 Sarah E., 109
 Banker (Bancker), Edward, 119
 Edward, Jr., 120
 Emma L., 120
 Hendrick L., 119
 Henry, 119
 Laurens M., 119
 Susannah F., 120
 Bard, Catharine, (V), 93
 John, (V), 94
 John, Dr., (V), 92
 Peter, Col., (V), 92
 Samuel (2), (V), 93
 Samuel, Dr., (V), 92
 William, (V), 92, 93
 William H., (V), 93
 Bardes, Charles H., 533
 Charles H., Jr., 533
 Christian, 173
 Christian J., 173, 174
 Christian J., Jr., 174
 Elizabeth V., 533
 Frederick J., 533
 Frederick J. (2), 533
 Helen, 174
 John, 173
 John J., 533
 Philipina, 533
 Rose, (V), 270
 William H., (V), 270
 Bardwell, Alice M., 39
 Darwin E., 39
 Darwin L., Dr., 38, 39
 Darwin Z., 38
 Harold E., 39
 Jonathan, 38
 Melissa J., 38
 Barnes, Andrew F., 45
 Eliza, 46
 Elizabeth, 45
 Gilbert S., 45
 James J., 535
 John, 499
 Margaret, 535
 Margaret (Peggy), 499
 Miriam, 535
 Regina, 535
 Walter J., 535
 Baron, Charles, (V), 336
 Charles (2), (V), 336
 Christian, (V), 170
 Elizabeth, (V), 170
 Rose, (V), 336
 Barranco, Ellen L., 217, (V), 278
 Frank E., 259, 260
 Frank E. (3), (V), 278
 Frank E., Jr., 217, 260, (V), 278
 May A., 260
 Santa, 260
 Stephen, 260
 Stephen T., 260
 Barry, Bertrand J., (V), 195
 Bridget, (V), 194
 David, (V), 194
 David C., (V), 195
 Frank P., (V), 195
 Margaret L., (V), 194
 Margaret R., (V), 195
 Veronica L., (V), 195
 William J., (V), 194
 William J., Jr., (V), 195
 Barth, Gustave A., (V), 314
 Bartlett, Charles G., Gen., 251
 Rachel L., 251
 William H. C., 251
 Barto, Dorothy, (V), 296
 Everett W., (V), 296
 Barton, Charles, 317, (V), 144
 Edward P., 316
 Ella A., 317
 Gertrude, 317, (V), 144
 Helen C., 317
 Joseph, 316
 Samuel, 316
 Samuel E., 316, 317
 Webley E., 317
 Willis, 317
 Bateman, Frederick W., 24
 Matilda E., 24
 Batz, Elizabeth, 503
 George C., 503
 George W., 503
 Helen M., 504
 Kenneth W., 504
 Margaret E., 504
 Philip, 503
 Bawor, Antoinette W. (Mrs. Arthur), 399
 Baylor, Mary, (V), 206
 Robert, (V), 206
 Bayne, Charles, 31
 Howard R., Hon., 31, 32
 Lizzie S., 33
 Lloyd M., 33
 Mary E., 32
 Mathew, 31
 Mathew (2), 31
 Richard, 31
 Beardsley, Mary, 101
 William E., 101
 Beasley, Charles F., 554
 Frederick, 554
 Shirley S., 554
 Beaver, Mary J., (V), 59
 Robert T., (V), 59
 Bechtel, Edward, 106
 Elsa L., 106
 Eva, 105
 George, 105, 131
 George (2), 105, 106
 George J., Jr., 131
 John, 105

- Margaret, 131, 132
 Sophie M., 132
 Becker, Alvina, 440
 Charles, (V), 314
 Curtis J., Dr., 440
 Gertrude, (V), 313, 314
 Lottie, (V), 314
 Ludwig, 440
 Ulrich W., (V), 313
 Bedell, Herbert J., 300
 Isaac P., 300
 James W., 300
 John, 300
 Joseph, 300
 Marian L., 300
 Melissa J., 300
 Beebe, Allen M., Jr., (V), 132
 Allen M., Sr., Capt., (V), 131, 132
 Althea, (V), 133
 Clinton, Capt., (V), 132
 Franklin, Capt., (V), 133
 Mary L., (V), 132
 Rosa, (V), 132
 Samuel, (V), 131
 Samuel (2), (V), 131
 Samuel (3), (V), 132
 Theophilus, (V), 132
 Theophilus (2), (V), 132
 Theophilus (3), (V), 132
 Behlen, Marian, (V), 333
 William, (V), 333
 Beinert, Barbara, 276
 Bernhardt, 276
 Cecilia, 276
 Charles, 275
 Charles (3), 276
 Charles, Sr., 275
 David, 276
 Elizabeth, 275
 Emil, 276
 Gustav, 276
 Henry, 276
 Rosa, 276
 Belvedere (The), (V), 264
 Bemis, David, (V), 275
 Ellura, (V), 276
 Joseph, (V), 275
 Lemont E., (V), 275, 276
 Mary E., (V), 276
 Maynard B., (V), 276
 Nathan, (V), 276
 Bender, Elizabeth, 556
 Elizabeth M., 557
 Elvira W., 557
 Frederick, 556
 Frederick (2), 556
 Mary, 557
 Peter, 556
 Benedict, Annette, 189
 Charles P., 189
 Coleman, 189
 Dorothy P., 189
 James, 188
 Mary E., 189
 Peter, 188
 Read, 188
 Samuel W., 188
 Samuel W. (2), 189
 Susan S., 188
 Thaddeus, 188
 Thomas, 188
 Thomas W., 188
 Benjamin, Charles, (V), 312
 Edgar L., (V), 312
 Elizabeth M., (V), 312
 Joanna H., (V), 312
 John, (V), 312
 Benning, Anna, 238
 Emma, 563
 Emma M., 563
 Hermine, 562
 John D., 238
 John H., 238, 562
 John H. (2), 562
 William A., 238, 239
 Berg, Frederick, Rev. Dr., 477
 Ruth S., 477
 Bergere, Violette, Dr., (V), 220
 Bergren, Charles A., 389
 Charles A., Jr., 389
 Gustav, 389
 Johanna, 389
 Matilde, 389
 Berich, Albert T., 338
 Annie M., 338
 Berman, Eva, (V), 314
 Joseph, (V), 314
 Joseph, Jr., (V), 314
 Bernstein, Bertha, 430
 Elias, 429
 Jennie, 429
 Jesse L., 368
 Levi, 429
 Louis, 368
 Pearl, 368
 Robert E., 430
 Roslyn B., 369
 Berry, Edith, (V), 332
 Elizabeth, (V), 332
 Ellen Y., (V), 332
 Harry V., (V), 332
 John G., (V), 332
 Berthold, John, (V), 249
 Kathryn, (V), 249
 Bessi, Eda, (V), 264
 Eugenia, (V), 264
 Gaetano, (V), 263
 Gino, (V), 265
 Mario, (V), 265
 Peter, (V), 263, 264
 Teresa, (V), 263
 Beuscher, Andrew G., 537, 538
 Elizabeth, 538
 Frederick, 537
 Jacob, 537
 Louise, 538
 Beverage, Amelia, (V), 276
 Benjamin, (V), 276
 Beves, Alice, 329
 Arthur S., 329
 Gertrude A., 330
 Harold B., 329
 John B., 330
 Joseph M., 330
 Beyer, Arthur, 372
 Hilda E., 372
 Bing, Daniel, (V), 150
 Rosalie, (V), 150
 Blaau, Cornelia, 267
 Jeremiah, 267
 Blair, Alexander, (V), 150
 Andrew M., (V), 149, 150
 George L., (V), 150
 Jeannette R., (V), 150
 Margaret, (V), 150
 Pauline, (V), 150
 Blake, Martha A., (V), 243
 Richard C., (V), 243
 Blangey, Elizabeth, 556
 Joseph, 555
 Blunt, Edith (Mrs. A. C.), (V), 144
 Bodine, Ephraim, 462
 Harriette, 462
 Herman L., 461, 462
 Jacob, 461
 Jean, (V), 222
 John, (V), 201, 222
 Rachel, 461
 Boera, Carmen, 267
 Gabriel J., 267
 Gabriel J., Jr., 267
 Ramon J., 267
 Bogle, Alice B., 218
 Josephine, 218
 William B., 218
 William Y., 218
 William Y., Jr., 218
 Bones, Ellen, 209
 Louis, (V), 307
 Marie, (V), 307
 William L., 209
 Boone, Anna, 207
 Daniel, 207
 George (3), 207
 Squire, 207
 Booth, Ada, 344, (V), 151
 Alberta M., (V), 151
 Anna M., 344
 Arthur C., (V), 151
 Arthur C., Jr., (V), 151
 Harriett, (V), 152
 Isaac S., (V), 151
 Isaac S., Jr., (V), 152
 Joseph, 344, (V), 151
 Joseph (2), (V), 151
 Marie, 344
 Mary A., (V), 151
 Walter L., 344
 Walter L., Jr., 344
 Wilhelmina, (V), 152
 William A., (V), 151
 William R., (V), 151
 Borgstede, George, Jr., (V), 333
 George, Sr., (V), 333
 Jennie, (V), 333
 William H., (V), 333
 Born, Charles, 357
 E. O., 356, 357
 Emma, 357
 Miriam, 357
 Robert C., 357
 Borroni, Emma, (V), 241
 John, (V), 241
 Bostwick, Bertha, 127
 Cortlandt L., 127
 James H., 127
 Jane C., 127

- Valina P., 127
 William H., 127
 Bott, Barbara, 507
 Charles A., 507
 Bowers, Anna J., (V), 237
 Harry W., (V), 237
 Jacob E., 243
 Margaret L., 243
 Boyce, John A., 449
 Julia, 449
 Boylan, Charles E., 294, 295
 Charles E., Jr., 295
 Elizabeth L., 293
 Emma, 295
 Frances B., 295
 Geraldine, 319
 John C., Hon., 292
 Joseph A., 318
 Katherine, 514
 Mary, 318, 514
 Owen, 514
 Patrick, 514
 Patrick J., 292, 318
 Rose A., 292
 William E., 295
 Bradford, John, 381
 Mary, 381
 Selina V., 381
 William J., 381
 William J., Jr., 381
 Brady, Alice, 347
 Annie, 347
 James J., 346, 347
 James J., Jr., 347
 John J., 347
 John R., 347
 Braisted, Abraham, 407
 Alice M., (V), 249, 256
 Cornelius, 407, 570, (V), 249, 256
 Egbert, 407
 Fannie J., 571
 Gertrude J., (V), 280
 Grace, 408
 John, 407
 John (2), 407
 John M., 407, 408, (V), 250
 John M., Jr., 408
 Lavina, 407, 570, (V), 256
 Leroy, 571
 Peter, 407, (V), 256
 Peter (2), 407
 Simpson S., (V), 249, 256
 Solomon S., (V), 280
 Walter C., 571
 Wesley W., 408
 William, 407
 William F., 571
 William P., 570, 571
 Brandenburg, Caroline, (V), 267
 Fernando E. V., (V), 266, 267
 Fernando T., (V), 268
 John N., (V), 267
 Vera C., (V), 268
 Veronica E. A., (V), 267
 Brennan, Andrew C., (V), 149
 Anna E., (V), 149
 Bee, 116
 Daniel G., 116
 Edmund, (V), 259
 Elizabeth H., 116
 Esther C., (V), 149
 Hubert, (V), 259
 John, (V), 149
 John M., (V), 149
 Margaret, (V), 149
 Mary, (V), 259
 Mary A., (V), 259
 Michael, (V), 149
 Patrick, (V), 259
 Patrick (2), (V), 259
 Raymond, (V), 259
 William, 116
 William, Rev., (V), 259
 Brewer, Everard C., 323
 Brewster, Altheus, 103
 George T., 103
 Lina A. G., 103
 Mary S., 103
 Thomas, 103
 Breymann, Emily L., 390
 Olga M., 390
 William H., 390
 Brick, Alfred D., 321
 Esther, 320
 Frank R., 321
 Frank R. (2), 321
 John, 320
 John (2), 320
 Joseph, 320
 Joseph (2), 320
 Mary C., 321
 Samuel R., 320
 Samuel R. (2), 320
 Samuel R. (3), 320, 321
 William C., 321
 Bridges, Elisha H., Dr., 402
 Fanny, 402
 Frederic, 402
 Henry W., Judge, 402
 Jean, 402
 Willson, 402
 Bridgman, Daniel L., 10
 Edward C., 9
 Erastus C., 9
 Evelyn T., 10, 175
 James, 9
 Brinckeroff, Dirck, (V), 117
 J. Howard, Rev., (V), 116, 117
 Joris D., (V), 116
 Margaret, (V), 117
 Nelle F., (V), 116, 117
 Walter, (V), 117
 Brindley, Alexander, (V), 215
 Brinley, Barbara, 527
 Caroline, 78
 Clarence C., 240
 Ethel M., 79
 John N., 78
 Susan M., 240
 Wallis M., 79
 Walter H., 527
 William E., 79
 William H., 78
 William H., Jr., 78
 Britton, Alexander H., 479
 Elizabeth G., 480
 Harriet, 479
 Harriet L., 480
 Nathaniel, 479
 Nathaniel L., Dr., 479, 480
 Richard H., 480
 William, 479
 Brizio, Paul, (V), 283
 Vincent, (V), 283
 Brock, Arnold E., 168
 Frederick W., 168
 Mary, 168
 Ruth C., 168
 Brodhead, Charles, 459
 Charles I., 458, 460
 Charles W., 459
 Charles W. (2), 460
 Daniel, Capt., 459
 Mary E., 458, 460
 Nicholas, 458
 Wessel, 459
 Wessel (2), 460
 Brodie, Agnes, 121
 Eleanor E., 122
 Henry T., 121
 Janet C., 122
 Orrin L., 121
 Brooks, Bertha G., 392
 Erastus, 392
 Erastus E., 392
 James, 392
 Margaret D., 392
 Brower, H. S., 68
 John W., 68
 Ralph S., 68
 Brown, Abraham, 481
 Abraham C., 481
 Alida E., 292
 Andrew, (V), 279
 Andrew, Jr., (V), 279
 Augustus, (V), 296
 Austin L., 147
 Borghild, (V), 279
 Bruce, (V), 193
 Clare H., 291
 Clare H., Jr., 292
 Edward W., 414
 Emelyne D., 147
 Emily, 481
 Emma S., 415
 Florence W., (V), 216
 Frances, (V), 156
 Fred, 359
 Fred A., 359
 George C., 480, 481
 George C., Jr., 482
 Grace, 360
 Helen, (V), 193
 Helen M., 482
 James C., (V), 216
 Jessie, (V), 279
 John, (V), 279
 Lawrence V., 147
 Leonore C., 415
 Madeline C., 482
 Mary A., 291
 Mary E., 359
 Matilda, 147
 Philip J., 291
 Philip J. (2), 292
 R. Russell, (V), 193
 Richard, Capt., (V), 156
 Robert, 147
 Stephen, 415
 Susie E., 482
 Thomas C., Hon., 147

- Thomas C., Jr., 147
 Tunis, 481
 Vernon H., 415
 William C., Dr., (V), 321
 William W., 360
 Brubaker, Arthur, 102
 Harriet, 102
 John H., 102
 Joseph, 102
 Bryan, Anna, (V), 199
 Peter, (V), 199
 Buck, Constance, (V), 169
 Ellsworth B., (V), 169
 Lillian, (V), 169
 Orlando J., (V), 169
 Buckbee, Henry H., 251
 Buegler, Alexander, 568
 Alexander (2), 568
 Apolina, 568
 Caroline, 568
 Caroline C., 568
 Joseph, 568
 Joseph (2), 568
 Thekla, 568
 Bugbird, Herbert C., 33
 Mary A., 33
 Buhl, Albert K., 123, 124, (V), 158
 Anton M., 123, (V), 158
 Caroline W., 124, (V), 157, 158
 Henrietta, 123, (V), 158
 Bunce, John F., (V), 310
 Margaret M. (Mrs. Robert T.), (V), 309
 Robert T., (V), 310
 Bunge, Clara L., 530
 Frank, 529
 Henrietta, 529
 Herman, 529
 Bunn, Alma C., 101
 Amy S., 100
 Edward, 100
 Frederick A., 100
 John, 100
 Matthew, 100
 Miles, 100
 Petronella, van der L., 101
 Walter H., 100
 Willis E., 100
 Burbank, Abraham, 518
 Abram L., 519
 John, 518
 Maria, 518
 Mary F., 518
 Mary R., 530
 Peter, 518
 Peter (2), 518
 Stephen, 530
 Thomas, 518
 Burger, Frederick, (V), 169, 170, 325
 Frederick G., (V), 170
 George, (V), 169
 Magdalena, (V), 170, 325
 Magdalena, (V), 169
 Burgher (Borger-Burger), David, 352
 John S., 351, 352
 Joris, 351
 Mary E., 352
 Nicholas, Col., 352
 Phoebe, 352
 Stephen K., 352
 Burke, Ellen, (V), 127
 Helen, 345
 Henry, (V), 198
 Ida M., 345
 James, 344
 James, Jr., 344, 345
 John, (V), 127
 Mary, 344
 Burns, Edward J., (V), 166
 Ellen, (V), 166
 John I., (V), 167
 Michael F., (V), 166
 Nancy A., (V), 167
 Burrill, Annie, 246
 Clara M., 247
 George E., 246
 Gerald F., 247
 William G., 246
 Burrows, Janice (Mrs. Carl W.), 349
 Burton, Edna M., (V), 175
 Grace, (V), 174
 Joseph E., (V), 173
 Thomas C., (V), 173, 174
 Thomas H., (V), 174
 Bush, John, (V), 222
 John (2), (V), 222
 Mary A., (V), 222
 Sarah B., (V), 223
 William, (V), 222, 223
 William, Capt., (V), 221, 223
 Butcher, Emma, 421
 William, 421
 Butler, Adelaide, 376
 Alfred A., 477
 Alice J., 376
 Alletta, 10
 Anthony, 10
 Anthony (2), 10
 Ava A., (V), 138
 Catharine A., (V), 138
 Catherine, 224
 Daniel, 224
 Daniel (2), 224
 Daniel (3), 224
 Elizabeth S., (V), 139
 Ella, (V), 138
 Elmer T., 10, 11
 Harry, 223, 224
 Isaac, (V), 138
 Isaac W., (V), 137, 138
 James, 223
 John, 223
 Katherine E., 477
 Mary, 556
 Mary E., 376
 Mary J., 11, 376
 Raymond A., (V), 138
 Richard, 376
 Ruth B., 376
 Tanzem, 224
 Thomas, (V), 137
 Thomas D., 376
 William, 376
 Caddell, Eileen, (V), 213
 Raymond, (V), 213
 Cahill, Peter, (V), 194
 Rosana, (V), 194
 Cairney, Eleanor T., 443
 Helen, 443
 Mary, 443
 William, 443
 William (2), 443
 Callahan, Agatha V., 402
 Charles C., 402
 Dennis, (V), 162
 Eugene J., Dr., 402
 Eugene J., Jr., 402
 John, 402
 John R., 402
 Katherine, 402
 Sarah, (V), 162
 Sylvester W., 402
 Callan, Catherine C., 332
 Curtis G., 332
 Lester L., 332
 Lester L. (2), 332
 Margaret, 332
 Thomas, 332
 Callisen, Adolph, Dr., (V), 60
 Adolph W., (V), 59, 60
 Dorothy H., (V), 60
 Ellen, (V), 60
 Sterling A., (V), 60
 Cameron, Carolyn A., 67
 Carolyn L., 68
 Eleanor, 68
 Elizabeth H., 67
 John, 67
 John M., 67
 Malcolm J., 67
 Marion L., 68
 William, 67
 William, Rev., 67
 Campbell, Arendt J. V. N., (V), 297
 Bruce, (V), 297
 Edwin P., (V), 297
 Henry G., (V), 297
 Jean V., (V), 297
 Margaret A., (V), 297
 Mary C., (V), 297
 Peter, Capt., (V), 297
 William, Rev., (V), 297
 Cannon, Alida, 193
 Andrew, 192
 Andrew (2), 192
 Charles D. B., 193
 Clarence W., 193
 David, 192
 Peter L., 192, 193
 Rachel, 192
 Capotosto, Anna, (V), 281
 Anna, (V), 282
 Pasquale, (V), 281
 Pasquale, Jr., (V), 282
 Peter J., (V), 281
 Carleton, Isabella, 308
 Thomas P., 308
 Carlin, Helen M., (V), 221
 John, (V), 221
 John J., (V), 221
 John J., Jr., (V), 221
 Mary, (V), 221
 Carlson, Inga, 531
 Oscar, 531

- Carlstrom, Augusta, (V), 288
 Sven, (V), 288
 Carstang, Edythe, 328
 Joseph B., 327
 Joseph D., 326, 327
 Margaret, 327
 Casey, Augustine B., 303
 Edith, 302
 George D., 303
 Mary A., 303
 William C., 302
 William C., Jr., 303
 William C., Judge, 302
 Cassidy, Charles A., Rev., (V),
 103, 104
 John, (V), 103
 Mary A., (V), 103
 Cattermole, Catherine, 325
 Helen A., 326
 Henry K., 326
 Henry M., Capt., 325
 Martha, 326
 Thomas, 325
 Cawse, Alfred J., 87
 Alfred J., Jr., 88
 Emma J., 87
 James, 87
 Mabel J., 88
 Cerreta, Jane, 244
 Ralph, 244
 Thaddeus, 244
 Chapman, Albert G., 139
 Albert L., 141
 Clark, Dr., 139
 Helen, 139
 Lucie E., 140
 Newton D., Dr., 139
 Newton D., Jr., 141
 Samuel, 139
 Chase, Arthur G., 568
 Louisa, 568
 Matthew H., 567
 Rachel, 567
 William H., 567
 William P., 568
 Child, E. M., (V), 85
 Christensen, Chris, (V), 279
 John, (V), 279
 Ruth F., (V), 279
 Christian, Albert L., 152
 Elmer O., 151
 Elmer O. (2), 152
 George O., 151
 Hertha, 152
 Josephine, 151
 Kenneth G., 152
 Muriel H., 152
 Christie, Catherine, 487
 William B., 487
 Christopher (Christoffel), Archi-
 bald, (V), 292
 C. Spencer, (V), 292
 Charity, (V), 291
 Charles B., (V), 291
 Dorothy W., (V), 292
 Frances, (V), 292
 George L., (V), 292
 George L. (2), (V), 292
 George W., (V), 292
 Hans, (V), 291
 John, (V), 291
 Joseph, (V), 291
 Josephine F., (V), 292
 Margaret J., (V), 292
 Mary, (V), 291
 Stephen, (V), 291
 Stephen (2), (V), 292
 Church of the Ascension, 34
 Cisco, George H., 100
 John A., 100
 John J., 100
 Mary A., 100
 Sarah C., 100
 Clarendon, Nina V. G., (V), 100
 Victor F., (V), 100
 Clark (Clarke), Abbie, 197
 Abijah C., 58
 Alice M., 22
 Ann B., 197, 198
 Appleton L., 193
 Blanche R., 198
 Crosby R., 195
 Cyril, 59
 David, 196
 Delazon W., 57, 58
 Delazon W., Rev., 58
 Elizabeth, 58
 Ephraim, Dr., 196, 197, 198
 Ephraim, Maj., 196, 197
 Frances V. M. W., 388
 Frank E., 70
 Frederick E., Dr., 196, 198
 Gertrude, 388
 Grace, 483
 Grace E., 59
 Grace W., 194
 Harold S., 483
 Hugh, 464
 Irene M., 70, 71
 James, 387
 James (2), 388
 James G., 199
 James G. (J. Guyon), 199
 James G., Dr., 196, 198
 James H., 415
 James J., 387
 John T., 415
 Joseph, 196
 Joseph R., 199
 Joshua, 196
 Kate W., 199
 Lester M., 69, 70
 Lester W. (2), 70
 Lester W., Hon., 69, 71
 Luzena, 58
 Mae L., 199
 Maria I., 69, 71
 Maria T., 198
 Marie E., 193
 Mary, 70, 387, 388, 415, 464
 Mary C., 415
 Myron, 58
 Richard, 196
 Richard (2), 196
 Richard (3), 196
 Thomas, 70
 Thomas (2), 70
 Thomas R., 193
 Walter D., 22
 William M., 198
 Clason, Carl, (V), 106
 Cleon, (V), 105
 Constance, 461, (V), 106, 130
 Hans, 461, (V), 105, 130
 Louisa, (V), 105
 Max, (V), 106
 Richard, (V), 106
 Clausen, Caroline, (V), 176
 Hendrick, (V), 176
 Clifford, Harry, (V), 129
 Ellen, (V), 129
 Clute, James M., Jr., (V), 324
 James M., Sr., (V), 324
 Jennie, (V), 324
 Margaret, (V), 324
 Marie J., (V), 324
 William J., (V), 324
 Coble, Georgiana, (V), 175
 Samuel E., (V), 175
 Cohen, Emanuel, 541
 Ida, 534
 Jacob, 541
 Paul T., Dr., 534
 Rosabella, 541
 William, 534
 Cohn, Bessie, 545
 Elsie C., 545
 Jacob, 545
 Samuel, Dr., 545
 Cole (Cool-Kool), Abraham, 172,
 182, 200, 323, (V), 205
 Abraham (2), 172, 182, 323, (V),
 205
 Abraham (3), (V), 205
 Abraham (4), 182, (V), 205
 Abraham, Jr., 182
 Abraham, Capt., 172
 Abram, 13, 15, 200
 Abram (2), 15, 200
 Abram (3), 15
 Abram (4), 14, 15
 Annie, 172
 Annie E., 96, 97
 Blanche, 15, 200
 Charles P., 182, 183
 Charles P., Jr., 183
 Chester, 15
 Chester A., 200
 Chester A., Jr., 200
 Clarice J., 173
 Cornelius, 172
 Cornelius D., 183
 Cornelius L., 13, 15, 171, 182,
 (V), 205
 Edith M., 183
 Estelle, 16
 George, 323
 George A., 173
 George H., Jr., 323, 324
 George H., Sr., 323
 George W., 172
 George W., (2), 171, 173
 Helen E., 324
 Isaac, 15, 172, 182, 200
 Isaac (2), 172, 182
 Isaac (3), 172
 Isaac W., 172
 Jacob W., (V), 96, 97
 Lambert C., 172, 182, (V), 205
 Mary, (V), 96, 97

- Ralph M., 15
 Raymond A., 173
 Sarah J., 172
 Sarah M., 172
 Susan H., 324
 Vida, 200
 Coleman, David, Dr., 64, 142
 David F., 64, 142
 Elizabeth B., 64
 Grace, 143
 Mary, 64, 142
 Mary A., (V), 172
 Timothy, 64
 Colgan, Anna, (V), 255
 George W., (V), 255
 Marjorie, (V), 256
 Patience, (V), 256
 William H. (3), (V), 256
 William H., Jr., (V), 256
 William H., Sr., (V), 255, 256
 Collins, Charlotte A., 278
 Cornelius F., Judge, (V), 122
 Florence, 278
 Gerald C., 278
 Honora, (V), 309
 John I., 278
 Matilda, 277, 278
 Thomas, (V), 309
 Conins, Algernon B., 353
 Charles W., 353
 Harriett, 353
 Mary L., 353
 Conklin, Ada, 493
 Emerson M., 493
 Harriet, 493
 Hiram, 492
 Hiram M., 492
 Huldah S., 494
 Leonola P., 494
 Letitia, 492
 Roscoe W., 494
 Wessels P., 492
 Willard, 493
 Connell, Edward S., 279
 Irene, 279
 James F., 278
 James F. (2), 278
 James F. (3), 279
 Susan, 278
 Sylvia (Mrs. Frank), 550
 Conner, Abram, (V), 72
 Bertha, (V), 73
 Claude, (V), 73
 Herbert, (V), 73
 Richard, (V), 71
 Richard (3), (V), 72
 Richard (4), (V), 73
 Richard, Jr., "Col." (V), 72
 Sylvia, (V), 72
 Willett C., (V), 72
 Willett L. (W. Leslie), (V), 71, 72
 Connery, Charlotte, 575
 Dennis, 575
 Hannah, 575
 John F., 575
 Thomas A., 575
 Conway, Ila (Mrs. Henry A.), 349
 May, 345
 Robert E., Dr., 345
 Cook, Eliza, (V), 75
 Fred H., 519
 Frederick, (V), 235
 Frederick (3), (V), 236
 Frederick H., (V), 235
 George E., (V), 75
 Lillian, 519, (V), 236
 Mary J., (V), 235
 Corbett, Mary, 66, (V), 151
 William, (V), 151
 William W., Judge, 66
 Corcoran, Dennis V., (V), 322
 Edna W., (V), 322
 Ellen, (V), 322
 John J., (V), 322
 Corley, Patrick, 124
 Rose, 124
 William F., Rev., 124
 Cornwell, Amelia, (V), 338
 Richard, (V), 339
 Timothy, (V), 338
 Corson (Coursen), Abraham, 232, (V), 209
 Abraham, Capt., (V), 135
 Abram, (V), 137
 Arthur E., 320
 Arthur M., (V), 273
 Catherine, (V), 273
 Clarence, Jr., (V), 257
 Clarence B., (V), 257, 275
 Cornelius, 232, (V), 135, 209
 Daniel, 232 (V), 135, 209
 Edward E., 319
 Ella M., 233, (V), 210
 Ellen E., 233, (V), 136, 209
 Florence, (V), 273
 Florence C., (V), 210
 Frank, (V), 257, 274, 275
 George, (V), 257
 Gladys L., (V), 257
 Henry C., (V), 210
 John, (V), 257
 John W., 319, (V), 257
 Joshua D., Capt., 231, 232, (V), 135, 136, 209
 Joshua D., Jr., (V), 137
 Kenneth, (V), 273
 Kohler, 233, (V), 137, 209
 Lillian, (V), 257, 275
 Louisia, (V), 273
 Margaret, (V), 275
 Mary, 319
 Melville E., (V), 209
 Melville E., Jr., (V), 210
 Nicholas, 320
 Peter, (V), 257
 Pieter, (V), 273
 Rebecca, 232, (V), 136
 Richard, 232, (V), 135, 209
 Robert, (V), 273
 Sarah E., 319
 William M., 233, (V), 137
 William R., (V), 273
 Cortelyou (Cortelleau), Aaron, 554
 Aaron, Col., 210
 Burton, 555
 Charles M., 211
 David H., Jr., 211
 David H., Maj., 210
 Eliza J., 555
 Elizabeth, 210
 Frederick W., 555
 Garrett E., 555
 Helen, 212
 Jacob, 554
 Jacques, 210, 554
 Jacques (2), 554
 John M., 554
 Lawrence, 210
 Mary L., 211
 May J., 554
 Peter, 210, 554
 Stephen C., 210
 Cosgrove, Elizabeth, 120, 234
 Jane V., 121
 John A., 234
 John M., 120
 Julia, 234
 Thomas, 234
 Thomas F., Hon., 120
 Coston, Louise, (V), 296
 Spencer, (V), 296
 Cott, Chester C., Dr., 447
 Delancey G., 447
 Delzon N., Dr., 447
 Eliza, 447
 George F., Dr., 447
 Grace M., 447
 Cotton, Eleanor, 240
 F. J., 240
 Couden, Agnes H., 435
 Elliott, 435
 Coursen (Corson), Cornelius, 418
 Cornelius (2), 419
 Cornelius (3), 419
 Cornelius (4), 419
 Cornelius (5), 419
 Cornelius (6), 419
 Cornelius (7), 419
 Peter, 418
 Richard, 419
 Cozzens, Frederick S., (V), 339
 Frederick S., Jr., (V), 339
 Gertrude, (V), 340
 Gertrude V., (V), 340
 Harriet, (V), 339
 Horatio G., (V), 339
 Joseph M., (V), 340
 Vincent F., (V), 340
 William J., (V), 340
 Crabtree, James, 551
 Cranch, Nancy, 392
 William, Hon., 392
 Crane, James C., 380
 John C., 380
 Kathryn, 381
 Margaret V., 380
 Crawford, Catherine, 477
 John, 477
 John (2), 477
 Mary A., (V), 146
 William J., (V), 146
 Cregan, Dennis J., 362
 Erna H., 362
 Croak, Ann, (V), 287
 Irving F., (V), 287
 John, Hon., (V), 287

- Marie B., (V), 288
 Sarah, (V), 287
 Thomas, (V), 287
 William T., Hon., (V), 287
 Crocheron, Abraham, (V), 193
 Anne, (V), 193
 Anthony, 299
 Edmund S., (V), 193
 Elizabeth F., 299
 Henry, (V), 193
 Irving G., 298, 299
 Jean (John), (V), 193
 John, 298
 John (2), (V), 193
 John (3), (V), 193
 John H., 299
 Lucretia, (V), 193
 Mehala S., 299
 Nathan, 299
 Nicholas, 299, (V), 193
 Stephen D., (V), 193
 Cromwell, George, Hon., 4
 Henry B., 4
 Hermine, 5
 Sarah, 4
 Cropsey, Elizabeth, 72
 Elizabeth C., 73
 Harmon B., 72, 73
 Harmoh B., Lieut., 72
 Jacob R., 72
 Jane, 73
 Jasper, 72
 Jasper (2), 72
 Joost, 72
 Laura K., 73
 Maria, 72
 Cruger, Anna, (V), 93
 Nicholas, (V), 93
 Cullen, Arthur, (V), 146
 George J., (V), 145
 Georgina, (V), 146
 Katherine, (V), 145
 Patrick, (V), 145
 Ruth, (V), 146
 Sarah A., (V), 146
 Culmann, Ernest, (V), 298
 Evelyn, (V), 298
 Johann P., (V), 297
 Johann P. (2), (V), 297
 Johann P. F., (V), 297
 Johann S., (V), 297
 Julius, Dr., (V), 297
 Katherine, (V), 298
 Laura G., (V), 298
 Ludwig J., (V), 298
 Philipp F., (V), 297
 Cummings, Edna, 280
 Julia, 279
 Thomas, 279
 Thomas (2), 279
 Thomas E., 280
 Thomas J., 279
 William, 280
 Cunliffe, Edward, (V), 244
 Emma, (V), 244
 Harry K., (V), 244
 Henry, (V), 244
 Henry A., (V), 244
 Katharine J., (V), 244
 Cunningham, Ann, (V), 269
 Ellen, (V), 269, 332
 George, (V), 332
 John J., (V), 269
 Mary, (V), 269
 Thomas, Jr., (V), 268, 269
 Thomas, Sr., (V), 269
 Thomas J. (3), (V), 269
 Curley, Lillian (Mrs. Thomas F.), (V), 82
 Thomas F., (V), 82
 Curry, Catherine, (V), 182
 Mary, (V), 181
 Michael, (V), 181
 Patrick, (V), 181
 Curtis, Amelia M., 380
 Angeline S., 457
 Edith, 380
 Grace M., 380
 John W., 380
 Robert, 380
 Thomas O., 380
 William J., 457
 William T., 380
 Curtis Lyceum, (V), 175
 Cutter, Bertha C., 277
 Hugo, 277
 Hugo, Jr., 277
 Mary J., 277
 Shirley J., 277
 Wyckoff, 277
 Cutting, Alfred, 322
 Catherine, 322
 Clarence E., 322
 Pamela, 322
 Robert, 321
 Stephen E., 322
 Virginia, 322
 William W., 321, 322
 De Groot (de Groot), Clarissa, (V), 243
 Peter, V), 243
 Peter, (V), 243
 De Hart, Ann, 274
 Dorothy, (V), 213
 Elizabeth, 373
 George W., (V), 213
 Henry, (V), 213
 Kenneth, (V), 213
 Mabel S., (V), 213
 Matthias, Jr., 373
 Matthias, Sr., 373
 May L., 374
 Samuel, Capt., 373
 Viola, 374
 de Ma Carty, Armand H. B., 71
 Charmes C., 71
 Daniel, 71
 Jean B., 71
 Jean B. B., 71
 Jean J., 71
 Matilda W., 71
 Theodore, 71
 de Meli (Melly), Anthony A., (V), 105
 Carol H., (V), 105
 Florence M., (V), 105
 Henry A., (V), 105
 Henry A. (2), (V), 105
 Henry G. D., (V), 105
 De Nyse (Denyse-Nyssen), Anna E., 409
 Denys, 409
 Denyse D., 409
 Dionys, 408
 Elizabeth, 527
 Franklin V., 409
 Herman F., Capt., 408, 409
 J. Beekman, 527
 Jacques, 408, 409
 Marion E., 409
 Mortimer, 409
 Teunis, 408
 De Palma (Palma), David F., 145
 J. Andrea, 143, 144
 John W., 145
 Joseph A., 144
 Joseph A., Jr., 145
 Margaret D., 144
 Maria R., 144
 Marie J., 145
 Pasquale, 144
 De Pew, Analaska, 97
 James H., 97
 Louise, 96, 97
 William H., 97
 De Puy, Kenneth, 424
 Margaret, 424
 De Rosa, Angelina, (V), 250
 Genaro, (V), 250
 Di Cairano, Alfonso, (V), 331
 Anna, (V), 331
 Attilio, (V), 331
 Canio, (V), 330
 Canio (2), (V), 331
 Donato A., (V), 330
 Teresa, (V), 330
 Di Crocco, C. J., Dr., (V), 283
 Emily, (V), 284
 James V., (V), 283
 Philip, (V), 283
 Theresa, (V), 283
 Di Naples, Agnes, 540
 Elaine, 540
 Mauro, 540
 Raffael, 540
 Rose V., 540
 Di Sano, Carmelo, Rev., (V), 184
 Giuseppe, (V), 184
 Lorenzo, Rev., (V), 186
 Rosaria, (V), 184
 Du Bois, Anna G., 392, 394
 Arthur, 393, 394
 Cornelius, 393
 Cornelius, Jr., 393
 Eugene, 393
 George, (V), 134
 Helen, 394
 Jacques, 393
 John D., 394
 Jonathan, 393
 Marion S., 394
 Nancy G., 394
 Peter, 393
 Peter (2), 393
 Du Puy (De Pui), Barent, 553
 Barent, Jr., 553
 Barnet F., 553
 Barnet N., 553
 Geraldine C., 553

- Gilbert L., 553
 John, 553
 Mary, 554
 Mary J., 553
 Nicholas, 553
 Nicholas C., 553
 Victor S., 553
- Dale (Otterdahl), Charles G., Sr.,
 (V), 118, 120
 Charles G., Jr., (V), 120
 Charles M., Rev., (V), 117
 Cordelia L., (V), 118, 120
 Helene F., (V), 117
 Ida C., (V), 118, 120
 Ida D., (V), 88, 117, 121,
 Jonas D., (V), 118
- Daly, Emily, 550
 George J., 549
 John C., (V), 323
 Laura, (V), 323
 Lillian M., (V), 323
 Mary, 549
 Patrick, 549
 William Y., (V), 322, 323
- Dandignac, Alexander V., (V),
 216
 Catharine, (V), 216
 Charles A., (V), 216
 Dorothy, (V), 217
 Edward C., (V), 216
 Edward J., (V), 216
 Ellen E., (V), 217
 Louise, (V), 216
 Marcus, (V), 216
 Robert J., (V), 216
 Victor, (V), 216
- Daniels, James R., Capt., (V), 196
 Mary A., (V), 196
- Dansky, Albert, 237
 Gertrude, 237
 Max, 237
 Morris, 237
 Rose, 237
 Samuel, 236, 237
- Davidson, Anna, (V), 251
 Harriett, 43
 James, 43, (V), 251
 James H., 44
 James H., Jr., 45
 Julia M., 45
 Mary J., 44
 S. Frances, 45
 William J., 43
- Davis, Abigail, 141
 Adams C., 141
 Bertha M., 63
 Charles L., 389
 Elizabeth, 62
 Florence C., 389
 George B., 62, (V), 183
 George B., Jr., (V), 183
 Henry C., 388
 Henry C., Jr., 389
 James M., (V), 183
 Mary A., (V), 183
 Mary D., (V), 183
 Morgan, (V), 183, 184
 Samuel, 141
 William T., 61, 62
- Dawson, Thomas A., (V), 98, 99
 Thomas A., Jr., (V), 99
- Decker (de Decker), Abram I.,
 356
 Alfred S., 355, 356
 Ann, (V), 337
 Anne E., (V), 308
 Annie M., (V), 308
 Benjamin, 86
 Benjamin (2), 87
 Benjamin G., 86
 Bernice M., (V), 249, 257
 Caroline, 355
 Cornelius, (V), 161
 David L., 87
 Edmund C., 356
 Edmund I., 356
 Eleanor A., 87
 Eleanor E., (V), 307
 Elizabeth, (V), 249
 Ella M., (V), 136, 209
 Ellen M., 356
 Elsie A., (V), 161
 Emma J., 356
 Ephraim P., (V), 307
 Ephraim W., (V), 307, 308
 Frances J., 446
 Gerrit J., 86
 Harold K., 356
 Harriett F., (V), 249
 Helen, (V), 201
 Henry, (V), 337
 Jacob G., 86
 Jans B., 86
 Jean E., (V), 308
 Johannes, (V), 307
 Johannis, (V), 161
 Johannis C., (V), 161
 Johannus, 354
 John, 445, (V), 200
 John A., 355
 John A. (2), 355
 John B., 87
 John M., 354, (V), 249, 257
 John R., 445
 John Z., (V), 249
 Joseph M., 409
 Karl V. N., 446
 Kate, 87
 Leroy G., (V), 280
 Lester V. N., 445, 446
 Manning, (V), 200
 Margaret, (V), 201
 Marion H., 409
 Martha T., 446
 Mary E., (V), 280
 Mary M., (V), 200
 Matthew, (V), 200, 307
 Matthias (Mattheus), 354
 Melvin L., 86, 87
 Michael, Rev., (V), 337
 Moses, Brig.-Gen., (V), 161
 Noah S., (V), 200
 Noah S., Jr. (V), 280
 Noah S., Sr., (V), 280
 Peter A., (V), 249
 Peter B., (V), 200
 Ralph V. R., 356
 Sara L., 446
 Sarah D., 355
- Sarah J., 356
 Simon V. N., 445
 Sylvanus, (V), 201
 Walter L., (V), 308
 William E., 354, 355
 William H., (V), 136, 209
 William O., 355
- Dejonge, Alice, 475
 Anna, 475
 Arthur, 475
 Celestine, 474
 Charles E., 357
 Julius, 474
 Louis, 474
 Louis W., 474
 Mathilda, 357
- Dempsey, Helen, (V), 214
 Julia, (V), 214
 Margaret, (V), 214
 Martin, (V), 214
 Theresa E., (V), 214
 William J., (V), 214, 246
- Denker, Deitrick, 270
 Sophie, 270
- Denkler, Ernst, 344
 Louisa, 344
- Dennis, Andrew 547
 Jenny S., 547
- Denton, Edward L., (V), 156
 Marion, (V), 156
- Denyse, Anna E., (V), 307
 Mortimer, (V), 307
- Deppe, Edna J., (V), 189
 Frederick, (V), 157
 Frederick S., (V), 189
 Johanna, (V), 157
- Depuy, Ellen A., (V), 153
 Emaline, (V), 153
 Enos, (V), 152
 Frederick M., (V), 153
 Lois, (V), 153
 Mabel G., (V), 153
 Melinda P., (V), 153
 Minard W., (V), 153
 Ward B., (V), 152, 153
- Deschaux, John J., 187
 Margaret J., 187
- Detjens, Anna, 190
 Else, 190
 Johann, 190
 John, 190
 John, Jr., 190
- Devlin, Anna F., 572
 Anna T., 571
 Eugene, 516
 Eugene, Jr., 572
 Eugene S., 571
 John F., 571
 John F. (2), 572
 Katherine, 516
- Diamond, Evelyn, (V), 260
 Jacob, (V), 260
 Judith, (V), 260
 Michael S., (V), 260
 Rosalie, (V), 260
- Dicker, Bertha, (V), 234
 Betty E., (V), 234
 Esther, (V), 234
 Harry A., (V), 233, 234
 Marie E., (V), 234

- Moritz, (V), 233
 Rose, (V), 233
 Dickman, Catherine, (V), 248
 John, (V), 248
 Dickson, Ida, 573
 James, 573
 Diem, Eva, 547
 William E., 547
 William E., Jr., Dr., 547
 Diker, Charles, (V), 181
 Mary, (V), 181
 Disosway (du Sauchoy), Diana,
 107
 Gabriel P., 106, 107
 Israel, 107
 Lucy L., 107
 Mabel E., 108
 Marc, 106
 Marcus, 106
 Mark, 107
 Mills R., 107
 Dodge, Harry W., (V), 156
 Martha, 554
 Ruth, (V), 156
 William J., 554
 Doherty, Edward, (V), 340
 Marie, (V), 340
 Dolson (Van Dalsen), Edith E.,
 350
 George, 350
 George K., 350
 Hackaliah P., 350
 Hester, 350
 Hovenden, 350
 Jacob, 350
 James, 350
 Jan G., Capt., 349
 John, 350
 Samuel D., 349, 350
 Teunis, 350
 Teunis (2), 350
 Teunis (3), 350
 Donald, Edith M., (V), 70
 Norman H., (V), 70
 William M., (V), 70
 Donnelly, Eliza, 195
 Herbert J., 196
 John, 195
 Mary, 195
 Michael, 195
 Regina A., 195, 196
 Thomas W., 196
 Vincent S., 196
 Donovan, Dennis, 230
 Florence, 183
 Florence F., Dr., 183, 184
 Jeannette C., 184
 John E., 230
 Julia, 230
 Katherine, 230
 Mary C., 184
 Raymond J., 184
 Timothy F., Prof., 183
 Dorman, Andrew J., (V), 142
 Edward, (V), 141
 Helen V., (V), 142
 Jacob, (V), 142
 Joan G., (V), 142
 John B., (V), 141, 142
 John C., (V), 142
 Dowd, Fannie W., 153
 John E., 153
 Dowell, Anna, (V), 88
 Anna L., (V), 88
 Carl P., (V), 88
 Harold M., (V), 88
 John F. O., (V), 88
 Otis F., (V), 88
 Philip, Dr., (V), 88
 Downing, Ann, 47
 Clarisse S., 47
 George A., 47
 George H., 46, 47
 Magdeline, 47
 Paul H., 47
 Paul M., 47
 William, 47
 Doyle, Rose T. (Mrs. Alfred L.),
 144
 Drach, Florence S., 442
 John, 441
 John, Jr., 441
 John P., 441
 Pauline, 441
 Theodore E., 442
 Theodore J., 441
 Draper, Eleanor, 136
 Eleanor W., 136
 George E., 136
 John, 136
 Lillian L., 136
 Richard, 136
 Dreyer, Eibe D., (V), 115
 Katherine, (V), 115
 Dreyfus, Berta E., 7
 Charles H., 436
 John, 436
 Louis A., Dr., 7
 Marks, 7
 Pauline, 436
 Rosetta, 7
 Drinnan, David G., (V), 189
 Elizabeth A., (V), 189
 Evelyn L., (V), 189
 Jane, (V), 188
 Louise C., (V), 189
 William, (V), 188
 William A., Jr., (V), 189
 William A., Sr., (V), 188
 Driscoll, Arthur S., Dr., 334
 James, (V), 121
 Lillie C., 334
 Margaret, (V), 121
 Mary C., (V), 122
 Patrick F., (V), 121
 Drucker, Frances A., (V), 123
 Maximilian, (V), 123
 Drummond, Catherine, (V), 270
 Diana, (V), 227
 John, 575, (V), 227, 228
 Joseph, (V), 270
 Duff, Arthur V., 25
 Arthur V., Jr., 25
 Emma, (V), 260
 John S., (V), 259, 260
 Mary, (V), 260
 Mary E., (V), 260
 Muriel E., 25
 Thomas, (V), 260
 William J., (V), 260
 Duffy, Margaret (Mrs.), (V), 225
 Dullea, Charles B., 168
 Hannah, 168
 Maurice, 168
 Dunn, Daphne, 221
 Minnie, 221
 Patrick, 221
 Perry J., Jr., 221
 Perry J., Sr., 221
 Sarah R., 221
 Dunne, Agnes M., 291
 Catherine, (V), 149
 Leon G., 291
 Peter, (V), 149
 Thomas J., 291
 Durkee, Charles D., 404
 Charles H., 405
 Charlotte H., 405
 Emily F., 405
 Hannah, 404
 Jasper, 405
 John S., 404
 Sydney R., 405
 Durkin, Annie, (V), 147
 Thomas, (V), 147
 Dury, Emily D., 81, 82
 Frances E., 82
 Louis C., 82
 Louis G., 82
 Duthrie, Mary, (V), 259
 Thomas R., (V), 259
 Dymott, Amelia, 508
 Charles W., 508
 Charles W., Jr., 508
 Lawrence S. J., 508
 Mabel D., 508
 Mavis S., 508
 Samuel G., 508
 Eadie, Alice, 276
 Alice H., 96
 Bertram G., 95, 96
 Douglas H., 152
 Eliza D., 152
 Eloise G., 153
 Ethel M., 96
 Henry C., 152
 Hilda, 277
 John, 95
 John H., 95, 276
 John H. (2), 96
 Leslie B., 276, 277
 Leslie B., Jr., 277
 Margaret, 152
 William H., Dr., 152
 Eagleson, Elizabeth, 324
 William A., 324
 William G., 324
 Eagon, Andrew M., Dr., 405, 406
 Deborah, 405
 John S., 405
 Lena, 406
 Lena (Mrs. Andrew M.), 528
 Eaton, Charles W., 71
 Jonas, 71
 Eccarius, Bernhard, 262
 Helmut, 263
 John, 262
 Katarina, 262
 Mathilda, 263

- Eccleston, Augusta C., (V), 143
 Frederick G., (V), 323
 Frederick J., (V), 323
 Frederick J. (2), (V), 323
 Ida, (V), 323
 John, 317, (V), 143
 John B., (V), 143
 John B. (2), (V), 144
 John C., Rev. Dr., 317, (V), 143
 Julia, (V), 323
 Maria L., (V), 143
 Mary L., 317, (V), 144
 Ruth H., (V), 323
 Samuel, (V), 143
 Samuel C., (V), 144
 William H., (V), 323
 Eckhardt, Elizabeth, 340
 George P., 340
 Henry, 339
 Katherina, 339
 Philip, 339, 340
 Rudolph, 340
 Eddy, Edith, 364
 Emma G., 364
 George, 364
 Guyon R., 364
 James B., 364
 Egan, Catherine, 136
 Cornelius, 136
 George C., Rev., 135, 136, (V), 342
 Egbert, Abraham, (V), 154, 166, 313
 Abraham S., (V), 213
 Alice E., (V), 313
 Amelia, (V), 165, 166
 Anna, (V), 191
 Arthur C., (V), 216
 Barnett, (V), 313
 Barnett, Jr., (V), 313
 Catherine, (V), 154, 166
 Chester, (V), 154
 Chester E., (V), 155
 Cornelius, Jr., (V), 214
 Cornelius B., (V), 213, 214
 Doris E., (V), 166
 Edith, 484, (V), 155
 Ella L., 483
 Elmira T., (V), 214
 Frank L., (V), 215
 Frank W., (V), 215
 George L., 482, 483, 538, (V), 191
 Govert, (V), 165, 213, 312
 Herbert L. F., (V), 165, 166
 Herbert S., (V), 166
 Jacob B., (V), 154
 James, (V), 165, 166
 John, 483
 John W., 538, (V), 191, 215
 John W. (2), 538
 Kate E., (V), 215
 Maria, (V), 154
 Mary A., 483, (V), 214
 Mary E., (V), 214
 Olive, 484
 Rae L., 484
 Sarah, 538
 Sarah A., (V), 191, 215
 Sarah J., (V), 214
 Teunis, (V), 165, 213, 215
 William, 483, (V), 215
 Ehlers, Louise (Mrs. C. H.), 501
 Eidt, Catharine, (V), 281
 Louis, (V), 281
 Einziger, William, 528
 Eith, Anna, (V), 333
 Chris, (V), 333
 Elfers, Henry C., Lieut., 261
 Jacob D., 261
 Johanna M., 261
 Mineola, 262
 Ellis (Ellice), Abraham, 20, 21
 Alice, 21
 Cornelius, 20
 Edith M., (V), 172
 Eleazer, (V), 171
 Eliezer, (V), 171
 Everett C., (V), 171, 172
 Frank S., 21
 Garret, 20
 George W., 21
 Herbert W., (V), 172
 I. C. E., 205
 Isaac, (V), 158
 Isaac C., 430
 James M., 21
 Jerome O., (V), 158, 159
 Lester, (V), 158
 Lester L., 204, 205
 Mary, 20
 Michael, 205
 Mildred, (V), 171, 172
 Nancy, (V), 172
 Rachel, 205, 430, (V), 158
 Richard, Lieut., (V), 171
 Sebastian, 20
 Sebastian (2), 21
 Sidney, (V), 158
 Stephen T., (V), 171
 Timothy, (V), 171
 Timothy (2), (V), 171
 Timothy (3), (V), 171
 Ellison, Kate, (V), 254
 William M., (V), 254
 Elmore, Alfred W., 261
 Catherine A., 261
 Joseph B., 261
 Joseph W., 260, 261
 Elms, Daniel, 307
 Ebenezer, 307
 Edward, 307
 Emma J., 307
 Rebecca, 307
 Elzer, Clara, (V), 254
 John, (V), 254
 Emmons, Beatrice H., (V), 76
 Caroline, (V), 75
 John F. (J. Francis [Frank]), (V), 75
 John L., (V), 75
 Kintzing P., (V), 76
 Mary W., (V), 75
 Roger B., (V), 76
 Engehausen, Annette (Mrs. Henry), (V), 264
 Engelbride, Moris, 550
 Sylvia, 550
 Engert, Barbara, (V), 276
 Frank, (V), 276
 Frank (2), (V), 277
 Frederick, (V), 277
 Helen, (V), 277
 John, (V), 276
 Joseph, (V), 277
 Katherine, (V), 277
 Erlenmayer, Barbara, (V), 252
 Henry, (V), 252
 Erskine, A. Mortimer, (V), 156
 Alice H., (V), 157
 Archibald C., (V), 156
 Helen, (V), 156
 John, (V), 156
 Sara, (V), 156
 Ettlinger, Carl F., (V), 114
 Carlton H., (V), 115
 Catherine, (V), 114
 Charles F., (V), 114
 Doris H., (V), 115
 Frederick, Jr., 293
 Frederick V., 293
 Lillie H., 293
 Louis, 293, (V), 114
 Meta, (V), 115
 Evans, Albert E., (V), 323
 Geraldine A., (V), 323
 Jane, 90
 Joana H., (V), 240
 Thomas J. W., (V), 240
 William C., 90
 Everts, Dorothy (Mrs. Philip), (V), 216
 Fach, Albert C., Hon., (V), 328
 John, (V), 328
 Fagan, Emma, 536
 Ernest H., 536
 Evelyn B., 537
 Glen, 537
 James C., 535
 James I., 535, 536
 Mary, 535
 Walter A., 536
 Fair, George, 170
 Hope L., 170
 William, 170
 William A., 170
 Fancher, Samuel, (V), 289
 Farrell, Anna L., (V), 327
 Elizabeth, 224
 Francis P., (V), 327
 Harry S., 224
 Harry S. (2), 224
 James, (V), 327
 John (V), 327
 Marion V., 224
 Robert S. (3), 225
 Fastenrath, Caroline, 222
 Emily, 222
 Karl, 222
 Theodore, 222
 Faunce, Anna, (V), 210
 Mathew D., Dr., (V), 210
 Favreau, Armand, (V), 320
 Lulu, (V), 320
 Walter, (V), 320
 Fay, Adelia C., (V), 330
 Charles J., (V), 330
 Charles J., Jr., (V), 330

- Emily B., (V), 330
 Gilbert, Rev., (V), 330
 Gilbert O., Dr., (V), 330
 John G., (V), 330
 Mary J., (V), 330
 Faye, Anna B., 437
 Clarence W., 437
 Edith M., 437
 Hans H., 437
 Helen S., 437
 Henry G., 437
 Katie L., 437
 Feil, Elsie, 425
 Leopold, 425
 Leopold (2), 425
 Marie, 426
 Feist, Emelie, 331
 Emil F., 331
 J. August, 331
 Karl, 331
 Feldman, August, 54
 Barbara, 54
 Daniel D., Dr., 54
 Nellie, 55
 Felkner, Effie L., 489
 Homer W., 489
 Fenlon, Augustina, 563
 Edward, 563
 Ferguson, James, 104
 Mary J., 104
 Robert, 104
 Ferle, Anna L., (V), 227
 Maximillian, (V), 227
 Fernerda, Floris, Rev., (V), 333
 Marie, (V), 333
 Ferrari, Mary A. (Mrs. P. R.), 144
 Ferre (Ferry), Albert, 93
 Albert E., 92
 Cecilia, 93
 Charles, 91
 Edith, 93
 George F., 577
 Gerard F., 577
 Gershom, 92
 Gershom, Jr., 92
 Gertrude I., 94
 Joseph B., 91, 93
 Katherine M., 577
 Robert G., 94
 Solomon, 577
 William, 92
 William, Jr., 92
 William T., 577
 Ferris, James F., Rev., 148
 Johanna, 148
 John M., 148
 Fessler, Emily, (V), 221
 John A., (V), 220, 221
 John A. (2), (V), 221
 Joseph J., (V), 220
 Rose G., (V), 220
 Fetherston, Andrew, (V), 116
 Catharine, 111
 Charles E., 111, 158
 Charles E., Jr., 159
 Edward A., (V), 116
 Eleanor M., 112
 Elizabeth, (V), 116
 George W., 159
 Harry A., 111
 James J., (V), 116
 John J., 110, 111, 158
 John T., 111
 Joseph A., 111
 Louisita, 111
 Mary T., 159
 Richard, 159
 Thomas, 110
 William T., Hon., 111
 Ficken, Beatrice L., 473
 Frances, 473
 Martin C., 473
 Richard S., 473
 Filderman, Pauline, (V), 266
 Philip, (V), 266
 Fink, Augustus, (V), 252
 Frederick, (V), 251
 Katherine, (V), 251
 Margaret, (V), 252
 William, (V), 251
 Finley, Eleanor S., 240
 Margaret, 239
 Michael, 239
 William J., 239
 Fischer (von Fischer), Henry, 439, (V), 306
 J. L., Capt., (V), 306
 Louise V., 440, (V), 306
 Mary A., 439, (V), 306
 Nina L., (V), 306
 Theodore H., 439, (V), 306, 307
 Theodore H. (2), 440, (V), 306
 Fischer-Benson, Agathe, 439, (V), 306
 Harald C., 439, (V), 306
 Heinrich, 439
 Fischman, Beatrice, 572
 Joseph, 572
 Fish, Hamilton, Hon., (V), 290
 Isabel M., (V), 290
 Marian G., (V), 290, 291
 Nicholas, (V), 290
 Nicholas (2), (V), 290
 Peter, (V), 290
 Stuyvesant, Jr., (V), 289, 290, 291
 Stuyvesant, Sr., (V), 290, 291
 Fisher, Anna, 289
 Bernice L., (V), 336
 George, 289, (V), 335
 George W., (V), 335
 Madeline W., (V), 336
 Mary (V), 335
 Mary A., 289
 Stanley D., (V), 336
 Walter I., (V), 335
 William, 289
 William J., 289
 Fitch, Charles N., Rev., (V), 334
 Emma, (V), 334
 James M., (V), 334
 Joseph, Maj., (V), 334
 Mary E., (V), 335
 Fitzgerald, Catherine, (V), 320
 Morris, (V), 320
 Fitzpatrick, Edward, (V), 285
 Mallick J., Rev. Msgr., (V), 284, 285
 Mary, (V), 285
 Fitzrandolph, Corliss, 60
 Edward, 60
 Esle, Dr., 60
 Franklin, 60
 Franklin (2), 60
 Jephtha, 60
 Jonathan, 60
 Jonathan (2), 60
 Lucy, 60
 Mary E., 60
 Samuel, 60
 Thomas, 60
 William, Col., 60
 Fleming, Caroline, (V), 112
 John, (V), 112
 Flory, Benjamin, (V), 238
 Eliza, (V), 238
 Flynn, Catherine, (V), 229
 Charles, (V), 229
 Foggin, Franklin V., 53
 Georgia H., 53
 Gladys E., 53
 Mary J., 52
 Nellie, 52
 J. Franklin (Frank), 51, 52
 Thomas, 51
 Foley, Catherine, 413
 Michael, 413
 Folkard, Hanna, (V), 321
 William, (V), 321
 Foster, Frank P. (3), (V), 105
 Gabrielle, (V), 105
 Henry F., (V), 75
 Mary (V), 75
 Pierce H., (V), 105
 Fox (Fuchs), Florence G. S., 259
 Herman, 259
 Louise, 259
 William T., 259
 Francis, Edward M., (V), 70
 Frederick W., (V), 70
 Mary (V), 70
 Robert, (V), 69
 Sarah, (V), 70
 William, (V), 69
 William D., (V), 70
 Frank, Florence E., 275
 Herbert, 275
 Franklin, Ernest, (V), 241
 Mary, (V), 241
 Franzreb, Alida W., 348
 Amelia, 348
 Catherine, 347, (V), 179
 Emily E., 347, (V), 179
 George, (V), 179
 George W., 347, (V), 179
 Henry, 347, 348
 Henry C., 347, 348
 Henry W., 348
 John, 347, (V), 179, 258
 John (2), 347, (V), 179
 John E., 347, (V), 179, 258
 Katherine, (V), 258
 Katherine E., (V), 179
 Reinhardt H., 347, (V), 179
 Frederichs, Bertha J., 148
 Carl, 147
 Clara L., 148
 Herbert, 148
 John F., 147
 Mary L., 148
 Tine, 147
 Walter, 148

- Fredericks, Charlotte, 534
 Fred, 533
 Fred (3), 534
 Fred, Jr., 533, 534
 Rose, 534
 Thomas, 534
 Young, 534
 Freese, Mae (Mrs. William H.), 523
 Frerichs, Ernest S., (V), 140
 Ernest V., (V), 139
 Eva, (V), 140
 Lizzie F., (V), 139
 William C. A., (V), 139
 William D., (V), 139
 Friedel, Adolph, 110
 Arthur, 110
 Esther, 110
 Herman, Dr., 110
 Rose, 110
 Fritsche, Elise, 165
 Felix, 165
 Felix (2), 165
 Felix G., 164, 165
 Frohlin, Albert, 531
 Alfred, 530, 531
 Andrew, 530
 Elizabeth, 531
 Jennie, 531
 Mary, 531
 Matilda, 531
 Olivia, 531
 Peter, 531
 Robert A., 531
 Frost, Henry D., Dr., (V), 86, 88
 Fucini, Enrico, 260
 Joseph J., 260
 Madalena M., 260
 Narcisa, 260
 Santi, 260
 Santi J., 260
 Fullerton, Essen A., Lieut., 28
 Marie A., 28
 Funck, Adrian G., 410
 Agnes, 410
 Joseph, 409
 Funk (Funck), Barbara, 177
 Benjamin F., 176, 178
 Charles E., 179
 Cynthia E., 178
 Elizabeth, 178
 Henry, 177
 Henry (2), 177
 John, 177
 John A., 178
 Merton L., 178
 Rudolph, 177
 Walter A., 178
 Furlong, Agnes, 533
 Alice, 532
 James, 532
 James (2), 533
 James M., 532
 John R., 532
 Joseph, 533
 William, 533
 Gaffney, Eleanor, (V), 278
 John, (V), 278
 Galloway, Charles S., 115, (V), 140
 Elizabeth, (V), 140
 Elizabeth A., 114, 115, (V), 140, 141
 Emma J., 115, (V), 140
 John, 115, (V), 140
 Zacharia D. B., 115, (V), 140
 Gannon, Bernard M., 413
 Frances, 413
 Frank S. (3), 413
 Frank S., (Hon.), 411, 412
 Frank S., Sr., 411
 John, 411
 Marietta, 412
 Ganss, Bernhardt, 424
 Edith, 425
 Edna, 424
 Edward K., 424
 Jacob J., Rev. Dr., 424
 Lillian E., 424
 Margaret, 424
 Garcia, Alvaro, 117
 Alvaro M., 117
 Antonio, 117
 Marie, 117
 Gardiner, Elizabeth, 542
 Robert, 542
 Gardner, Austin, 50
 Daniel, 50
 Daniel, Jr., 50
 Eleanor, 51
 Eliza, 50
 Elizabeth, 51
 George, Lieut., 50
 Hezekiah R., Capt., 50
 John, 50
 John, Capt., 50
 Robert W., 50
 Samuel, 50
 Thomas, 50
 Garibaldi, Anthony 370
 Anthony (2), 371
 Charles, 370
 Louis, 371
 Rose, 371
 Theresa, 370
 Garzetta, Lucia, 534
 Peter A., 534
 Saverio F., 534
 Gass, Giles C., (V), 215
 Jennie L., (V), 215
 Gates, Addison B., (V), 135
 Ellenore, 368
 M. B., 386
 Sarah, (V), 135
 Gay, Ebenezer, 466
 Ebenezer, Rev., 466
 Elizabeth J., 468
 John, 466
 Martin, 466
 Martin (2), 468
 Mary A., 466, 467
 Nathaniel, 466
 Sydney H., 466, 467
 Gee, James, (V), 171
 Nancy, (V), 171
 George Brothers, (V), 279
 Georges, Alexandria, (V), 278
 Elizabeth M., (V), 279
 George, (V), 278
 George F., (V), 279
 Joseph P., (V), 279
 Peter, (V), 278
 William H., (V), 279
 Gerber, Rose, 488
 Stephen, 488
 Gerlach, Adolph, 566
 Dorothy, 566
 Ghiloni, Aldo, 576
 Laura, 576
 Pietro G., 575
 Gianna, Edward, 536
 Evelyn, 536
 Gibbs, Amelia R., 155
 Frederick R., 155
 Harry E., 155
 Harry E., Sr., 155
 Harry F., 155
 Gibson, Agnes, 386
 Edward, 386
 Sarah C., 386
 William T., 386
 Gilfillan, Amy, 387
 Ann, 387
 James, 228
 James (2), 228
 Jane, 228
 John, 387
 John (2), 387
 Josephine, 387
 Louise, 229
 Thomas, 387
 Thomas (2), 387
 Thomas M., 387
 Walter, 229
 William, 229, 387
 Gillis, Allen G., (V), 137
 Nellie, (V), 137
 Ginzburg, Herbert, (V), 326, 327
 Robert, (V), 327
 Glass, Bessie R., (V), 100
 J. L., (V), 100
 Gleason, Edwin, 185
 Edwin S., 184, 185
 John, 184
 Mary C., 185
 Rhody, 184
 Sarah, 184
 Glen, Donald, 546
 Greta M., 547
 Janet, 546
 John, 546
 Margaret, 547
 Robert, 546
 Godby, Ann M., (V), 317
 Anna J., (V), 317
 Edward J., (V), 317
 Margaret, (V), 317
 Robert L., (V), 317
 Godfrey, Agnes W., (V), 167
 Catherine A., (V), 167
 George J., (V), 167
 George J. (2), (V), 167
 George J. (3), Capt., (V), 167
 May V., (V), 167
 Goepel, Emma, (V), 64
 Karl, (V), 64
 Goggi, Carlo, (V), 282
 Charles, (V), 282
 Charles P., (V), 282
 Chiari, (V), 282
 Edith, (V), 282
 Elizabeth V., (V), 282

- Eugene, (V), 282
 Nina, (V), 283
 Paul, (V), 283
 Peter, (V), 283
 Pio M., (V), 282
 Pio S., (V), 283
 Golder, Archibald, 88
 Archibald, Capt., 88
 Catherine V., 90, (V), 189
 John J., 88
 Margaret D., 90, (V), 190
 Margaret S., 89
 Robert H., Dr., 88, 89, 90, (V), 189
 Valentine M., Dr., (V), 189, 190
 Goldman, Albert, 462
 Ephraim, 462
 Theresa, 462
 Goldsmith, Josephine, 546
 Louis, 546
 Goller, John, 221
 John J., Dr., 221
 Katherine, 221
 May, 222
 Goodenow (Goodenough), Daniel
 (2), 469
 Daniel, Hon., 469
 David, 469
 John, 469
 Rebecca, 469
 Samuel, 469
 Samuel (2), 469
 Sarah A., 469
 Thomas, 469
 Goodwin, Anna, (V), 62
 Emily, (V), 61
 George M., (V), 61
 George M., Dr., (V), 62
 Henry T., Dr., 415, (V), 61
 Hugh, 415
 Laura, (V), 62
 Pauline, (V), 62
 Ruth M., 415
 Gordon, Anna, (V), 304
 Archibald, 508
 Daniel D. T., 508
 Elizabeth, (V), 302
 Frances L., 509
 Jean S., (V), 304
 Louis D., (V), 302
 Louis D. (Duke), (V), 304
 Margaret S., (V), 303
 Martha, (V), 303, 304
 Minthorne T., Jr., 508
 Minthorne T., Sr., 508
 Simpson D., (V), 301, 302, 303
 Thomas H., (V), 304
 Gorton, Christian, (V), 322
 Minerva, (V), 322
 Gosline, Mathilda, (V), 136
 William L., (V), 136
 Gottlieb, Abram, 563
 Emanuel, 563
 Herbert, 564
 Molly, 564
 Rose, 563
 Gould, Anthony, (V), 233
 Honora, (V), 233
 Gower, Charles L., 265
 Frederick W., 265
 Jenny K., 265
 Joseph H., Jr., 265
 Joseph H., Sr., 265
 Lucy, 265
 Graboski, Joan, (V), 159
 Mary, (V), 159
 Stanley J., (V), 159
 Waclar, (V), 159
 Grae, Harris, (V), 259
 Lena, (V), 259
 Michael H., (V), 259
 Graef, Fred W., 156
 Therese, 156
 Graham, Benjamin S., 59
 James S., 59
 Jennie M., 59
 John, 59
 Margaret, 59
 Gramprey, Ella, (V), 234
 Louis L., (V), 234
 Louis V., (V), 235
 Philip, (V), 234
 Philip B., (V), 235
 Gray, John, 533
 Mary P., 533
 Green, Ann F., (V), 347
 Claudia, (V), 241
 Edward W., Jr., (V), 347
 Edward W., Sr., (V), 346
 Emily M., (V), 168
 George A., Jr., (V), 169
 George A., Rev., (V), 168
 George L., (V), 241
 Jane, (V), 241
 Margaret, (V), 347
 Mary, (V), 169, 346
 Thomas, (V), 241
 Greenberg, Adolph, Dr., (V), 193
 Carrie, (V), 194
 Dora, (V), 193
 Elizabeth, (V), 194
 Helen, (V), 194
 Marcus, (V), 193
 Margaret, (V), 194
 Norman, (V), 194
 Oliver M., (V), 194
 Robert, (V), 194
 Grennie, Anna, 550
 Frank L., 550
 Frank L., Jr., 550
 Richard, 550
 Richard A., 550
 Rose D., 550
 Greenwald, Abraham, (V), 311
 Emma, (V), 312
 Johanna, (V), 311
 Moses, (V), 311
 Griffin, Amy, (V), 120
 Helen M., (V), 263
 Jacob, Col., (V), 119
 John, (V), 120
 Joseph, (V), 263
 Patricia, (V), 263
 Rebecca D., (V), 120
 Thomas J., (V), 118, 120
 Griffith, Charles E. (3), 418
 Charles E., Jr., 417, 418, (V), 217
 Charles E., Sr., 417, (V), 217
 Clifton B., (V), 217
 Emma, 417
 Emma H., (V), 217
 J. Forest, (V), 217
 Jane V., 418
 Marjorie, 418
 Nadine, 418
 Wesley P., 418
 Grimes, Cecyl D., 455
 David, Lieut., 454
 Melvin, 454
 Minetta B., 454
 Grimshaw, Elsie, (V), 161
 Elsie S., (V), 161
 Emily, (V), 160
 William, (V), 159, 160
 William J., (V), 159, 160
 Groeling, Conrad, (V), 149
 Marguerita, (V), 149
 Gross, Bertha, 360
 Elizabeth, 218
 Hattie, 219
 Irene, 361
 Leopold, 218
 Louis, 218
 Samuel, 360
 Samuel (2), 360
 Samuel, Jr., 361
 Grout, Abel J., Dr., 60, 61
 Grace, 61
 Joel, 60
 Martha, 60
 Grover, John, (V), 221
 Mary, (V), 221
 Grymes, Alfred, (V), 91
 Arthur J., 323
 Arthur J., Jr., 323
 Emma, (V), 91
 John R., (V), 91
 John R. (2), (V), 91
 John R. (3), (V), 92
 Sophronie C., (V), 91
 Gundacker, Viola, (V), 73
 W. Henry, (V), 73
 Gunther, Frank, 530
 Margaret, 530
 Guyou, Jacques, 197
 Jacques (James), 197
 James, 197
 James (2), 197
 James, Maj., 198
 Haabestad, Agatha, 565
 Alfred, 565
 Anna, 565
 John C., 565
 Karen, 565
 Martin, 565
 Selma, 565
 Haas, Anna, 85
 Anna S., 85
 Clara M., 85
 George C. F., 85
 George C. O., 85
 John C., 85
 Haber, Ancel, 283
 Esther, 283
 Sigmund, 283
 Yetta, 283
 Hadley, L. S. B., Rev., 187
 Mary W., 187

- Haellmigk, Curt, 162
 Sidonie, 162
 Hagedorn, Adelaide J. F., 167
 Alexander, Capt., 167
 Alexander F., 167
 Emma A. L., 167
 Fredericka, 167
 Hermann C., 167
 Hermann C., Jr., 167
 Hagen, Ernest S., Jr., 386
 Ernest S., Rev., 386
 Marian B., 386
 Haggerty, Austin, (V), 211
 Cornelius, (V), 211
 Cornelius (3), (V), 211
 Cornelius, Jr., (V), 211
 Joseph, (V), 211
 Joseph (2), (V), 211
 Margaret, (V), 211
 Virginia, (V), 211
 Walter, (V), 211
 Haines, Mary N., 26
 Richard A., 26
 Halbert, Hattie L., 81
 Herbert H., 81
 Herbert L., Dr., 81
 Madeleine, 81
 Hales, Catherin R., (V), 314
 Catherine E., (V), 315
 John, (V), 314
 John P., (V), 315
 Rose C., (V), 315
 Violet S., (V), 315
 William, (V), 314
 Haley, Catherine, (V), 110
 Daniel F., (V), 110
 Daniel F. (3), (V), 111
 Daniel F., Sr., (V), 110
 John, (V), 110
 Margaret L., (V), 111
 Marie C., (V), 111
 Robert E., (V), 111
 Hall, Agnes, 271, 513
 Alex, (V), 281
 Catherine E., 325
 Cornelia A., (V), 96
 Cornelius A., 271
 Edward, Jr., 513
 Edward J., 513
 Elizabeth, 88
 Frances, (V), 281
 George L., Capt., 325
 Gertrude, 513
 Inman, 324
 James, 88
 John, 513
 John F., 271, 513
 Reuben D., (V), 96
 Sylvanus C., 324
 Walter H., 88
 Walter S. E., 88
 Halland, B. M., Rev., (V), 88
 Hannah, (V), 88
 Hallock, Everett F., (V), 180
 Frank E., (V), 180
 Fredricka, (V), 180
 George F., (V), 180
 Howard D., (V), 180
 John, (V), 180
 Luther, (V), 180
 Luther (2), (V), 180
 Matilde C., (V), 180
 Samuel M., (V), 180
 William, (V), 180
 Zebulon, (V), 180
 Halloran, Alice, 532
 Annie, 532
 Carrie, 532
 Hetta, 225
 John, 532
 John L., 532
 Mary, 532
 Michael, 532
 William, 225
 Hamilton, Emma, (V), 203
 Robert H., (V), 203
 Hampton, Amelia, 449
 Benjamin, 448
 Benjamin (2), 448
 Benjamin (3), 448
 Florence L., 450
 James W., 449
 Joseph, 448
 Susan, 448
 Vernon B., 447, 449
 William J., Dr., 447, 448
 William J., Jr., 449
 William W., 448
 Handy, Francis L., 66
 George, Capt., 65
 Helen T., 66
 Isaac, 64
 Joseph B., Hon., 64, 65
 Marie L., 65
 Samuel, 64
 William, 65
 William C., Rev., 65
 William W., 65
 Hankinson, Elijah, 35
 Frank, 35, 36
 George, 36
 Mabel, 36
 Mary C., 35
 Robert, 35
 William, Col., 36
 Hannan, Ellen, 559
 Francis, 559
 Grace I., 559
 Raphael Q., 559
 Timothy, 559
 Hannigan, Cornelius G., (V), 321
 Frank A., (V), 320, 321
 Katherine D., (V), 321
 Hanretty, Francis, 56
 Francis T., Rev., 56
 Rose, 56
 Hansen, Marie, (V), 312
 Theodore, (V), 312
 Harding, Elizabeth, (V), 155
 John, (V), 155
 Margarita, (V), 274
 Paul J., (V), 274
 Harmony, Manuel X., 175
 Sarah A., 175
 Harns, Florence M., 181
 William B., Dr., 181
 Harrington, Ira, (V), 192
 Lizetta, (V), 192
 Harris, Jacob, (V), 106
 Theresa, (V), 106
 Harrower, Harriet D., 35
 Mary, 35
 Pascal, Rev., 34, 35
 Pascal R., 35
 Peter P., 35
 Pierre E., 35
 Hart, Agnes V., 410
 Patrick, 410
 Patrick A., 410
 Virginia, 411
 Haskins, Martha, (V), 181
 Samuel, (V), 181
 Hauffman, Albert L., 378
 Anna M., 378
 Emma, 378
 John, Capt., 378
 Julia E., 378
 Haughwout (Haughwout-Hage-
 wolt - Hagewout - Hagawout -
 Hagowout), Alice E., (V),
 206
 Anna J., 142
 Charles, 142
 Egbert, 141, (V), 206
 Eugene C., 142
 Francis, (V), 206
 Frederick E., 141, 142
 George W., (V), 206
 George W., Jr., (V), 206
 James A., 213
 Jane E., 214
 Jennie B., (V), 335
 Joanna, 157
 John, 142, 214
 John W. H., (V), 206
 Lefferd, 214
 Lefferd (2), 214
 Lefferd B., 213
 Lefferd L., Rev., 212, 214
 Lefferd M. A., Rev., 212, 214,
 (V), 335
 Leffert, 214
 Marietta, (V), 206
 Mary R., 214
 Peter, 141, (V), 206, 335
 Peter (2), 142, (V), 335
 Peter (3), (V), 335
 Pieter J., 141, 213, (V), 335
 Pieter P., 141, 158, 214, (V),
 206, 335
 Simon, (V), 335
 Simon (2), (V), 335
 Simon H., (V), 335
 Virginia B., 213
 William H., 157
 William M., (V), 206
 Wynant, (V), 335
 Hauser, Henry J., 445
 Mary E., 445
 Hausheer, Bernhardt W., (V), 198
 Carl W., (V), 198
 Helen M., (V), 198
 Richard C., (V), 198
 W. C., Dr., (V), 198
 Walter T., (V), 198
 Hawes, George, (V), 308
 Hannah, 519
 Samuel, (V), 212
 Washington, Capt., 518, (V),
 212, 308

- Hawkes, Carol G., 259
 Marie, 258
 Richard, 258
 Thomas H., 258
 Hawkins, David K., (V), 293
 Ella, 568
 Richard S., 568
 Sadie, (V), 293
 Hawley, Alfred M., 160
 Jennie, 160
 Hay, James, Jr., (V), 147
 James F., (V), 147
 Virginia M., (V), 147
 Hayes, Mary (Mrs. Jeremiah J.), 339
 Haynes (Hayne), Cyrus, 254
 Cyrus W., 254
 Franklyn (Frank) E., 252
 George A., 254
 Israel, 253
 John, 253
 Nella F., 254
 Rowena A., 254
 Sarah E., 254
 Walter, 253
 Head, Margaret L. (Mrs.), (V), 150
 Heafy, Thomas J., Rev., 190
 Heal, Frederick S., (V), 89
 George F., (V), 89
 Mabel (V), 89
 Sarah T., (V), 89
 Healy, Eliza A., (V), 163, 164
 Mary, (V), 163
 Thomas, (V), 163
 Thomas B., Rev., (V), 163
 Heap, Faith, 483
 Walter, 483
 Heath, Emily, 425
 Ernest H., 425
 Ernest H., Jr., 425
 Nellie, 425
 William H., 425
 Hechler, Catherine E., 361
 Christina, 361
 Christina F., 361
 Fredericka, 361
 George W., 361
 John H., 361, 362
 John H., Jr., 362
 Wilhelm, 361
 William, 361
 Heffernan, Francis P., Hon., (V), 95
 Mary, (V), 95
 Patrick, (V), 95
 Heim, Jessie, 331
 Richard H., 331
 Heinemann, Albert, (V), 247
 Ernest, (V), 247
 Fredericka, (V), 247
 Heinicke, Ella, 95
 Milton H., 95
 Samuel, 95
 Susan, 95
 Hellwig, Helen E., (V), 102
 Maurice, (V), 102
 Helpbringer, Ellen W., (V), 111
 Glen E., (V), 111
 James N., (V), 111
 Jane L., (V), 111
 Peter W., (V), 111
 Hemsworth, Ella, (V), 198
 John, (V), 198
 Henderson, Charles, 242
 Jane L., (V), 70
 John C., (V), 70
 Mary, (V), 70
 Robert, (V), 70
 Sarah G., 242
 Thomas, Hon., (V), 70
 Henry, Czarina, 245
 Edward, 310
 Harriet L., 310
 James, 245
 James (2), 245
 Kathleen, 245
 Philipina, 310
 Robert, 245
 William, 310
 Heywood, Alice, (V), 341
 Samuel, (V), 341
 Hickman, Francis E., Capt., (V), 108
 Jessie V., (V), 108
 Hicks, Alice F., (V), 311
 Charles F., (V), 311
 Edgar, (V), 310
 Edgar (2), (V), 311
 Edward, (V), 269
 Elias, (V), 310
 George F., (V), 310
 George J., (V), 311
 George L., Col., 41
 Gertrude M., (V), 61
 John M., (V), 61
 Mabel, 41
 Mary E., (V), 269
 Robert, (V), 310
 Sarah, (V), 310, 311
 Higgins, Louise B., (V), 67
 William H., (V), 67
 Hillsdorf, Adolph, (V), 317
 Caroline, (V), 317
 Hillyer (Hilliard), Ann, (V), 313
 Arthur E., (V), 130, 131
 David, (V), 128
 Douglas, (V), 128
 Else, (V), 313
 Horace, 454
 Horace E., (V), 131
 Jessie, (V), 128
 Joanna, (V), 313
 John, (V), 128, 131, 313
 John (3), (V), 128
 John, Jr., (V), 128
 John B., (V), 128, 131, 313
 John B. (3), (V), 128
 John B. (4), (V), 128
 Joseph A., (V), 131
 Lawrence, (V), 128, 131, 313
 Lawrence (2), (V), 128
 Lawrence B., 18
 Marie, (V), 131
 Mary (V), 128
 Rebecca J., 18
 Susan, 454, (V), 131
 Hirsch, Jennie, 384
 Jonas, 384
 Samuel, 384
 Hitchcock, Annie P., (V), 218
 Daniel M., (V), 218
 Daniel R., (V), 218
 Edward P., (V), 219
 Eliakim, (V), 218
 Harriet L., (V), 219
 Joseph, (V), 218
 Joseph, Jr., (V), 218
 Julia T., (V), 218
 Mary A., (V), 218
 Matthias, (V), 218
 Stephen, (V), 218
 William B., (V), 218
 William V., (V), 219
 Hitchcock Family (The), (V), 218
 Hjembo, Alf, (V), 241
 Bina, (V), 242
 Harold O., (V), 242
 Helen, (V), 241
 Olaf H., (V), 242
 Tengel A., (V), 241
 Thomas, (V), 242
 Hoag, Ann, 455
 David F., 455
 Hoage, Margaret, 571
 Robert, Rev., 571
 Hodge, Frank S., 301
 Laura A., 301
 Thomas, 301
 Hoffman (Hoffmann), Arthur W., 206
 August G., 205
 Charles A., Lieut., 141
 Elizabeth H., 205
 Esther, 206
 Helene, 190
 Henry, 205
 Margaret L., 141
 Philip, 190
 William H., 205
 Hofmann, Charles A., 499
 Helen W., 499
 Hogan, Catherine M., 344
 George, 343
 Rose L., 343
 T. Franklin, 343
 Hogg, Charlotte, (V), 303
 George W., (V), 303
 Jean, (V), 303
 Robert S., (V), 303
 Sarah, (V), 303
 Thomas, (V), 303
 Walter S., (V), 303
 Holmes, Charles E., 307
 Charles E., Jr., 307
 Charlotte W., 307
 Obadiah, Rev., (V), 223
 Pearl M., 307
 Samuel, (V), 223
 Holt, Henry, 459
 Ina M., 458, 460
 John V. V., Dr., 459
 Mary, 459
 Nicholas, 458
 Paul, 459
 Paul (2), 459
 Paul (3), 459
 Thomas, 459
 Thomas M., Dr., 459

- William T., 457, 458, 460
 William T., (V), 244
 Holtermann, Augusta M., 558
 C. Henry, 558
 Catherine, 558
 Charles E., 558
 Charles H., 558
 Claus, 557, 558
 Cord H., 558
 Elizabeth, 558
 Frederick W., 558
 Henry C., 558
 Sophie, 558
 Tibka, 558
 Holtz, Emma, 308
 John, 308
 Hone (Hahn), Joanna, (V), 291
 John, (V), 291
 John (2), (V), 291
 Hood, Annie, 546
 Frederick G., 546
 George, 545
 George (2), 545
 Harold S., 546
 Samuel, 545
 Thomas, 545
 Hooker, Charles E., 464
 Clark, (V), 318
 Frederick C., (V), 318
 Frederick S., (V), 318
 Harry, 464
 John, 464
 John G., 464
 Joseph, Gen., (V), 318
 Joseph T., 464
 Josephus, 464
 Margaret S., 464
 Mary, 464
 William H., 464
 Hoon, Gladys, 230, 539
 Harriet, 539
 Robert, 230, 539
 Robert W., 539
 Hopey, Austin, (V), 211
 Margaret, (V), 211
 Hopkins, Catherine, 101
 John, 101
 John J., Rev., 101
 Mary E., 101
 Horai, Charles, (V), 84
 Katharine, (V), 84
 Stephen, (V), 84
 Horgan, Catherine, 245, 246
 Dennis, 245
 Michael, 246
 Michael J., 245
 Hornung, Casper, 525
 Margaret, 525
 Horowitz, Louis M., Dr., 428
 Max, 428
 Paul D., 428
 Richard, 428
 Rose, 428
 Suella, 428
 Horrman, August, 161
 Curt, 162
 Frances, 162
 Pauline, 161
 William, 161
 William, Jr., 162
 Horton, Barnabas, 82
 Catherine, 231
 Ella M., 83, 109, (V), 294, 295
 Genevieve, 83
 Hiram C., 82, 109, (V), 295
 Ira J., 231
 Isaiah, 82
 Isaiah (2), 82
 Jewett, 231
 Kenneth W., 110
 Lyman W. (L. Waldo), 83, 109
 Mable R., 231
 Marian E., 110
 Ruth E., 82
 Hosey, Ira, (V), 252
 Josephine J., (V), 252
 Householder, Eathelyn A., 520
 I. C., Rev., 520
 Housman, Ancil C., (V), 326
 Ancil I., (V), 326
 Anne, (V), 222
 Catherine, (V), 212
 Charles, (V), 97, 326
 Charles W., (V), 207
 Clara P., (V), 326
 David J., (V), 212
 Emeline, (V), 98
 Emma A., (V), 207
 Frederick L., (V), 207
 George W., Capt., (V), 97, 98, 100
 George W., Sr., (V), 98
 Helen L., (V), 207
 Henry E., (V), 211, 212
 Isaac, (V), 326
 Jacob I., Capt., (V), 207
 John, (V), 97, 212
 John, Judge, (V), 222
 John W., (V), 207
 Josephine, (V), 207
 Margaret, (V), 326
 Mary, (V), 98, 213
 Robert N., (V), 206, 207
 Robert T., (V), 207
 Theodore S., (V), 207
 Virginia, (V), 98, 100
 Houston, Caroline, 409
 William, 409
 Hoverkamp, Altje C., 234, (V), 94
 Christine, 233
 George, Jr., 233, (V), 94
 George V. B., 234
 Richard, 234
 Howard, George, Maj., (V), 218
 Sarah, (V), 218
 Howle, Joseph, 536
 Millie, 536
 Hoyer, Charles E., 124, 125
 Charles F., 124
 Charles W., Capt., 125
 Emma L., 125
 Gesine, 125
 Hudson, Betsey A., (V), 295
 Joshua S., (V), 294
 Sarah, (V), 295
 Hughes, Henry, 366
 John M., 367
 John W., 366, 367
 Kathleen M., 367
 M. James, 396
 Mary, 367, 396
 Michael, 396
 William P., 367
 Hugi, Albina, 94
 Goldie M., 95
 John, 94
 John R., 94
 Hull, Christopher G., (V), 80
 Hultqvist, Ferdinand, (V), 321
 Gertrude M., (V), 321, 322
 Humphrey, Caroline, 187
 Charles, (V), 90
 Charles, Hon., 186
 Christiana, 423
 Elizabeth, 423
 George S., 186
 Hugh, 186, (V), 90
 James, 186, (V), 90
 John, 186, 423, (V), 90
 Lester, 423
 Mary H., 186, (V), 90
 Robert, 423
 Robert, J., 423
 Robert J., Jr., 423
 William R., 186, (V), 90
 Humphries, Ellen, 319
 John, 319
 Michael, 319
 Hunsdorfer, Barbara E., 533
 C. H. (3), 533
 Catherine, 533
 Charles H., Jr., 533
 Charles H., Sr., 533
 Lloyd R., 533
 Hunt, Charles, (V), 231
 Charles M., (V), 231
 Charles W., (V), 89, 90
 Charles W., Jr., (V), 90
 Elizabeth (Betsey) B., (V), 89, 90
 Frances M., (V), 90
 Gideon, (V), 89
 Jonathan, (V), 89
 Katherine, (V), 90
 Mary, (V), 231
 Mary E., (V), 90
 Samuel, (V), 89
 Thomas, (V), 89
 Thomas A., (V), 231
 Walter, (V), 89
 William, (V), 231
 William F., (V), 90
 William W., (V), 89, 90
 Hunter, Andrew, (V), 227
 James D., Capt., 575, (V), 227, 228
 Jane, (V), 227
 Marion D., (V), 227
 Mary J., 575, (V), 227
 William W., (V), 227
 Hurd, Dean, (V), 101
 Isabella M., (V), 101
 James, (V), 101
 Julia M., (V), 100
 Luther D., (V), 101
 Samuel, (V), 101
 Sarah M., (V), 101
 Ingalls, Anna E., 80
 Charles A., 79, 80

- Charles H., 79, 80
 Edmund, 79
 Edmund (2), 79
 Elkanah, 79
 Elkanah, Rev., 79
 Henry S., 81
 Irene E., 81
 John, 79
 Joseph, 79
 Joshua K., 79
 Innes, Cecilia A., 164
 Frank H., 164
 Harmon, 164
 Henry, 164
 John, 164
 Irving, Æmilius, Sir, (V), 70
 Augusta, (V), 70
 Bertha A., (V), 71
 Gudy A., (V), 70
 Gudy A., Jr., (V), 71
 Louise H., (V), 71
 M. Adelaide, (V), 71
 Maria A., (V), 70
 Marie L., (V), 71
 Isaacs, Alfred C., 513
 Arthur B., 512
 Askel, 512
 Carl D., 512
 Doris S., 512
 Roselyn, 513
 Isaacson (Ison), Edward, 427, 428
 Edward V. N., 428
 Helen, 428
 Serena, 428
 Sophia, 428
 Titus, 427
 Ives, Harriet A., (V), 330
 Walter, (V), 330
 Iversen, Constance (Mrs. J. R.), 502
 Jacobson, Clarence S., 255
 Ethel B., 255
 Jaeger, Barbara V., (V), 173
 Edward V., (V), 172, 173
 Elsa M., (V), 173
 Frank G., (V), 172
 Henry H., (V), 173
 Mary F., (V), 172
 Jakubowski, Anastatia, 522
 Eugene, 522
 Francis, 522
 Francis (2), 522
 John S., 522
 Victor, 522
 Victoria S., 522
 Janeway, Carol, 417
 Clare, 192
 Courtney, 192
 George, 416
 Henry L., Rev., 192, 416
 Hugh H., 416
 Jacob, 416
 Jacob (2), 416
 Mary, 192, 416
 Theodore, Dr., 192
 Theodore W., 192
 Theodore W., Jr., 192
 William, 416
 William R., 416
 William R., Dr., 415, 417
 William W., 417
 Janin, Albert S., 281, 398
 Albert S., Jr., 399
 Amelia, 398
 Ann M., 399
 Antoine B., 180, 281, 398, (V), 244
 Franklin, 281
 Helen, 282
 Jacob A., 281
 Jacob A., Jr., 281
 Jacques A., 282
 Julia A., 281
 Julia (Julie) C., 281
 Oscar B., 398
 Sophie F., 180, 281, (V), 244
 Jarvis, Arthur, 267
 Benjamin J., 267
 Phebe, 267
 Jensen, Alice, (V), 162
 Christine, 225
 Frances E., 225
 Gregers, (V), 162
 Irving, 225
 Jens, 225
 Leif G., Dr., (V), 162
 Louise, (V), 162
 Mary J., (V), 163
 Ole, 225
 Robert L., (V), 163
 Warren E., 225
 Jewett, Caroline E., (V), 310
 James R., (V), 310
 John, (V), 310
 Joseph, (V), 311
 Johnsen, Emilie T. W., 492
 Evelyn M., 524
 Grethe, 491
 Hans O. B., 523
 Henry, 491
 Henry E., 492
 Herman M., 491
 James M., 523
 Mildred M., 524
 Ole B., 523
 Olefine O., 523
 Olene C., 524
 Johnson, Annie B., 330
 Arnold R., 330
 August W., (V), 292
 Bertha C., (V), 292
 Catherine, 309
 Charles A., 507
 Constance, 330
 Edward, 308
 Estelle P., 310
 Frederick A., 215
 Florence M. (Mrs. Arnold), (V), 276
 George, 506
 George, Dr., 506
 George B., 507
 George J., 492
 George W., 309
 George W. (2), 310
 Gladys, 215
 H. Wilfred, 330
 Helen M., (V), 293
 Howard C., 310
 Ida, 566
 Irving D., (V), 292
 James, (V), 138
 John, 308, 566
 John (2), 308
 John O., 330
 Joseph, 308
 Joseph (2), 308
 Joseph (4), 309
 Joseph, Jr., 309
 Madeline, 309
 Raymond, 309
 Regina H., 507
 Reverdy, 89
 Reverdy, Jr., 89
 Richard C., 330
 Sophia, 492
 Sophie, 506
 Susan, (V), 138
 Johnston, Algernon K., 484
 Frederick A., 485
 Gladys, 485
 Harriet A., 485
 Isabel O., 485
 John, 484
 John, Dr., (V), 345
 Minnie A., (V), 346
 Minnie E., (V), 346
 Nancy M., 484, (V), 345
 Sarah A., 485
 Thomas, 484, (V), 345
 Wilbur H., 485
 William, 484, (V), 345
 William A., (V), 345
 William A., Jr., (V), 346
 Joline, André, 14, (V), 340
 Andrew, (V), 340
 Andrew (2), (V), 340
 Ann, 14
 Arthur, (V), 341
 Benjamin, 153, (V), 340
 Catherine, (V), 341
 David, 153, (V), 340
 David A. (D. Agnew), 153
 Ellen D., 153
 Emmet A., (V), 340, 341
 Frank, (V), 340
 Frank (2), (V), 341
 Frank E., 482
 Hannah, (V), 341
 John, Capt., (V), 340
 Leonora, 153
 Susie E., 482
 William M., 14
 Jolly, Martha, 425
 William, 425
 Jones, Albert A., 443
 Albert W., 442
 Albretta, (V), 99, 100
 Annie, (V), 99
 Catharine, 37
 Edgar L., 443
 Eleanor, 443
 Francis S., 442
 Lester M., 443
 Marie, 528
 Mary A., 442
 Northrope, 37
 Olga J., 528
 Philip, (V), 99

- Philip (2), (V), 99
 Philip H. W., (V), 99
 Russell W., 443
 William M., 528
 William M., Jr., 528
 Judge, Catherine, 30
 Dan G., 30
 James T., 30
 Madeline C., 31
 Patrick, 30
 Kagel, Harry, 571
 Lillian, 571
 Kaltenmeier, John, 280
 Margaret, 280
 Mary, 280
 Reinhard, 280
 Reinhard E., 280
 Kaminski, John, 247
 Josephine, 247
 Lottie, 247
 Mathew, 247
 Thaddeus, Rev., 247
 Kane, Bridget, 520
 Isabelle, 521
 John, 520
 Joseph, (V), 238
 Katherine, (V), 238
 Michael J., Jr., 520
 Michael J., Sr., 520
 Paul R., 521
 Walter P., 521
 Kavanagh, Jessie, 524
 John F., 524
 Kearns, Bernard T., (V), 80, 81
 Bernard T., (2), (V), 82
 Elizabeth F., (V), 81
 Mary M., (V), 81
 Terence J., (V), 81
 Vincent B., (V), 82
 Keller, Amelia P., 524
 Elizabeth R., (V), 71
 Floyd Y., (V), 71
 Fred, 525
 George, 524
 George F., 524
 Suzan, 525
 Kelley, Alethea, 259
 Edward T., 259
 Edward T., Jr., 259
 Mary, 259
 Michael, 259
 Michael J., 259
 Kelly, Charles E., 473
 Charles J., (V), 342
 Eugenia, 516, (V), 342
 Francis P., 473
 Hazel H., (V), 342
 Hugh, 508
 Irma C., 473
 James, 515, (V), 235
 James (2), 516
 James P., 515
 Mabel, 516
 Mae, 508
 Mary, 515, (V), 235
 Patrick J., 507
 Walter F., (V), 341, 342
 Kelsey, Henry W., 423
 Magdalene, 423
 Warren, 423
 Kennedy, Adrian V., 28
 Catharine, 26
 Charles W., (2), 27
 Charles W., Capt., 26
 Donald B., 28
 Edward T., 27
 James C., 26
 Marie A., 27, (V), 221, 223, 318
 Philip S., 28
 Stanley L., 28
 Thomas L. (T. Livingstone), 26,
 (V), 221, 223, 318
 William B., Maj., (V), 307
 Kenney, Anna H., 551
 John J., Hon., 550
 Mary, 550
 Patrick, 550
 William B., 551
 Kenny, Eugene E., (V), 190, 191
 Mae, 118
 Margaret, 117, (V), 191
 Marie M., 118
 Marie V., (V), 191
 Thomas, (V), 191
 Thomas (3), 118
 Thomas, Hon., 117, 118
 Thomas, Sr., 117
 Kern, Elizabeth, 207
 Franklin B., 207
 Henry, 207
 Michael, 207
 Samuel, 207
 Kerr, Dorothy, (V), 210
 Frederick W., 374, (V), 210
 Frederick W., Jr., Dr., 374, (V),
 210
 George, 374
 Helen, 374
 Kenneth, Dr., 374
 Madeleine, 374
 Madeline, (V), 210
 Norman, 374
 Kestler, Bertha, 510
 Herman J., 510
 Joan V., 510
 Joseph C., 510
 Margaret, 510
 Margaret B., 510
 Warren E., 510
 Kettner, Alvina, (V), 236
 Anna M., 525
 Arthur W., 547
 Catherine, 526
 Christina, 264
 Frederick M., Dr., 263, 547
 Harry G., Dr., 547
 Henry G., 526
 Jacob, 547, (V), 236
 Jacob F., (3), 526
 Jacob F., Jr., 525
 Jacob F., Sr., 525
 Lawrence J., Lieut., 547, (V),
 236
 Lorenz, 263, 547, (V), 236
 Maria, 263, 547
 Mary, 547, (V), 236
 Peter A., 526
 Kiefer, Adam, 535
 Bertha D., 535
 Carloa, 535
 George, 535
 Lillian S., 535
 Louis A., 535
 Louis F., 535
 Kieran, J. Robert, (V), 179
 John J., (V), 179
 Josephine A., 319, (V), 179
 Matthew F., (V), 179
 Theodore T., (V), 179
 Thomas, 319, (V), 178
 Thomas H., 319, (V), 179
 Vincent P., (V), 179
 Killian, Bernard, 503
 Bernard (2), 503
 Edward R., 503
 John D., 503
 Marguerite, 503
 Kimmerer, Frances, (V), 317
 George (V), 317
 George F., (V), 316
 Kind, Albrech, 156
 Hermann, 156
 Hermann H., 156
 Johanna, 156
 Wilhelmina, 156
 King, Abbie C., 215
 Adolf L., Capt., 272
 Anna M., 272
 Carl G., 272
 Catherine M., 272
 Elmira, (V), 89
 J. Whitney, 272
 Jerome A., 214, 215
 John A., 272
 L. Byron, (V), 89
 Mary C., 379
 P. F., 379
 Walter W., 215
 William G. (2), 215
 Kingsley, Charles, Rev., (V), 141
 Charles R. (3), 14
 Charles R., Jr., Dr., 14
 Charles R., Rev., 14
 Edith, 14
 Florence, 14
 Kirby, Alice, 504
 George A., Dr., 504
 Katherine, 504
 Thomas, 504
 Kirchoffer, Catherine, 537
 Clemense, 537
 George, 537
 Joseph, Rev., 537
 Xavier, 537
 Kirkus, Alfred R., (V), 226
 Louise C., (V), 226
 Klauber, Goldie S., (V), 106
 Henry, (V), 106
 Julia, (V), 106
 Marcus, (V), 106
 Marilyn, (V), 106
 Kline, Emma L., 265
 Joseph A., 265
 Klopp (Klapp), Henry, (V), 223
 Rebecca, (V), 223
 Knight, Charles C., (V), 142
 Emma G., (V), 142
 Knox, Clifford, Jr., 382
 Clifford O., 381, 382
 Helen C., 382

- Robert, 382
 Sarah J., 382
 William, 382
 William (2), 382
 William P., 382
 Knudsen, Lina, 437
 Peter, 437
 Koch, Arthur, 297
 Caroline, (V), 114
 Dorothea, 297
 Edward, (V), 114
 George, (V), 114
 Henry, (V), 114
 Hermann, (V), 114
 Jacob, (V), 113, 114
 Jacob (3), (V), 114
 Jacob, Sr., (V), 114
 Karl, 297
 Kunigunde, 297
 Letitia J., (V), 268
 Letitia R., (V), 268
 Ludwig, 297, (V), 268
 Matilda, 114
 Theodor F., 297
 Theodore, (V), 268
 Koehler, Agnes, 269
 Dora, 270
 Edward V., 376
 Frederick D., 375, 376
 Frederick D., Jr., 376
 Fredericka, 376
 John J., 376
 Joseph, 376
 Joseph F., 376
 Katherine M., 376
 Marion, 376
 Otto F., 269
 Otto F., Sr., 269
 Thomas W., 376
 Koerner, George, (V), 323
 Hazel C., (V), 323
 Koffer, Alma, 566
 August W., 343
 Charles M., 566
 Edwin A., 566
 Ernest W., 566
 Henry, Jr., 343
 Henry L., 342, 343
 Joseph J., 343
 Magdalena, 343
 Maria, 342
 Michael, 342
 William A., 566
 Kohlmann, Annie C., 482
 August F., 362, 482
 Bertha, 482
 Frederick, 482
 John D., 362, 482
 John D. (2), 363, 482
 Louise D., 363
 Kohlmeier, Dorothy, 543
 John, 543
 Kolff, Cornelius G., 389, 390
 Cornelius G., Jr., 390
 Emily L., 390
 Emily P., 390
 Kopf, Charles M., 563
 Charles M., Jr., 563
 Konrad, 563
 Mary, 563
 Ralph, 563
 Violet, 563
 Kosminski, Dorothy, (V), 265
 Francis, (V), 265
 Frank, (V), 265
 Frank M., (V), 265
 Helen, (V), 265
 Krause, Eugenie, 179
 Frances M., 179
 Paul M., 179
 Paul R., 179
 Robert L., 179
 Robert W., 179
 Kriedler, Carl, (V), 213
 Eleanor, (V), 213
 Kritt, Isaac, (V), 234
 Vera, (V), 234
 Krongold, Helen, (V), 327
 Sanford A., (V), 327
 Sigfried, (V), 327
 Krug, J. H., (V), 334
 Kuenzli, Anna H., (V), 301
 Fred A., (V), 298
 Kuhn, Bertha, 542
 Caroline, 542
 Daniel, 542
 Harry, 542
 Paul, 542
 Walter, 542
 Kutscher, Austin H., 400
 Harry, 399
 Henrietta, 399
 Isidor, 399
 Josephine, 400
 Robert I., 400
 Kuttroff, Louise (Mrs. Percy), 475
 La Forge (de La Forge), Adrian, (V), 165, 242
 Benjamin, (V), 242
 Cornelia, 241
 David, 241, (V), 165, 242
 Elizabeth A., (V), 166
 Gertrude, 241, (V), 165, 242
 John, 240, (V), 165, 242, 243
 John (2), 241, (V), 243
 Peter, 241, (V), 165, 242
 Peter (2), (V), 166
 Richard, (V), 242
 Sarah S., 241, 242, (V), 242, 243
 La Tourette (la Tourette), David, (V), 256
 Jean, (V), 257
 John, (V), 257
 John (2), (V), 257
 Paul, (V), 257
 Sarah M., (V), 256
 La Vaud, Camille, Capt., 375
 Edward, 375
 Edward C., 375
 Henry A., 375
 Henry S., 375
 Imogene, 375
 Vincentia, 375
 Lahr, Eva, 153
 Frederic, 153
 Frederic C., 154
 Frederic (Fred) W., 153
 Josephine H., 154
 Lake, Adele, (V), 124
 Basil, (V), 124
 Bornt, (V), 208
 Chester, (V), 124
 Daniel, (V), 123, 208
 Daniel (2), (V), 123, 208
 Edward, (V), 124
 Eliza, (V), 208
 George E., (V), 123
 Grant, (V), 124
 Harold, (V), 124
 Jane, (V), 123
 John, (V), 123, 207
 John (2), (V), 208
 John E., (V), 207, 208
 John H., (V), 208
 Martin S., (V), 123, 124
 Martinus S., (V), 123
 Mary L., (V), 208
 Raymond, (V), 124
 Sidney, (V), 208
 Thomas, (V), 208
 William, (V), 123, 208
 Lancaster, Elizabeth, 231
 Robert A., 231
 Robert A. (2), 231
 William C., Col., 230, 231
 Williamine, 231
 Lane, Catherine, (V), 244
 William, (V), 244
 Langere, Charles, 383
 Daniel, 383
 Francisco P., 382
 Frank, 383
 Laura, 382
 Marion, 383
 Raphael, 382
 Raphael (2), 383
 Vincent P., 383
 Lankford, Catherine, 357
 Elizabeth, 357
 Frank H., 357
 Frank H. (2), 357
 James, 357
 James R., 357
 Jane, 357
 Robert J., 357
 Larned (Learned), Edwin C., (V), 94
 Emma E., (V), 95
 Emma L., (V), 94
 Frances E. V., (V), 95
 Isaac, (V), 94
 Isaac (2), (V), 94
 John I. B., Bishop, (V), 94, 95
 John I. B., Jr., (V), 95
 John S., (V), 94
 Walter C., (V), 94
 William, (V), 94
 William (2), (V), 94
 William (3), (V), 94
 Larsen, Gudrun, 436
 Lawrence, 436
 Norman, 436
 Peter, 435
 Lasker, Arthur E., 541
 Feige, 541
 Hannah, 541

- Motte, 541
 Philip, 541
 Walter I., 541
 Latourette (la Tourette), Ann, (V), 239
 David, (V), 239
 David (2), (V), 239
 Jacques, (V), 239
 James, (V), 239
 Jean (John), (V), 239
 Laverie, Flora, (V), 73
 Flora H., (V), 74
 James, (V), 73
 Marshall A., (V), 74
 R. Ronald, (V), 74
 Robert H., (V), 73, 279
 Sue M., (V), 74, 279
 Law, Donald E., Dr., 64
 George E., 64
 Julia, 64
 Lazzari, Antonio, (V), 240
 Ernest, (V), 241
 Giacomo, (V), 240
 Lena, (V), 241
 Teresa, (V), 240
 Lea, Eunice D. G., 356
 William H., 356
 Leadley, Ella, 209
 John H., 209
 John H. (2), 209
 Leaf, Hunter, 109
 Josephine, 109
 Lederle, Clara, 148
 Joseph, 148
 Lee, Anna, 501, (V), 253
 Charles, 276
 Charles P., 276
 Della A., 276
 Harold N., (V), 253
 Hetty M., 472, 473
 Lester C., 473
 Marie, 276
 Patrick J., 276
 Samuel, 501
 Lemelson, Howard, 567
 Ida E., 567
 Jerome, 567
 Joseph, 566
 Julius, Dr., 566
 Mary, 566
 Lenderoth, Anna, 391
 Arnold W., 391
 Henry L., 390
 Louisa, 390
 William A., 390, 391
 Leng, Charles W., 61
 Charles W. (2), 62
 John S., 61
 Marie, 62
 Mary E., 62
 Mary S., 61
 Robert M., 62
 Tillie M., 62
 Lenting, Ann C., 499
 Catherine A., 499, 500, 501
 Frederick B., 499, 501
 John, 499
 Margareth, 499
 Leonard, Daniel W., 201
 Daniel W. (2), 201
 Eugenie, 559
 Mary, 201
 Sadie M., 202
 Theodore S., Rev., 559
 Leonhardi, Frederick W., 318
 Herman C., 317, 318
 Marie A., 318
 Sarah E., 318
 Leonori, Margaret S., (V), 214
 Robert, (V), 214
 Leopold, Ilma, 334
 Morton F., 334
 Lewis, Caroline S., (V), 144
 Clara E., (V), 145
 Harry B., (V), 323
 Lillian, (V), 323
 Theodore W., (V), 145
 W. Irving, (V), 144
 Walter, (V), 144
 Walter I., Jr., (V), 145
 Licht, Anna, 479
 Ingrid, 479
 Philip C., 479
 Philip W., 479
 S. Philip, 479
 Ligh, Charles G., 298
 David R., 298
 Laura J., 298
 Walter T., 298
 Lind, Harry K., 265
 Jenny A., 265
 Lindemann, Arthur E., 397
 Augusta, 397
 Bertha A., 397
 Edward O., 397
 Ernest F., 397
 Marie A., 397
 Marion E., 397
 Oscar, 397
 Otto, 397
 Linder, Agnes P., (V), 310
 Agnes P. S., (V), 310
 Fred E., (V), 310
 John, (V), 310
 Marjorie P., (V), 310
 Mary E., (V), 310
 Lindheimer, Anna F. H., 488
 Caroline, 488
 Clara H. W., 488
 Eduard, 488
 Edward G., 488
 Gustav E., 488
 Hermann, 488
 Hermine, 488
 Johann P. F., 488
 Kurt, 488
 Marjorie A., 488
 Lindquist, Anders P., 274
 Bothilda, 274
 Carl, 274
 Ida B., 275
 Lindsay, Catherine, 218
 Mary, 217
 Robert A., 218
 Robert G., 217
 William R., 217
 Linhart, Marion, (V), 146
 Winifred S., (V), 146
 Lipman, Lewis A., (V), 128
 Margaret, (V), 128
 Lippman, David, 377
 Esther, 377
 Ethel, 377
 Leo, 377
 Max, 377
 Minnie, 377
 Morton, 377
 Lisk (Lusk), Jacob, (V), 124
 James, (V), 123
 John, (V), 124
 Lissenden, Clifford J., 315
 Elizabeth C., 314
 Grace, 315
 Jesse H., 314
 Mary C., 315
 Percival C., 315
 Stephen, 314
 William, 314
 William H., 314
 Little, Helen, (V), 178
 Patrick, (V), 178
 Locke, Isabelle S., 421
 Robert H., Rev., 421
 Lockman (Lakeman), Abraham, 498
 Caroline M., 499
 Isaac, 498
 Isaac (2), 497, 498
 Lomax, Charles H., 575, (V), 228
 James, 575
 Lucy V., 575, (V), 227, 228
 Mary, 575
 Long, August, 331
 Emilie, 476
 Florian, 476
 Frances A., 331
 Martha, 476
 William, 476
 Loomis, Benjamin N., (V), 261
 Constance, (V), 262
 George F., Rev., (V), 342
 Horace, (V), 261
 Horace B., (V), 261
 Horace S., (V), 262
 John, Dea., (V), 261
 Joseph, (V), 261
 Katherine A., (V), 261
 Paul N., (V), 262
 Rebecca, (V), 261
 Lorentz, Gustav, 363
 Lena, 363
 Lovaas, Hilda, (V), 312
 Trygve O., Rev., (V), 312
 Low, Adele T., 175
 Alice, 174
 Charles A., 174, 175
 Daniel, 10, 174
 Daniel, Jr., 175
 David, 174
 Evelina E. B., 10, 174
 George A., 174, 175
 Hannah, 174
 Lowe, Martha, 385
 Thomas O., Rev., 385
 Lowrey, Esther, 140
 Thomas, Col., 140
 William, 140
 Lucaa, Augustine R., 163
 Charlotte, 162
 John, 163
 William, 162
 William F., 162
 Luce, Alice L., (V), 69, 70

- Arthur, (V), 70
 Augustus, (V), 69
 Clarence, (V), 70
 Clarence S., (V), 69, 70
 Courtland, (V), 70
 Elvira C., (V), 69
 Henry, (V), 69
 Henry (2), (V), 69
 Jonathan, (V), 69
 Jonathan (2), (V), 69
 Robert, (V), 69
 Samuel, (V), 69
 Lucey, Augustus V., 400
 Ellen, 134, 400
 Eugene, 134
 John D., Dr., 400
 John K., 400
 Joseph J., Dr., 134
 Meta, 134
 Michael M., 400
 Michael N., 134
 Robert, 400
 Ludlow, Agnes, 204, 529
 Amelia G., 204, 529
 Elizabeth, 529
 Joseph, 529
 Ogden C., Dr., 204, 529
 Samuel R., 529
 Samuel R. (3), 204
 Stephen K., 204, 528, 529
 Ludwig, August H., 28
 Bertha M., 28
 Bruno, 347, 348, (V), 258
 Emma, 347, 348, (V), 258
 Rosine, 28
 Theodore, 28
 Lusich, Sadie S. (Mrs.), (V), 203
 Lutgens, John, (V), 336
 Susan, (V), 336
 Lynch, Grace, 6
 John ("Jack") A., Hon., 5
 Margaret L., 525
 Sylvester, 525
 Lyon, Isaac, 140
 Lucinda R., 140, 141
 Nelson E., 140, 141
 Lyons, Agnes C., (V), 109
 Helena S., (V), 108
 James B., (V), 108
 Joseph H., (V), 108
 MacIntyre, Henry, Capt., 243
 Sophia, 243
 MacMahon, Isabel, 531
 Samuel, 531
 MacMillan, Agnes, 542
 Donald, 541
 John C., Capt., 541
 Mary, 541
 MacNaughton, Alexander, 166
 Donald, 166
 Elizabeth, 166
 Mary, 166
 Moses A., Dr., 166
 Robert T., 165, 166
 McAloon, Anna K., (V), 235
 Bernard, (V), 235
 Bernard (2), (V), 235
 Jule, (V), 235
 Julia, (V), 235
 Mary, (V), 235
 Maurice G. A., (V), 235
 McCallum, Alice, 332
 Arthur, 332
 John, 332
 Joseph, 332
 Joseph W., 332, 333
 McCarthy, Frank, (V), 238
 James E., (V), 238
 Jeremiah, (V), 238
 Lawrence, (V), 238
 Lora, (V), 238
 Mary A., (V), 238
 McCauley, Mary, 510
 Thomas, 510
 McCormack, Charles J., 22
 May L., 23
 Sarah A., 23
 Vincent J., 23
 McCormick, Leslie T., Dr., 438
 Mary L., 438
 Michael, 438
 Sophie, 438
 McCrum, Edward, 160
 Edward (2), 160, 161
 Edward A., 161
 Elizabeth A., 18, 161
 James, 160
 James H. (J. Herbert), 18, 160, 161
 James H., Jr., 161
 Mary, 160
 McCulloch, Albert B., 442
 Edith M., 442
 Ernest C., Dr., 442
 George D., 442
 Nancy J., 442
 Robert B., 442
 McDowell, Alexander, (V), 278
 James A., (V), 278
 Mabel R., (V), 278
 Mary A., (V), 278
 Mary E., (V), 278
 Samuel, (V), 278
 McFadden, Andrew, 350
 Daniel, 351
 James, 351
 James B., 350, 351
 James L., 351
 John, 351
 Martha J., 351
 Minnie A., 351
 McGinley, John, 126
 Mamie, 126
 Roger, 125
 Roger T., 126
 Thomas, 126
 Thomas R., 125
 Virginia, 126
 McGowan, Eileen (Mrs.), (V), 142
 Hugh, 513
 John F., (V), 143
 Mary, 513
 McGrath, Thomas S., Rev., 330
 McGrevy, Amy S., 346
 Jeremiah, 346
 McGuire, Elinor, 273
 George, 273
 George P., 273
 Harold J., 273
 James, 273
 Mathilda, 273
 McGurley, Helen D., (V), 157
 J. B., (V), 157
 McKay, Edgar J., Lieut., (V), 61
 Helen V., (V), 60
 Johanna, 341
 John E., (V), 60
 John W., (V), 60, 61
 Joseph P., 341
 Mabel E., (V), 61
 Patrick, 341
 McKee, John D., 385
 Margaret, 385
 Mary L., 385
 Nora, 385
 Ralph L., 385
 Ralph R., 384, 385
 Robert R., 385
 Samuel, 385
 McKeon, James, 184
 John, 184, 185
 Margaret, 184, 185
 McLaughlin, Elizabeth, (V), 74
 James, 133
 Mary, 133
 Reuben, (V), 74
 Thomas J., Rev., 133
 McLoughlin, Estelle F. (Mrs. James), 310
 McMahon, Daniel, 548
 Daniel (2), 548
 Edward, 548
 Edward (2), 549
 Elizabeth, 548, 549
 Frank, 549
 McMiny, Elizabeth, (V), 260
 Frank H., (V), 260
 McNally, Charles B., 31
 Gertrude, 31
 James, 31
 Sarah, 31
 McNichol, Edward H., 454
 Edward L., 454
 Isabella R., 454
 James E. (J. Ed), 454
 John, 454
 Mabel A., 454
 McNulty, Terence F., Rev., 124
 McPhee, John, (V), 165
 Joseph, (V), 165
 Joseph (2), (V), 165
 Joseph R., (V), 164, 165
 Margaret, (V), 165
 Mary, (V), 165
 Roderic, (V), 165
 Walter, (V), 165
 McSorley, Camille L., 187, 188
 Catharine, 384
 Charles A., 384
 Helen C., 384
 John, 384
 John (2), 384
 Nicholas B., 187
 Roseanna, 187
 William, 187
 William J., 188
 Macormac, Alfred, 294
 Archibald, 294, 406, 527
 Carrie M., 294
 Harold, 294

- John W., 527
 Josephine A., 528
 Samuel A., Judge, 294, 527
 Susan (Susanna), 294, 527
 Madden, Anthony J., (V), 155
 Elizabeth, (V), 155
 Ellen, (V), 155
 J. H., Dr., Jr., (V), 155
 John H., (V), 155
 Leo W., Rev., (V), 155
 Owen, (V), 155
 Madison, Esther, 245
 Martin, 245
 Madsen, Augusta, (V), 261
 Frederick, (V), 261
 Olaf A., (V), 311
 Vera, (V), 261
 William F., (V), 260, 261
 Magruder, Dorothy, 24
 Herbert T., 24
 Maguire, Andrew J., (V), 206
 Mary L., (V), 206
 Mahnken, Anna M., (V), 270
 Daniel, (V), 270
 Ida, (V), 270
 John, (V), 270
 Louisa D., (V), 270
 Mairs, Edwin (Mrs.), (V), 239, 240
 Malarky, Julia (Mrs. Henry), (V), 241
 Mall, Elsie (Mrs. Elroy), (V), 249
 Mallin, Andrew, 272
 Francis, 273
 John, 272
 John (2), 273
 Margaret, 273
 Mary, 273
 Michael J., 272, 273
 Maloy, Edward, 515
 Edward J., 143, 515
 Frank, 143
 Hannah, 143
 Isabel, 143
 John, 515
 Joseph H., 143, 515, (V), 343
 Mabel, 515
 Patrick, 143
 Robert, 515
 William, 143
 Maltby (Maltbies), Albert (V), 174
 Samuel (2), (V), 174
 Samuel, Capt., (V), 174
 William, (V), 174
 Manee (Monnet-Monet), Abraham, 99, (V), 73
 Abraham (2), 99, (V), 73
 Abraham (3), 99
 Armenia, (V), 73
 Cathrine (Katie), 364
 Charles, 364
 Charles C., 98, 99
 Chauncey B., 99
 Christiana M., 364
 Clarence W., 531
 Cornelius, 531
 Cornelius W., (V), 73
 David P., 364
 Ellen M., 284
 George, 364
 George H., 364
 Georgianna, 364
 Hayward, (V), 73
 Henry, 531, (V), 73
 Henry H., (V), 124
 John, 364
 John P., 364
 Leland S., 98, 99
 Mary, 364, (V), 124
 Peter, (V), 73
 Pierre, (V), 73, 124
 Sarah E., 531
 Wilhelmina, 98, 99
 William, 99, 531
 William (2), 99
 William T., 284
 Mansfield, John F., (V), 248
 Madeline, (V), 248
 Margaret, (V), 248
 Thomas, (V), 248
 Marchesio, Alex, (V), 217
 Elizabeth, (V), 217
 Markham, Anna C., (V), 59
 Edwin, (V), 59
 Elizabeth, (V), 59
 Marion B., (V), 192
 Raymond R., (V), 192
 Samuel, (V), 59
 Virgil, (V), 59
 Marmon, Abraham H., 564
 Anna, 564
 Joseph, 564
 Nathan, 564
 Sarah, 564
 Marscher, Anne M., 207
 Augustus A., 207
 Augustus G., 206
 Mary, 206
 Petronella, 207
 Van Wyk, 207
 William F., 206
 Marsden, Howard G., (V), 305
 Margaret S., (V), 305
 Marsh, Charles L., (V), 344
 Harwood F., (V), 345
 Julia E., (V), 344
 L. Milton, (V), 344
 Martha E., (V), 344
 Roger S., (V), 345
 Marshall, Aliwada, 346
 Charles, 345
 Charles A., 115
 Edward, 345
 Elizabeth, 115
 George, 345
 George, Jr., 345
 Hettie, 115
 John, 345, 352
 John, Capt., 115
 Mary, 345, 352
 Percival V., 346
 Raymond G., 346
 Martin, Abel, Capt., 15
 Adam, (V), 204
 Ann, (V), 232
 Anna M., (V), 232, 233
 Annie, (V), 200, 233
 Christine, (V), 204
 James, (V), 232
 James F., (V), 233
 John, 118
 Mary, 15
 Mary L., (V), 232, 233
 Nelson, 15
 Thomas J., (V), 232, 233
 William H., (V), 200
 Martin Family (The), (V), 232
 Martling (Mattling), Abraham, (V), 119
 Abraham, Jr., (V), 119
 Anna, (V), 165
 Dorcas, (V), 243
 Elizabeth, (V), 243
 Jannetie, (V), 119
 Johannes, (V), 119, 121
 John, (V), 242
 John (Johannes), (V), 243
 John J., (V), 243
 Martha, (V), 243
 Peter, (V), 165, 243
 Peter, Jr., (V), 243
 Marvel, Caroline, (V), 256
 William, (V), 256
 Matheson, Elizabeth, 379
 John E., 379
 Lemuel, 379
 Mary E., 380
 Mathison, Anna, (V), 180
 Frederick, (V), 180
 Matthews, Carrie, 91
 Isabel, 91
 Robert, 91
 Robert (2), 91
 Stanley, 91
 Stanley G., 91
 Matthias, Edith, 423
 Edward R., 240
 Elizabeth, 422
 George M., 422
 Harold F., 423
 Harold G., 423
 John H., 422
 Katherine, 423
 Margaret, 240
 Maurer, Andrew L. J., 569, 570
 George A., 570
 Mary, 570
 Nathaniel, 570
 Maurier, Frederick W., (V), 333
 Helen L., (V), 333
 Maverick, Peter, (V), 134
 Mawhinney, Arthur S., 460
 Katherine M., 460
 Mayer, Adolph, 518
 Anna M., 517
 Emilie, 518
 Emilie A., 518
 Gustav A., 517
 Herman, 518
 John G., 517
 Paula, 518
 Meert, Joseph M., (V), 291
 Sarah A., (V), 291
 Meets, Agnes, (V), 78
 John H., (V), 78
 Meisner, Frank, (V), 73
 Irene, (V), 73
 Melvin, David, (V), 199
 David N., (V), 198, 199
 Elizabeth, (V), 199
 Mary, (V), 199
 Menken, Gretchen (Mrs. S. Stanwood), (V), 64
 Merk, Catherine, 348, (V), 258

- Edward, 347, 348, (V), 258
 Florence, 348, (V), 258
 John, 348, (V), 258
 John E. (J. Edward), 348, (V), 258
 Meroni, Annette (Mrs.), (V), 246
 Merrell (Merrill), Abraham, (V), 279
 Alice B., (V), 203
 Arthur J., (V), 280
 Azel, 68
 Elizabeth V., 68
 Evelyn, (V), 204
 Frank C., (V), 112, 113
 Fred W., (V), 280
 Frederick W., (V), 279, 280
 George, 68
 Gilbert L. (Lafayette), (V), 113
 Gilbert W., (V), 113
 Grace M. (Mrs. Rudolph), 68, 477
 Irene, (V), 203
 Isaiah M., (V), 203
 John W., (V), 203
 Joseph C., (V), 279
 Leroy, (V), 280
 Lester W., (V), 280
 Margaret E., (V), 113
 Phoebe G., (V), 113
 Richard, (V), 112, 203
 Rudolph, 68
 Russell S., (V), 280
 Sarah E., (V), 280
 Sarah J., (V), 279, 280
 Theodore T., (V), 203
 Theodore T., Jr., (V), 204
 Thomas, (V), 113
 Thomas (2), (V), 113
 Walter F., (V), 113
 William, (V), 113
 Wilson S., (V), 113
 Merrick, Edward B., 43
 Etta L., 43
 Harold E., 42, 43
 Marian E., 43
 Merrill, Abraham, 519
 Abraham (2), 519
 Eader J., 520
 Elizabeth, 519
 Foster D., 520
 Leonard A., 519
 Lydia A., 519
 Richard, 519
 William, 519
 Mersereau, Amanda, 435
 Amelia P., 506
 Catherine L., 435
 Charlotte E., 506
 Clayton R., 435
 Daniel, 400, 433, 506, 511
 David, 435
 David (2), 435
 David A., 433, 435
 Donald M., 435
 Elizabeth, 401
 Emmeline, 283
 Ethel F., 435
 George W., 435
 Irwin A., 435
 John, 283, 400, 505
 John (Jean), 511
 John D., 512
 John G., 511
 John W., 401
 John W., Jr., 505, 506
 John W., Sr., 506
 Joshua, 433, 435, 511
 Joshua (3), 511
 Joshua (4), 511
 Mary T., 401
 Nellie M., 512
 Nelson A., 506
 Nicholas R., 401
 Ronald H., 435
 Samuel J., 435
 Samuel J. M., 511
 Stephen, 400, 506
 Stephen (2), 400, 506
 Stephen (3), 400, 506
 Thomas Y., 402
 William H., 400, 401
 Meschenmoser, Emma, 113
 Jeanette J., 114
 William, 113
 Willis F., 113
 Mesier, Charles W., 304
 Charlotte A., 304
 Hannah M., 305
 James W., 304
 William H., 304
 Metcalfe, Catherine, 40
 Charles, 40
 Elizabeth, 40
 Frederick T., (V), 74, 75
 George, 40, 81
 George M., (V), 74
 Henry B., Hon., 40, 81, (V), 75
 Henry T., 40, 82, (V), 75
 Henry T., Jr., (V), 75
 Louisa, (V), 75
 Mary, 82
 Robert, 40
 Simon, 40, 81, (V), 74
 Zaida, (V), 75
 Methfessel, Anton G., Prof., 136
 Elvira, 137
 Eva J., 136
 Laura A., 137
 Samuel, 136
 Metzger, Anna B., (V), 275
 Wilhelm F., (V), 275
 Meurer, Albert W., 486
 Carol M., 486
 Eduard C., 485, 486
 Edward J., 486
 Franz E., 485
 Johann F. C., 485
 Margaret A., 486
 Margaretha E., 486
 Martin, 485
 Mathilda, 486
 Meyer, Carl H., 496
 Dorothy, 497
 Edwin W., 497
 Edwin W., Jr., 497
 Elfrieda, 496
 Elizabeth, 496
 Frederick W., 494
 Frederick W. (2), 495
 Frederick W., Jr., 496
 George H., 496
 Henry, Jr., 495
 Henry H., 494
 Herman H., 497
 Herman J., 497
 Isabel, 497
 Mary, 495
 Wilbur G., 496
 Meyerowich, Amelia, 341
 Charles, 341
 I., 341
 Jeanette, 341
 Nathan, 341
 Miller, Betty, 578
 Edward I., 342
 Emil, 578
 George U., Dr., 578
 Nannie, 342
 Nicholas F., 342
 Regina, 578
 Sophia, 342
 Millner, Abraham D., 426
 Abraham D. (2), 427
 Bella T., 426
 Isaac A., Dr., 426
 Minnie, 426
 Mills, Calvert, 291
 Cuthbert, Jr., 291
 Cuthbert, Sr., 290
 Lucy B., 230
 Marie M., 291
 Mary, 229
 Mildred M., 291
 William, 229, 290
 William W., 229
 William W., (2), 229
 William W., Jr., 230
 Milnes, Agnes, 221
 Albert V., 48
 Helena, 48
 John, 47, 48
 John, Jr., 48, 221
 Kenneth W., 48
 Mark, 48
 Mark (2), 48
 Mary, 48
 Minkel, Edward, 548
 Edward J., 548
 Emma, 548
 Joseph, 548
 Julia, 548
 Minto, Isabelle F., 105
 John R., 104
 Margaret S., 105
 Marie S., 105
 Mary E., 104
 Minnie, 104, 105
 Robert J., 105
 William B., 103, 104
 Mitchell, Mary, (V), 319
 Thomas, (V), 319
 Mix, Belle L., (V), 65, 67
 Emmaline, (V), 65
 Ethel W., (V), 68
 John W., (V), 65
 Jonathan, (V), 65
 William W., Rev., (V), 64, 65
 Moehrmann, John H., 558
 Mary, 558
 Moffat, David L., (V), 315
 Elizabeth A., (V), 292
 James, (V), 292
 Mohlenhoff, Henry, 271
 Henry W. D., 271
 Herman H., 271

- Herman H. D., 271
 Johanne E., 271
 Richard, 271
 Wilhelmine, 271
 Mohn, Cornelia, 17
 John A., 18
 Leopold, Rev., 17
 Otto L. F., Rev., 17
 Rebecca H., 18
 Mojecki, Anthony, 57
 Hedwig, 57
 John, 56, 57
 John (2), 57
 Joseph, 56
 Katherine, 56
 Susan, 57
 Moll, Caroline, 531
 Katherine A., 531
 Otto, 531
 Otto, Jr., 531
 Molnar, Arden C., (V), 157
 Bertha, (V), 157
 Emma, (V), 157
 L. Stephen, Dr., (V), 157
 Sandor A., (V), 157
 Monnette (Monnet-Monet), Abraham, (V), 78
 Abraham (2), (V), 78
 Abraham (3), (V), 79
 Carrie L., (V), 80
 Ella E., (V), 80
 Helen H., (V), 80
 Helen M., (V), 80
 Isaac, (V), 78
 Isaac (2), (V), 78
 Jeremiah C., Rev., (V), 79
 Mervin J., (V), 79
 Olive A., (V), 79
 Orra E., (V), 78, 79
 Pierre, (V), 78
 William, (V), 78
 Monroe, James, Hon., (V), 334
 Moore, Bessie H., 82
 Carrie, 294
 George C., 294
 Leonard T., 82
 R. H., 82
 Moran, Eugene, 300
 John J., 299
 John J., Jr., 300
 May A., 300
 Patrick J., 299
 Winifred A., 299
 Mord, Alter, 48
 Anna, 48
 Annette, 49
 George, Dr., 48
 Gertrude, 49
 Maurice, 49
 Morrill, Lewis S., (V), 109
 Morris, Annie, (V), 289
 Annie W., (V), 333
 Arthur A., 145
 Benjamin, (V), 289, 346
 Cecile G., 145
 Edwin, 145
 Hazel, 146
 Helen, (V), 289
 John, (V), 333
 John F., (V), 289
 John W., (V), 289
 Louise, (V), 346
 Louise E., (V), 289
 Richard A., 146
 William H., 145
 William H., Jr., Capt., 145
 Morrison, Henry, 134
 Henry P., 134
 Isabella A., 135
 Margaret, 134
 Mortimer, Joanna, (V), 156
 Thomas, (V), 156
 Morton, Andrew J., (V), 170
 Kenneth, (V), 171
 Minnie, (V), 171
 Sarah, (V), 170
 William C., (V), 170
 Moses, Charles H., (V), 331
 Elias, (V), 331
 Fannie, (V), 331
 Herman, (V), 331
 Lewis, (V), 331
 Moss, Kathryn J. (Mrs. Harold), (V), 102
 Mott, Ella, 561
 Ellis, 561
 Katherine, 228
 Martin M., Capt., 228
 Mount Manresa, (V), 187
 Mourey, Fanny, 332
 Ira, 332
 Peter, 333
 Mullane, Anthony, (V), 155
 Eliza, (V), 155
 Mullen, Catharine A., 41
 Evelyn, 41
 William L., 41
 William M., 40, 41
 Muller, Charles H., 257
 Charles M., 257
 Elizabeth A., 257
 Emilie C., (V), 129
 Julius C., 257
 Louis H., 257
 Marietta, 257
 Nicholas, (V), 128
 Nicholas (2), (V), 128
 Ralph P., (V), 128
 Ralph P., Jr., (V), 129
 Wilhelmina, 257
 Mullick, John, (V), 183
 Mary, (V), 183
 Mulligan, Charles A., Jr., (V), 240
 Charles A., Sr., (V), 240
 Edward, Jr., 383
 Edward J., 383
 Margaret, 383
 Marguerite L., (V), 240
 Mary A., 383
 William, 383
 William F., 383
 Mullin, Bernard, 305
 Bernard, Sr., 305
 Charles, 549
 Charlotte, 305
 Edna, 502
 Francis W., 306
 Henrietta, 306
 Henrietta A., 502
 Herbert B., 306
 James, 502
 James (2), 502
 Mary, 549
 Mary E., 502
 William H., 502
 William H., Jr., 502
 Murphy, Bella, 331
 David, 331
 Murray, Isabella S., (V), 303
 Thomas, (V), 303
 Mussey, Asenath, 86
 Charles E., 86
 Myhre, Agnes, 411
 Andreas, 411
 Anna, 411
 Bernard, 411
 Gertrude, 411
 Mildred, 411
 Olaf A., 411
 Olaf A., Jr., 411
 Nabb, John, (V), 156
 Sarah, (V), 156
 National Huguenot Memorial (The), (V), 86
 Nause, Andreas, 359
 Maria, 359
 Otilie, 359
 Richard F., 359
 Neall, Daniel, 468, 471
 Sarah, 468, 471
 Nebeker, Aquila, 25
 Mary E., 25
 Nellis, Alice, 539
 Arthur C., 539
 Reginald V., 539
 Nelsen, James, (V), 293
 Neumann, Anna C. (Mrs. Harry), (V), 104
 Anton J., 238
 Anton J. (2), 238
 Henrietta, 238
 Sarah J., 238
 Neuschwander, Bertha M., (V), 102
 Dorothy G., (V), 102
 Ernst P., (V), 101
 Eugene H., (V), 102
 Julia A., (V), 101
 Peter, (V), 101
 William H., (V), 101
 Neville, Benjamin B., (V), 191
 Edna M., (V), 192
 Fred L., (V), 191, 192
 Lloyd M., (V), 192
 Mary E., (V), 191
 Peter L., (V), 191
 Nichol, George L., 475
 Harold, 476
 James, 475
 Jeannette, 476
 John, 475
 Mary A., 475
 Norman, 476
 Rosabelle, 476
 Nifenecker, Anna L., (V), 273
 Charles E., (V), 273
 Noble, Alfred, (V), 140
 Daniel, 325, (V), 140
 Edward, 325, (V), 140
 Mary, 325, (V), 140
 Nolan, Agnes, (V), 320
 Elizabeth, (V), 319
 Ellen D., (V), 271
 James, (V), 318
 James A., (V), 320

- John, (V), 318
 Mabelle (Mrs. T. B.), (V), 220
 Margaret, (V), 318
 Thomas, (V), 319
 Thomas D., (V), 271
 Nolte, August, 268
 Edward F., 268
 Edward F., Jr., 268
 Jeanette A., 268
 Louis, 268
 Wilhelmenia, 268
 Norman, Lillian S., (V), 262
 Oscar L., (V), 262
 North, Benjamin, 358
 David B., 359
 Edna M., 359
 George K., 357, 358
 George K., Jr., 359
 John, 357
 Maurice D. C., 358
 Maurice D. C. (2), 359
 Samuel, 358
 Thomas, 358
 Thomas (2), 358
 Thomas, Capt., 358
 Verna H., 359
 William, 358
 Zachariah M., 358
 Norton, Alfred V., 237, 339
 Alfred V., Jr., 238
 Anna, 238, 339
 Bernard S., 238
 Ellen, (V), 288
 George, (V), 288
 John J., 237
 Julia A., 237
 Michael, 237
 Nunley, Anna, 560
 Caroline, 560
 Lester, 560
 Thomas, 560
 Thomas W., 559, 560
 William, 559
 William (2), 560
 Nurses' Club of Staten Island,
 (The), (V), 172
 O'Brien, Bridget, (V), 81
 Michael, (V), 81
 O'Connell, Joseph J., Dr., 148
 Margaret, 148
 Thomas, (V), 296, 297
 O'Connor, Bridget, 223
 David, 223
 David C., Rev., 223
 O'Dea, James J., Dr., 179
 Laura E., 180
 O'Donovan, O'Donovan-Rossa,
 (V), 142
 Mary J., (V), 142
 O'Leary, Arthur F., (V), 196
 Franklin E., (V), 197
 Honora, 236
 James, Jr., 236
 James A., 236
 Keady, (V), 196
 Mae C., 236
 Marie E., (V), 196
 Mary, (V), 196
 Mary E., (V), 197
 Patrick, 236
 Oberg, Carl I., 285, 286
 Elizabeth, 286
 Oscar, 285
 Peter, 285
 Oberteuffer, Anna, (V), 105
 John H., (V), 105
 Odegard, Bertha, 287
 Lloyd B., 288
 Ole, 287
 Ole O., 287
 Petrinella O., 288
 Royal A., 288
 Oehlmann, Anna M., (V), 270
 Matthius, (V), 270
 Ogilby, Anne H., (V), 323
 Frederick D., (V), 323
 Stewart R., (V), 323
 William S. R., (V), 323
 Oldham, Fannie, 381
 George F., 381
 Gertrude E., 502
 Heber D. W., 381
 Heber J., 381
 Mabel, 561
 Mary, 381
 Mary E., 381
 Muriel, 561
 Reginald S., 381, 502
 Stanley, 381
 Thistleton J., 381
 Thomas F., 381
 U. Grant, 381, 561
 Oleck, Anna, 562
 Harvey, 562
 Lawrence, 562
 Louis, 562
 Richard, 562
 Stanley, 561, 562
 Yvette, 562
 Ordeman, C. Elizabeth, (V), 237
 Daniel T., (V), 237
 Edith M., (V), 237
 Herman W., (V), 237
 Orleman, Jessie M., (V), 220
 L. H., Col., (V), 220
 Louis H., (V), 220
 Osborne, Lester W., 428, 429
 Nora, 429
 Robert, 428
 Robert, Jr., 428
 Ostrander, David, 453
 Frederick, 453
 Gertrude, 453
 Grace, 453
 Hendrick, 453
 Maria L., 453
 Nathaniel, 453
 Nathaniel J., 453
 Nathaniel J. (2), 453
 Pieter, 453
 Pieter P., 453
 William, 453
 Ostwald, Anita, 397
 Ernest, 397
 Otis, James, 467
 Joseph, Gen., 466
 Maria, 466
 Ott, Elizabeth, (V), 253
 Phillip, (V), 253
 Ottaviano, Frank, 540
 Mary, 540
 Newton F., 540
 Otto, Dorothea M., (V), 329
 Eliza, 258
 Elizabeth, (V), 329
 Frederick W., 258
 Hattie S., 258
 Henry, (V), 329
 Henry G., (V), 329
 Margaret D., (V), 329
 Peter, 258
 Our Lady of Good Counsel
 Church (Tompkinsville),
 (V), 342
 Our Saviour's Scandinavian Evan-
 gelical Lutheran Church of
 Port Richmond, (V), 195
 Owens, Albert H., Dr., 444
 Albert H., Jr., 444
 Dean P., 444
 Elizabeth A., 444
 Grace M., 444
 Thomas, 444
 Oxholm, Carl, 37
 Carl W. E., 36
 Louise B., 37
 Philip D., 37
 Theodor, 37
 Theodor S., 36
 Packard, Charles R., 164
 Charles R., Jr., 164
 Paine, Altye, (V), 119, 121
 Joseph, Sarg., (V), 119
 Joseph, Sr., (V), 119
 Pallister, Charles F., 446, 447
 Florence, 447
 Julia, 446
 Thomas S., 446
 Thomas S., 447
 Walter E., 446
 Palma (de Palma), J. Andrea, 144
 John W., 145
 Joseph A., 144
 Joseph A., Jr., 145
 Marie J., 145
 Marie R., 144
 Palmer, Anna, 42
 Charles E., 42
 Harold, 42
 Harry J., Hon., 42
 Margaret A., 42
 Panzer, Adam, 314
 Barbara T., 314
 John A., 313, 314
 John A., Jr., 314
 Margaret, 314
 Pape, Adolph, 129
 Mary F., 130
 Otto W., 129
 Parker, Anna W., 84
 Benedict, 83, 84
 Ella, 84
 Francis, 84
 George B., 84
 Parks, Ann, (V), 164
 Arthur, (V), 164
 Charles J., Rev., (V), 163, 164
 Pavis, Alice G., (V), 225
 Carmel, (V), 224

- Frank A., (V), 224, 225
Salvatore, (V), 224
Pearce, Ella I., (V), 61
Frederick, (V), 61
Pearson, Anthony, 430
Astrid, 275
Julia, 430
Margaret, 430
S. Daniel, 275
Thomas H., Dr., 430
Peck, Susan J., (V), 313
Thomas R. G., Rev., Dr., (V), 313
Pedersen, Andrew, 576
Carl V., 577
Jens V., 576
Karen, 576
Paul A., 577
Rosie, 577
Peerl, Elizabeth, (V), 282
John, (V), 282
Peggs, Frederick M., 170
Gordon E., 170
Helen, 170
MacDonald, Dr., 169
Mary, 169
William, 169
Pelton, Benjamin, 77
Daniel, 77
Daniel (2), 75, 78
George, 76
Jane, 77
John, 76
Philip, 77
Philip (2), 77
Samuel, 76
Samuel (2), 76
Sophia J., 78
Perine, Allie, (V), 77
Ann, (V), 76
Beulah C., (V), 77
Cornelius, (V), 76
Daniel, (V), 76, 77
Daniel (2), (V), 76, 77
Daniel (3), (V), 77
Daniel (4), (V), 77
Edward, (V), 76, 77
Hamilton B., (V), 76
Harvey G., (V), 76, 77
Helaine A., (V), 78
Helaine L., (V), 78
Henry, (V), 76
Joseph, (V), 76
Joseph V. W., (V), 77
Peter, (V), 76
Peter (2), (V), 77
Peter (3), (V), 77
Simon S., (V), 76
Perkins, Foster, 71
John, Dr., 71
Vina, 71
William, 71
Perosi, John, (V), 219
Joseph J., (V), 219
Marie, (V), 219
Maude, (V), 220
Perry, Edgar P., 164
Edwin, 163
George W., 163
George W., (2), 164
Mary E., 164
Sarah, 163
Peteler, Alois, (V), 325
Edward, (V), 325
Eileen M., (V), 326
Elizabeth, (V), 325
George W., (V), 325
Rea, (V), 326
Peters, Curtis A., Judge, (V), 262
Sarah G. (Mrs. Oscar A.), (V), 262
Petit, David, (V), 281
Harry S., (V), 281
Harry V., (V), 281
Mabel A., (V), 281
Marguerite, (V), 281
Melessia, (V), 281
Pettersen, Godfred, 340
Harold, 340
Mary, 340
Oswald, 340
Peter, 340
Pettigrew, Catherine J., (V), 161
John, (V), 161
John E., (V), 162
Matilda F., (V), 162
Robert, (V), 161
Walter E., (V), 161
Pettit, Charles D., 73
Nellie M., 73
Stanley C., Dr., 73, 74
Viola, 74
Watson, 73
Pfaff, Catherine, (V), 182
Jacob, (V), 182
Phillips, Charles E., 298
Charles F., 297
Gordon P., 298
Helga, 298
Mary, 297
Vincent K., 297
Piatt, John, (V), 265
Piccolo, Alice C., (V), 251
Anna, (V), 251
Felicia, (V), 250
Francisco, (V), 250
Jenny A., (V), 251
Joseph, (V), 250, 251
Pierson, Matilda, (V), 162
Moses, (V), 162
Pine, Magdalena (Mrs. O. B.), (V), 170
Pinney, Aaron, (V), 84
Aaron H., (V), 84
George M. (3), (V), 85
George M., Hon., (V), 84
George M., Sr., (V), 84
Harriet, (V), 84
Humphrey, (V), 84
Humphrey (2), (V), 85
Olive F., (V), 85
William W., Lieut., (V), 85
Pitt, Bernard B., Dr., 501
Irene, 501
Isa, 501
Maide, 501
Reba, 501
Platt, Abner H., 209
Edward C., 209
Hugh H., 209
Margaret, 209
Nora S., 209
Waddill, 209
Poillon, Arthur, Col., 455, 456
Arthur J., 457
Cornelius C., 456
Curtis, 457
Hester B., 456
Jacques (2), 455
Jacques (Jaquie), 455
Jean (John), 456
John, Jr., 456
John E., 456
Lena R., 457
Richard, 456
Poindexter, Irene (Mrs. Robert W., Jr.), 511, 512
John D., 512
Madeline, 512
Robert W., 512
Robert W., Jr., 512
Romaine L., 512
Pollack, Caroline S., 568
Charles B., 568
Pollard, Jessie, 229
Sydney, 229
Pope, Mabel E., (V), 326
William W., (V), 326
Post, Aaron, (V), 122
Adrian, (V), 201
Eleanore I., (V), 123
Geraldine, (V), 122
Inez R., (V), 123
John, (V), 201
John A., (V), 122
Josephine, 189
Maxine E., (V), 123
Melvin A., (V), 123
Sidney N., 189
Pouch, Alfred, (V), 337
Alfred J., (V), 102, 337, 338
Alfred T., 24, (V), 339
Alfred T., Jr., (V), 339
Alonzo B., (V), 141, 337, 338
Arnold C., (V), 141, 339
Arnold C., Jr., (V), 141
Edna, (V), 141
Elizabeth, 24, (V), 339
Felice, (V), 141
Grace, (V), 141
Harold R., (V), 339
Harriet, (V), 338
Harriett E., (V), 102
Helena R., (V), 102
Kenneth A., (V), 141, 339
Susan D., (V), 141, 338
William H., (V), 102
Powell, Andrew, 128
Benjamin, 128
Caroline, (V), 256
Elizabeth, 128
John, (V), 256
Mary, 129
Mary A., 128
Stephen, 128
Thomas, 128
Power, Catharine, (V), 106
James J., Rev., (V), 106, 107
Richard, (V), 106
Prall, A. Mortimer, (V), 59
Abraham, 29
Abraham, Jr., 29
Anning S., Hon., (V), 57
Arendt J. van N., 29
Bryan W., (V), 59

- Daniel, 29
 Edwin T., Hon., 29
 Helen A., 30
 Henry, (V), 57
 Jane, (V), 59
 Josephine R., (V), 57
 Lilian P., 29
 Peter, Capt., (V), 57
 Pieter, Capt., 29
 Praer, (V), 57
 Rachel M., 29
 William, 29
 William, Hon., Rev., 29
 William H., (V), 57
 Presbrey, Charles, (V), 86
 Marion, (V), 86
 Price, Eliza T., (V), 180
 Walter W., (V), 180
 William H., (V), 180
 Ysobel, (V), 181
 Prien, Vivien J., 504
 W. A., 504
 Prier, Andrew, 432
 Andries, 432
 Betty, 433
 Ellen J., 432
 J. Irving, 432
 James E., 432
 James E. (2), 433
 John, 432
 Priest, Ida, 129
 Joseph D. C., 129
 Prime, Anne, (V), 93
 Charlotte, (V), 93
 Edward, (V), 93
 Mark I., (V), 93
 William H., (V), 93
 Prosuh, John, 578
 Joseph, 578
 Katherine, 578
 Puca, Agnes, (V), 250
 Anthony, (V), 250
 Anthony (2), (V), 250
 Antonetta, (V), 250
 August, (V), 250
 Putnam, Charles U., 489
 Ellen J., 488
 Eugene G., 13
 Garrett P., 13
 John, 488
 Kearney C., 13
 Louis H., 488
 Marion, 13
 Nina M. J., 489
 Samantha, 13
 Winfield B., 13
 Quigley, Dorothy C., (V), 263
 Peter, (V), 263
 Quinlan, Bridget, 221
 Charles, 221
 Mary A., 221
 Thomas, 221
 Thomas F., 221
 Thomas R., 221
 Raasch, J. Hermann, 301
 Louis W., 301
 Louisa M., 301
 Rabbage, Harriett, 125
 Lewis H., Lieut., 125
 Rabinowitz, Abel J., (V), 265, 266
 Ann, (V), 266
 Bessie, (V), 265
 Hirsh, Rev., (V), 265
 Julith F., (V), 266
 Racine, Amanda, 74
 Jules, 74
 Jules, Jr., 74
 Radish, Esther, 258
 Gattel, 257, 258
 Israel, 258
 Rague, Anna E., (V), 343
 Christina F., (V), 343
 Edwin L., (V), 343
 George H., (V), 343
 Helen L., (V), 343
 John, (V), 342
 Katherine, (V), 343
 William J., (V), 342, 343
 William J., Jr., (V), 343
 Randall, Dorothy K., (V), 337
 Emma G., (V), 337
 Fletcher, (V), 337
 John A., Dr., (V), 336, 337
 John F., (V), 337
 John H., (V), 337
 Richard F., (V), 337
 Raymond, Hortense A. (Mrs.),
 (V), 244
 Jaspar N., (V), 244
 Laura A. (L. Adele), (V), 245
 Rosalie B., (V), 244, 245
 Reardon, Ada M., 429
 Donald J., 429
 Reeder, Amanda, (V), 149
 Catherine H., (V), 149
 Florence G., 525, (V), 149
 George, (V), 148
 George L., 525, (V), 148
 George L. (2), (V), 149
 Kate, (V), 149
 Lydia H., (V), 149
 Marie, (V), 149
 Melville C., (V), 149
 Melville L., (V), 149
 Regan, Dennis, 130
 Lillian E., 130
 Mary, 130
 William A., 130
 Rehm, Charles A., 526
 Charles G., 526
 Jacob F., 526
 Marie M., 526
 Reichelt, Carrie, 180
 Clarence, 180
 Frederick, 180
 Johanna, 180
 Martha, 180
 Victor H., 180
 Reigi, Alexander, (V), 277
 Charles L., (2), (V), 277
 Charles L., Dr., (V), 277
 Emil J., (V), 277
 Emil J., Jr., (V), 278
 Esther M., (V), 278
 Gabriel M., (V), 278
 Grace M., (V), 278
 Louise M., (V), 277
 Mae J., (V), 277
 Reilly, Helen, 255
 Matthew J., 255
 Matthew J. (2), 255
 Owen, 255
 Rendt, Amelia, 413
 Anna, 414
 August, 413
 Charles, 413
 David, Jr., 414
 David S., Hon., 413
 Edward, 414
 Reynaud, Ethel C., 146
 Henry, 146
 Reynolds, Bridig, 196, (V), 262
 John, 196
 Margaret L., 196
 Martha, (V), 262
 Ricci, Angelina, 540
 Caroline, 540
 Domonico, 539
 Domonico (2), 540
 Josephine, 539
 Rocco M., 539
 Victor, 540
 Riccio, Louis, Rev., (V), 219
 Richtmyer, Carrie, 513
 Gladys, 514
 Howard A., 513
 Howard A., Jr., 514
 Liberty, 513
 Rieger, Charles, Dr., 502
 Riland, Annett H., 519
 Walter H., 519
 Riley, Herbert, 557
 Maurice B., 557
 Ritchie, Helen H. (Mrs.), (V),
 318
 T. E. D., (V), 318
 Rittenhouse, David, (V), 213
 Ritz, Catherine, 122
 James M., 122
 John, 122
 Mattie, 123
 Stuart L., 122
 Robertson, John, (V), 329
 John B., (V), 329
 Rose, (V), 329
 Robinson, Andrew R., Dr., (V),
 220
 Clarence I., 296
 Daisy M., Dr., (V), 220
 Inez, 296
 Isaac, 296
 James R., 241
 John P., 144
 Louise E., 144
 Martha A., 241, 242, (V), 242,
 243
 Mary A., 296
 Mehala F., 296
 Milton, 296
 Sarah, 241, 242
 William, 241, 242, (V), 243
 Winslow D., 242
 Rodman, Carolyne, 417
 Erskine M., 417
 Randolph, 417
 Roebing, Johanna, 137
 John A., 137
 Roehrig, Christian, (V), 149
 Estelle, (V), 149
 Rogers, Bessie B., (V), 68
 James E., (V), 68
 Rohde, Charlotte, 544
 Dora, 131
 Frederick, 131

- Frederick (2), 131
 Frederick L., 131
 Theresa M., 131
 Wilhelm, 544
 William C., 131
 Romer, Isaac P., 325, (V), 140, 141
 James, (V), 141
 Phoebe A., 325, (V), 140
 Ronchovitz, John, 578
 Mary E., 578
 Roosevelt (Van Rosenvelt), Claes,
 194
 Ellen M., 194, 195
 Isaac, 194
 Isaac (2), 195
 Jacobus, 194
 James, 195
 John A., 194, 195
 Nicholaes, 194
 Rorke, Catherine, 461
 George M., 461
 Patrick, 461
 Rose, Ethel, 515
 Johnson L., 515
 Thomas M., 515
 Vera, 515
 William H., 515
 Rosenberg, Adele, 219
 Alphonse, 219
 Rosenholz, Deborah, 312
 Leo, 312
 Meyer, 312
 Mordecai L., 312
 Ross, Alex M., (V), 100
 Alex M., Jr., (V), 100
 Emma, (V), 100
 Hugh, (V), 100
 Mary, (V), 100
 Rost, Erhard, (V), 248
 Eva, (V), 248
 Frank, (V), 236, 248, 249
 Helen, (V), 249
 Margaret, (V), 236, 249
 Rourke, Elizabeth, (V), 112
 James T., (V), 112
 James T., Jr., (V), 112
 Marie L., (V), 112
 Mary, (V), 112
 Thomas, Sr., (V), 112
 Thomas A., (V), 112
 Rowen, Catharine, (V), 165
 Thomas, (V), 165
 Rubino, James, (V), 277
 Marie, (V), 277
 Ruckgaber, Emma, 475
 Max, 475
 Rudman, Josephine, 538
 Louis, 538
 Louis W., 538
 Mary E., 538, (V), 191
 Ruff, Albert J., 256
 Albert J., Jr., 256
 Caroline, 256
 Emil J., 256
 Joseph, 256
 Joseph M., 256
 Louisa, 256
 Ottilia, 256
 Samuel J., 256
 Rumage, Emily V., 445
 Frederick, 444
 George, 444
 Ida, 444
 Kennard W., 445
 Walter R., 444
 Rushton, Peter, (V), 134
 Russart, Eva, (V), 314
 Joseph (Berman), (V), 314
 Russell, Edward J., 242
 Eileen L., 242
 Rutledge, Mary T., 260
 Paul, 260
 Thomas F., 260
 Rutz, Ernest, 256
 Ernest C., 256
 John, 256
 Marie, 256
 Mildred A., 256
 Ryan, Catharine, 16
 Michael, 16
 Morgan M. L., Hon., 16
 Rynierse, Cornelius, (V), 243
 Eva C., (V), 243
 Harry, (V), 243
 Minnie, (V), 243
 St. Clement's Roman Catholic
 Church, (V), 106
 St. Leger, Amy E., (V), 205, 214
 Beverly C., (V), 215
 Claire A., (V), 206
 Cora I., (V), 215
 Geoffrey B., (V), 205
 Grace E., (V), 206
 Jean M., (V), 206
 John, Col., (V), 214
 Reginald W. A., (V), 205, 214
 Roderic C., (V), 214, 215
 Roderic H., (V), 215
 St. Louis Academy, (V), 245
 St. Mary of the Lake Church
 (Lakewood, New Jersey),
 (V), 163
 St. Olaf's Lutheran Church, (V),
 312
 St. Patrick's Church (Richmond),
 (V), 163, 164
 St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church,
 (V), 103
 St. Vincent's Hospital, (V), 231
 Sabiston (Sebastian), Dorothy
 M., (V), 306
 Elyda, (V), 305
 Joseph W., (V), 305
 Manassi, (V), 305
 Mathilda, (V), 305
 Robert M., (V), 306
 Robert W., Capt., (V), 305
 Sailors Snug Harbor, (V), 168
 Sanchez, Carmen E. (Mrs.), (V),
 267
 Henry, (V), 267
 Henry G., (V), 267
 Sander, Babette, 284
 Bertha, 284
 Leo, 284
 Ludwig R., 284
 Seymour, 284
 Simon, 284
 Walter D., 284
 Sanderson, Adrienne, (V), 294
 Anson, (V), 294, 295
 Joseph, (V), 294
 Joseph (2), (V), 294
 Joseph (3), (V), 294
 Levi, (V), 294
 Lyman S., (V), 294, 295
 Martha A., (V), 294, 295
 Mary J., (V), 294, 295
 Richard, (V), 294
 Robert, (V), 294
 William, (V), 294
 Sands (Sandes-Sandys), Ferdi-
 nand, (V), 94
 Henry, (V), 94
 Susan, (V), 94
 Sanguinette, John Q., 559
 Mabel E., 559
 Sarles, Anna R., (V), 257
 David, (V), 257
 Saunders, Agnes G., 116
 E. Chaffee, 116, 117
 Mae, 117
 Nelson H. (2), 117
 William D., 116
 Scala, Alfonzo, (V), 253
 Donald C., (V), 254
 Eugene D., Dr., (V), 253, 254
 Eugene E., (V), 254
 Gennaro, (V), 253
 Gertrude, (V), 254
 Irene, (V), 253
 Madeline, (V), 253
 Schaefer, Carl, 219
 Caroline, 219, 486
 Edmund, 219, 486
 Edmund, Jr., 219
 Helen, 219
 Jacob, (V), 275
 Matilda, (V), 275
 Schaeffer, Alfred, (V), 229
 Catherine, (V), 229
 Schaetzel, Jane (Mrs. Jules), (V),
 216
 Schaffer, Dewey J., 574
 Edward A., 574
 Eugene A., 574
 Fred, 573
 Louise, 573, 574
 Marton M., 573
 Scheerer, Henry, 525
 Suzan M., 525
 Scheminger, Harold A., (V), 156
 Marjorie, (V), 156
 Schenck, Adolph, (V), 253
 Louisa, (V), 253
 Scheubner, Carl, 569
 Charles F., Capt., 569
 Fredricka, 569
 Frieda, 569
 Louisa, 569
 Scheuermann, Gregory, Rev., 127
 Schick, Caroline, (V), 274
 Frederick, (V), 274
 Henry, (V), 236, 249
 Margaret, (V), 236
 Ottilie, (V), 236
 Philip, (V), 274
 Tillie, (V), 249
 Wilhelmina, (V), 274
 Schleining, Charles, 451
 Charles A., 451
 Charles A., Jr., 451
 Fredericka, 451

- Harold, 452
 Helen, 451
 Schlesinger, Herman, 572
 Joseph, 572
 Julia, 572
 Moe, 572
 Ray, 572
 Schlichtmann, Adaler, 565
 Adolph R. C., 564, 565
 Anna M., 565
 Frederick, 565
 Frederick (2), 565
 Frederick J., 565
 Schlid, Elizabeth, 258
 William A., 258
 Schlossberg, Ada, (V), 268
 Harris, (V), 268
 Julius R., (V), 268
 Pearl, (V), 268
 Schmidt, Alice C., 108
 Bertha M., 341, 482
 Gertrude, 341
 Heinrich, 340
 Joseph S., 108
 Sophia, 340
 William, 340, 482
 William, Jr., 341
 Schnebly, Frank, (V), 215
 Mary, (V), 215
 Schneider, August, 439
 Casper C., 439
 Charles, 273, 274
 Charles H., 274
 Elizabeth, 274
 Emilia J., 439
 Henry G., 274
 Johanna, 439
 Josephine, 439
 Kaspar, 438
 Kaspar (Casper), 438
 Louis G., 274
 Louis J., 273
 Wilhelmina, 273
 Schnibbe, Marie (Mrs. Louis),
 (V), 149
 Schrieb, Caroline L., 500, 501
 George J., 500
 Gottlieb, 500
 Schron, George, (V), 108
 Maria, (V), 108
 Schuknecht, Frances, (V), 272
 Frank, (V), 271
 Frank (2), (V), 271
 Merea, (V), 271
 Schultes, Barbara, 526
 Elizabeth, 527
 John, 526
 John (2), 526
 John (3), 527
 Louis, 527
 William, 527
 Schutzendorf, Catherine, (V), 329
 Charles W., (V), 329
 Gordon G., (V), 330
 Harold G., (V), 330
 Henrietta N., (V), 330
 Henry G., (V), 329
 Schwadel, Joseph, (V), 277
 Katherine, (V), 277
 Schwerd, Adolph, 138
 Celina, 138
 Frederick M., Dr., 138
 Frederick W., 139
 Loretta, 139
 Louise, 138
 Max J., Dr., 138
 Scocco, Frederick, (V), 266
 Jennie, (V), 266
 John, (V), 266
 John (2), (V), 266
 Michael, (V), 266
 Philomena, (V), 266
 Rocco, (V), 266
 Roger R., (V), 266
 Scott, Adam, 255, (V), 161
 Adam J., 254, 255, (V), 161
 Constance, 374
 Elizabeth (Bess), 255
 Elsie, 255, (V), 161
 Minnie B., 255
 Remington A., 374
 Walter S., 255
 Scotti, Leonard, (V), 223
 M. H., (V), 223
 Theresa, (V), 223
 Seager, Burnley P., 329
 Charles L., 329
 Ellen, 329
 Harriet, 329
 James M., 329
 James M. (2), 329
 James M. (3), 329
 Seaman, Adaline, (V), 68
 Benjamin, (V), 68
 Benjamin (2), (V), 68
 Benjamin (3), (V), 68
 Billogg, (V), 68
 Henry, (V), 68
 Henry J., (V), 68
 John, Capt., (V), 68
 Marjorie, (V), 69, 70
 William I., (V), 68
 Seamen's Church Institute, (V),
 168
 Searl, Bela, 336
 Eleanor L., 336
 James, 336
 John, 335
 John (2), 335
 John (3), 336
 John B., 336
 Mary P., 336
 Nathaniel, 336
 Sarah, 336
 Thomas D., 335, 336
 Thomas D. (2), 336
 Seaton, Catherine, (V), 166
 Edgar, (V), 272
 John, (V), 166
 Libby, (V), 272
 Mary, (V), 272
 Myrtle, (V), 272
 Robert, (V), 272
 Russell, (V), 272
 Seaver, Cletus A., 171
 Ella, (V), 127
 Julia, 171, (V), 126, 127
 Lawrence, (V), 126, 127
 Lawrence A., 170, 171
 Maria, 117
 Mary J., 171
 Mary K., 171
 Naughton R., 171
 Patrick, 171, (V), 126
 Patrick (2), 171, (V), 126
 Patrick (3), 171
 Seguire, Annabelle, 38
 Edward M., 118, 119
 Elizabeth S., 516
 Elizabeth W., 516
 Emma, 38
 Harold C., 38, 516
 Henry, 37
 Henry H., 38
 James, 37, (V), 193
 John B., 119
 Joseph C., 37, 38, 148, 516
 Joseph H., 37, 148
 Joseph H., Jr., 38, 148
 Laura J., 119
 Louis J., 37, (V), 193
 Melvin M., 38
 William, 119
 Winifred, 148
 Seidenstricker, Calvin A., 369
 Charles C., 369
 Cora C., 369
 Mary C., 370
 Seigel, Bertha V., 304
 Martin H., 304
 Paul D., 303
 Seitz, Anna M., (V), 176
 Catherine, (V), 175
 Charles A., (V), 176
 Charles E., (V), 175, 176
 Ida C., (V), 176
 Johannes, (V), 175
 Oscar R., (V), 176
 Walter R., (V), 176
 Semler, Albert P., 311
 Albert W., 312
 August, 311
 Emma, 311, 312
 Minnie, 312
 William C., 312
 Seybolt, Gertrude M., 356
 Richard C., 356
 Shanahan, John, 132
 John F., Rev., 132
 Katherine, 132
 Sharrett (Sharet-Skerrit), Adeline
 H., 34
 Anna, 33
 Anna J., 465
 Arthur J., 466
 Clinton J., 465
 Emma C., 466
 H. J., Jr., 34
 Horatio J., 33, 504
 James, 465
 John, 33, 465
 John B., 33
 Natalie L., 34
 Richard, 33
 Roger C., 34
 Roger C., Jr., 34
 Washington, 33, 465
 Shaw, Helen, (V), 86
 John, (V), 85
 John M., (V), 85
 Margaret, (V), 85
 Shea, C. Augustus, 24
 John W., 24
 Mary, 24
 Shealy, Terrance, Father, (V), 186
 Sheeran, Bernard, 339

- Bernard J., 339
 Bridget, 339
 Edward B., 339
 Gertrude, 339
 Mary A., 339
 Sheldon, Douglas, 254
 Elizabeth, 254
 Ernest, 254
 Ethel, 254
 Gerald, 254
 Joseph, 254
 Shepherd, Edna B. (Mrs. Henry A.), 135
 Sheridan, Anne C., 217
 George F., 216
 Harriette, 216
 Thomas A., 216
 Thomas A., (2), 216
 Sherman, Gwendolyn, (V), 296
 Roger, (V), 296
 Sherwood, Catherine, 308
 Harry, 308
 John, 308
 Lincoln, 308
 Minnie, 308
 Shields, Emerald, 446
 Margaret, 446
 Robert M., Dr., 446
 Robert M., Sr., 446
 Shortt, Alice, 112
 Earl J., 113
 Earl T., 112
 Isaac C., 112
 Nettie, 113
 Shrope, Carrie, 443
 Elsa, 569
 M. D. L., 443
 Siemer, August C., 569
 Sigmond, Anna, (V), 195
 Ole, (V), 195
 Richard O., Rev., (V), 195
 Silvie, Isaac A., 252
 Isabel, 252
 Louise E., 252
 Thomas M., 252
 Simmons, Susanne, (V), 268
 William H. H., (V), 268
 Simonson, Abram, 452
 Aert, 406, (V), 177
 Alice, (V), 182
 Annie E., 452
 Charles C., (V), 182
 Charles E., 406, 407
 Charlotte A., 406
 Cornelius, 452
 Cortelyou W., 407
 Dorothy L., (V), 183
 Edgar T., 452
 Emeline, 452
 Henry, 452
 Isaac, 406
 Isaac (2), 406
 Jacob, 406
 John Q., 228, (V), 182
 John W., 406
 Joseph, 406
 May, 407
 Sarah, 228
 Silas P., (V), 177
 Theodore I. (T. Irving), 452
 Thomas J., (V), 182
 William, 228, 406, (V), 177
 Simpson, Emma E., 246
 James O., 246
 Margaret, (V), 152
 Minnie, 246
 Oscar E., 246
 Thomas, (V), 152
 Singer, Abraham, 251
 Ada R., 251
 Fannie, 251
 Samuel, 251
 Singleton, Honora, 386
 Katherine V., 386
 Michael, 386
 Patrick J., 386
 Sarah, 386
 Thomas, 386
 Sisters of the Congregation de
 Notre Dame (Academy of
 Our Lady of the Blessed
 Sacrament), 365
 Slack, Albert, 244
 Edwin H., Dr., 244
 Fannie H. L., 244
 Florence M., 244
 Hannah E., 243
 Harry L., 244
 Robert N., 243
 William, 243
 Slator, Anne, 564
 Bevan C., 564
 Bevan C. (2), 564
 Hannah, 564
 Harriet I., 564
 Thomas, 564
 Smarsch, Andrew, 578
 Charles F., 578
 Magdalena, 578
 Mary E., 578
 Smith, Abbie E., 203
 Alfred E., (V), 198
 Alfred T., 386
 Amelia, 204
 Angela, 436
 Anna S., (V), 322
 Appolos, 98
 Benjamin A., (V), 322
 Bridget, (V), 197
 C. Ernest, Hon., 46
 Caroline, 55, 96
 Carolyn, 98
 Catherine, 436, (V), 198
 Charles, 436, (V), 198
 Charles C., 204
 Charles F., 203
 Charles H., 202, 203
 Cyril, (V), 198
 D. E. Huger, 55
 Daniel, 460
 Delphine, 46
 Dorothy, 203
 Edith M., 461, (V), 129
 Edmund P., 101
 Edna L., 98
 Edward, 436
 Edwin, 504
 Eleanor, 98
 Elizabeth (Lizzie) L., 363
 Elizabeth W., 460
 Emma, 46
 Epenetus, 202
 Francis I. (2), (V), 130
 Francis (Frank) I., Hon., 460
 (V), 129
 George, (V), 198
 H. Dean, Dr., 96, 114
 H. Marian, 504
 Hamilton D., 96
 Henry, 363
 Henry C., 460
 Ilse C. L., 461, (V), 130
 Ilse L., (V), 106
 J. Alberta, 96, 114
 James E., 504
 Jean E., 101
 Job, 202
 Job (2), 202
 John, 202
 John A., Dr., 96
 John C., 46
 John F., 202, 203
 Kenneth D., 461, (V), 106, 129
 Kenneth D., Jr., (V), 130
 Laurence, Capt., 363
 Mamie, 504
 Margaret I., 387
 Maria, 204, 529
 Mary, 202, 363
 Mary A., 56, 386
 Mary E., (V), 296
 Matilda, (V), 207
 Minnie I., 363
 Moses, 202
 Patrick G., (V), 197
 Philip, (V), 197
 Raymond, (V), 198
 Richard, 202
 Robert, Rt., Rev., 55
 Royal H., 97, 98
 Samuel R., 204
 Samuel R., Dr., 203, 204, 529
 Samuel R., Jr., 204
 Theodore H., (V), 207
 Thomas C., 436
 Vincent G., Dr., 436
 William, 97, (V), 198
 William (3), 98
 William, Capt., 363
 William, Judge, 98
 William A., 386
 William C., (V), 295, 296
 William H., 97
 William M., 55
 William M., Jr., 56
 William S., 98
 Smoot, Anne E., 374
 George W., 374
 Howard H., 374, 375
 Snyder, Emily, (V), 115
 Henry, (V), 115
 Hester, (V), 116
 J. Donald, (V), 116
 John A., (V), 115
 Martin (Martinus), (V), 115
 Martin (2), (V), 115
 Nancy, (V), 116
 Theodora, (V), 116
 William J., (V), 115
 Sohm, Frederick W., 349
 Harold A., 349
 Hazel V., 349
 Henry, Jr., 349
 Henry, Sr., 349
 Mary R., 349

- Milton F., 349
 Ruth A., 349
 Somach, Ira, 574
 Joseph, 574
 Molley, 574
 Sorensen, Christine, 252
 Kristopher, 252
 Mathilda, 252
 Sigurd E., 252
 Sperrle, Erwin M., 268
 Josephine, 268
 Matilda, 268
 Matthes, 268
 Oscar E., 268
 Spieser, Barbara M., (V), 315
 John, (V), 315
 Spratt, Julia H., 11
 Lulu, 12
 Theodore H., 11, 12
 William H., 11
 Springstead, Ambrose T., 486, 487
 Ambrose T., Jr., 487
 Arthur W., 289
 Daisy A., 486
 Fannie E., 487
 George A., 486
 Joseph A., 288
 Joseph O., 288
 Josephine I., 289
 Le Roy J., 487
 Marie, 487
 Mary J., 288
 William, 486
 Spruck, Augusta B., (V), 267
 John, (V), 267
 Stafford, Cecilia, 395
 De Witt, 394, 395
 James, 395
 Richard, 394
 Richard L., 395
 Samuel, 394
 Susie, 395
 Thomas, 394
 Thomas (2), 394
 Thomas (3), 394
 Stahl, Grace, (V), 256
 Sylvanius I., (V), 256
 Stake, George W., 501
 George W., Hon., 391
 George W., Sr., 391
 John E., 501
 Margaretha, 391
 Martha C., 501
 Sarah, 391
 Staples, Edward, 307
 Marguerite M., 307
 Stapleton, Jane, 510
 John J., 510
 Lawrence, 510
 Michael, 509
 Michael, Jr., 510
 Staten Island Academy, (V), 175
 Staten Island Advance, 477
 Stauder, Elsie, 569
 Frank W., 568
 Frank W., Jr., 568
 Johanna, 568
 Staudermann, John, 347
 Mary, 347
 Stawski, Cunegunda, 522
 Joseph, 522
 Steadman, Christopher, 83
 Christopher (2), 83
 Eliza, 83
 George, 83
 Lena R., 83
 Steers, Agnes L., 243
 Benjamin, 242
 Catharine W., 242
 H. Treadwell, 242
 Helen A., 243
 John, 242
 John L., 243
 Lawrence, 242
 Mary S., 242
 Sophia, 243
 Stein, Anna, (V), 245
 Anna A., Dr., (V), 245
 Frances E., (V), 245
 Jacob, (V), 312
 Joseph J., (V), 245
 May G., (V), 312
 Steinmetz, Mary, 557
 Valentine, 557
 Steinmeyer, Ellinor B., 219
 Henry F., Dr., 219
 Henry G., Dr., 219
 Steinrock, Amelia, 208
 Charles M., 208
 Franklin K., 208
 Isaac, 208
 Sallie, 207
 Stephens, Stephen D., (V), 193
 Sterling, Elisha, Dr., (V), 60
 Mary, (V), 60
 Sternberg, George H., 263
 Herman, 263
 Pauline F., 263
 Sara, 263
 Warren G. H., 263
 Sterner, Bertha, 248
 Florence, 54
 Frank, 54
 Frank B., 53, 54
 Hannah, 54, 248
 Harry B., 54, 248
 Nathan, 54
 Peter, 54
 Sydney M., 54
 Wilson B., 248
 Stewart, Catherine (Mrs. William H.), (V), 262
 Robert, (V), 262
 William H., (V), 262
 Stickney, Elizabeth, 402
 G. Malcolm, 402
 Stiles, Charles G., Dr., 27, (V), 317, 318
 Charles G., Jr., (V), 318
 Florence L., 27, (V), 318
 Ida E., (V), 317
 Juliann L., (V), 318
 Robert B., (V), 317
 Robert L., (V), 318
 Stillwell, Abraham, (V), 141
 Anna M., (V), 203
 Carl W. D., 55
 Christopher, 473
 Christopher (2), 473
 E. W., 55
 Emma I., (V), 203
 Henry B., (V), 202
 Hester, 473
 James, Capt., 473
 John W., (V), 203
 Julia I., 473
 Lavinia, (V), 202
 Nicholas, (V), 141, 202
 Nicholas, Capt., 472
 Nicholas, Lieut., 472
 Pauline R., 55
 Richard S., Capt., 473
 Thomas, 473
 Thomas B., (V), 202
 Walter S., (V), 203
 William W., (V), 141, 202
 Stilwell, Clara M., (V), 178
 Mary, (V), 177
 Nicholas, (V), 177
 Roy A., (V), 178
 Stephen, (V), 177
 William W., (V), 177
 William W., (3), (V), 177
 William W., (4), (V), 177, 178
 William W., (5), (V), 178
 Stirn, Albert L., 137
 Emma, 137
 Ferdinand R., 137
 Laura N., 137
 Louis A., 137
 Lucille E., 137
 Samuel, Rev., 137
 Stoffreiden, Augusta, 378
 Carl, 378
 Mary A., 379
 Oscar, Capt., 378
 Oscar L., 379
 Stone, Elisha G., 208
 Emma F., 208
 Emma S., 209
 Henry C., Lieut., 209
 John, 208
 Mead W., Lieut., 209
 Medad E., 208
 Medad W., 208
 Storer, Ira A., Capt., 173
 Jane, 173
 Stoughton, Caroline, 85
 Clarence C., 85
 Donald W., 86
 George, 85
 Hilda, 86
 Stout, Annette T., (V), 289
 Arthur G. L., (V), 289
 Ellarson, (V), 289
 Ellarson T., (V), 289
 John W., (V), 289
 John W. (2), (V), 289
 Richard, (V), 289
 Sarah, (V), 289
 Stover, Edna M., 159
 George H., 159
 Jane, 159
 John, 159
 Lemuel H., Capt., 159
 Mary A., 159
 Simeon, 159
 Sylvester, 159
 Strauss, Félicie, 79
 Frank A., 79
 George, 79
 Seligman J., Judge, 79
 William, 79
 Strohmeier, Charles, (3), 297
 Charles, Jr., 296
 Charles, Sr., 296

- Margaret A., 297
 Minnie, 296
 Stull, Mary E., (V), 113
 Peter, (V), 113
 Stumpf, Frederick, (V), 270
 Theresa, (V), 270
 Suesserott, Anna M., (V), 307
 Charles A., (V), 307
 J. Lewis, (V), 307
 Lilly C., (V), 307
 Sullivan, Bessie, (V), 228
 Edwin, (V), 228
 Frank E., (V), 228
 James A., 290
 Jane, 290
 Jeremiah A., Capt., 290
 Kenneth A., 290
 Mary E., 290
 Morton, (V), 228
 Thomas R., 290
 Walter J., 290
 Sunley, Jane, (V), 140
 Thomas, (V), 140
 Sussuma, Jane, (V), 261
 Louis B., (V), 261
 Sutter, Carl J., 42
 Elizabeth, (V), 102
 Emma M., 41
 Frederic, Rev., 41
 Frederic E., 41
 Frederic J., 41
 Herbert E., 42
 Johanna, 41
 Samuel, (V), 102
 Sutton, Charles, 348
 Esli L., 348
 Leilah P., 349
 Martha P., 348
 William, 348
 Swift, G. R., (V), 100
 Mildred R., (V), 100
 Taber, Charles S., (V), 341
 Donald C., (V), 341
 Elizabeth, (V), 341
 Franklin W., (V), 341
 Genevieve S. (Mrs.), (V), 341
 Grace, (V), 341
 Taege, Caroline A., 499
 William, 499
 Takach, Barbara, 511
 Elfrieda, 511
 Irene, 510
 Joseph P., Dr., 510
 Michael, 510
 Paul R., 511
 Phyllis, 511
 Tarasch, Charlotte, (V), 238
 Gertrude, (V), 237
 Gwendolyn, (V), 238
 Louis C., (V), 237
 Taylor, Edward A., 248
 Edward A. (2), 249
 Emiline, 528
 James, 508
 James A., 249
 Margaret A., 249
 Marian, (V), 252
 Marie B., 249
 Rosa, 508
 William, 528, (V), 252
 Teas, John, 460
 William, 460
 Tedesco, Diamond, (V), 266
 Michael, (V), 266
 Terry, George S., 83
 Ruth, 83
 Thaten, Bertha, 132
 Carl M., 133
 Hermann, 132
 Lina, 133
 Max, 132
 Wilma G., 133
 Thoman, Carrie, (V), 317
 George, (V), 317
 Thomas, Ruth (Mrs. Alan B.), (V), 135
 Thomen, Beatrice, (V), 296
 Ingrid, (V), 296
 Otto J., (V), 296
 Thompson (Thomson), Anna E., 324, 325
 Benjamin D., 325
 Douglas B., 157
 Elizabeth H., 325
 Eudora, 157
 Gordon, 157
 Hilda M., 157, 158
 Hur, 157
 J. Walter, 353
 James, 353
 John, 157, 353
 Josiah W., 157
 Judson, 157
 Lillian, 354
 Sarah, 353
 Thomas, 157
 Thomsen, August J., Capt., 313
 Dorothea, 313
 Edwina A., 313
 Thomas, 313
 Thomson, H. S., 555
 H. S., Jr., 555
 James E., 247, 555
 Kathryn J., 248
 Mary, 247
 Mary J., 555
 William, 247
 Thorsen, Anna, 244, 245
 Clarence, 245
 Daniel, 245
 Herbert, 245
 Olaf T., 244
 Thor G., 244
 Tiernan, Augusta, (V), 229
 Beatrice, (V), 229
 Dorothy, (V), 229
 Franklin, 463
 Grace, (V), 229
 Irene, (V), 229
 J. Harry (3), (V), 274
 J. Harry, Jr., 463, (V), 273, 274
 J. Harry, Sr., Hon., 462, (V), 228, 274
 John P., (V), 229
 Kenneth, 463
 Lucia, (V), 274
 Margaret, 463, (V), 274
 Maria M., (V), 274
 Mary, 462, (V), 229
 Peter, 462, (V), 228
 Peter (2), (V), 228
 Peter K., (V), 274
 Rosanne, (V), 229
 William, (V), 229
 William P., (V), 229
 Timlin, Charles, 335
 Elizabeth, 335
 Hugh, 335
 John (3), 335
 John, Jr., 334
 John, Sr., 334
 Timpone, Anna, 492
 Mary, 492
 Nicholas, 492
 Peter J., Dr., 492
 Peter N., 492
 William, 492
 Tompkins, Blanche, 150
 Caleb, 3
 Daniel D., 3
 Daniel H., 3
 F. Laird, 150
 Frank W., 149, 150
 Griffin, 3
 Hannah, 3
 John, 149
 John (3), 149
 John, Jr., 149
 Jonathan G., 3
 Livingston, 151
 Margaret, 149
 Margaret E., 150
 Mary A., 151
 May, 151
 Minthorne, 3
 Noah, 149
 Ray, 3
 Sarah, 3
 Shirley S., 151
 Thomas, 149
 Walker, 149
 Tooker, Diadet R. G., (V), 107
 George W., (V), 108
 Israel M., Capt., (V), 107
 John I., (V), 108
 Maria E., (V), 108
 Torras, Alma C., (V), 210
 Alvaro G., (V), 210
 Aurora E., (V), 210
 Joaquin V., (V), 210
 Peter, (V), 210
 Raymond V., (V), 210
 Rose, (V), 210
 Totten, Ann, 13, 14
 Gilbert, 14
 Harriet, 14
 James, 14
 John, 13, 14
 John (2), 14
 Townsend, Charles E., (V), 134
 Cora L., (V), 135
 Ferdinand C., (V), 134
 George, (V), 134
 James, (V), 134
 John, (V), 134
 Louisa, (V), 134
 William, (V), 134
 William H., (V), 134
 Trainor, Bernard, (V), 146
 Margaret, (V), 146

- Treacy, Gerald C., Father, (V), 188
 Tredwell (Treadwell), Abram H., 476
 Catherine, 476
 Catherine A., 476
 Edward, 476
 George H., 476
 John, 476
 John A., 476
 Ruth M., 477
 Samuel, 476
 Samuel (2), 476
 Samuel J., 476
 Thomas, 476
 Tribus, Harriet, 7
 Letitia H., 8
 Louis, 7
 Louis L., 7, 8
 *Lucien H., 8
 Triggs, Elizabeth C., 81, 82
 William D., 81, 82
 Trismen, Addison, 254
 Gwendolyn, 254
 True, Irving J., (V), 167
 Mary S., (V), 167
 Truyter, Edward, 450
 Lillian, 450
 Turley, Arthur, (V), 298
 Myra, (V), 298
 Turner, Alfred D., 286
 George L., 286
 Gilbert, 286
 Gilbert D., 287
 Martha S., 286
 Mary A., 286
 William B., 287
 Turney, Catharine, 111
 John, 111
 Turpisch, Charles A., 295
 Emma, 295
 Martha E., 295
 Richard, 295
 Roland J., 295
 Twyford, Adele, 215
 Grace, 216
 William, 215
 William (2), 215
 William J., 215
 Tyler, Frances, (V), 198
 William, (V), 198
 Tynan, Edward, 276
 Elizabeth, 276
 James F., 276
 Mary, 276
 Tysen (Thys) Barent, 18
 Barentsen, 18
 Barne, 18
 David, 18
 David J., 18
 David J. (2), 18, 19
 Elizabeth P., 19
 Frances W., 20
 John, 18
 John, Capt., 18
 Ruth G., 20
 Tyson, Arthur S., (V), 137
 Catherine, (V), 137
 Dina, (V), 137
 Garrett, (V), 137
 Grace A., (V), 137
 Harmanus, (V), 137
 John, (V), 137
 Sarah F., (V), 137
 Udel, Bernard, 305
 Frank, 305
 Howard, 305
 Jennie, 305
 Ullman, Bernard E., 420
 Edna N., 153
 Isabelle S., 421
 Mary L., 420
 Percival G., 418, 420
 Percival G., Jr., 153, 421
 Undritz, Edward C., (V), 333
 Elizabeth, (V), 333
 Frederick R. M., Lieut., (V), 333
 Marie, (V), 332
 Otilie, (V), 333
 Reinhold, (V), 332
 Uslan, Fanny, 287
 Maurice G., 287
 Samuel, 287
 v. Briesen, Adeline, (V), 62
 Anna, (V), 64
 Arthur, (V), 62
 Edwina F., (V), 64
 Fritz, (V), 64
 Hans, (V), 64
 Richard, (V), 62
 Van Duzer (Doersen), Abram, 403
 Augusta E., 404
 Daniel, 403
 Fannie V., 403
 Isaac H., 403
 Isaac O., 402, 403
 Isaac V., 404
 Mary A., 403
 Mary M., 403
 Pieter, 403
 Pieter A., 402
 Van Horn, Phoebe, (V), 103
 Thomas, (V), 103
 Van Hoyser (Van Huysen), Catherine F., (V), 201
 Gladys L., (V), 201
 Jan, (V), 201
 John R. (3), (V), 201
 Matthius, (V), 201
 Randolph K. M., (V), 201
 Van Loon, Antoinette L., (V), 296
 George, (V), 296
 Van Name (van Namen), Aaron, 81, 182, 261
 Aaron (2), 81
 Anna C., (V), 204, 205
 Bernice M., (V), 273
 Bessie, (V), 254
 Calvin D., Hon., 181, 307
 Carl A., (V), 272, 273
 Charles, 81, 440, (V), 254, 272
 Charles (2), (V), 254
 Charles E., (V), 272
 Cornelius, 182, 307
 Daniel, 307
 David M., 81
 Elizabeth A., 181, 182
 Emma J., (V), 272
 Evert, 182
 Frederick N., 307
 H. Austin, (V), 254
 Harold C., 440
 Hazel V., (V), 273
 Herbert M., 440
 Herbert P., (V), 205
 Horace M., (V), 254
 Jennie L., (V), 273
 Jachem (Jochem) E., (V), 204, 254
 Joachim (Jochem-Jachem), 181, 261, 307, 440
 Johanna, (V), 222
 John, Capt., (V), 222
 Kenneth, (V), 255
 Livingston C., 261
 Lizzie E., 181
 Marion E., 441
 Marjorie, 307
 Mary, 261
 Mary J., 440, (V), 254
 Minnie E., (V), 255
 Moses, 81, 440, (V), 254
 Ophelia, 307
 Paul M., (V), 204, 205
 Ralph L., (V), 254
 Ralph L. (2), (V), 255
 Richard C., 441
 Roger C., 306, 307
 Ruth E., (V), 254
 Sarabelle, 181
 Sarah, 81
 Simon, 261
 Simon (2), 261
 Susan A., (V), 205
 Warren M., (V), 205
 William H., 181, 182, 307
 Van Pelt, George W., 353
 Georgiana, 353
 Van Riper, Jane A., 235
 Sidonia M., 236
 William M., 235
 William S., 235
 Van Wagner (Van Wagnen-Van Wagenen), Aert J., 226
 Annita V. W., 226
 Ernest L., 225, 226
 George H. (2), 226, 227
 George H., Dr., 226
 Johannes, 226
 Lydia A., 226
 Mynard, 226
 von Fuerer, Gertrude, 475
 William, 475
 Von Katten, Andrew, (V), 119
 Anna E., (V), 118, 119
 Catherine, (V), 119
 Jacob, (V), 119
 Lewis, (V), 118, 119
 von Kokeritz, Karl, (V), 135
 Theodora, (V), 135
 Valentine, Harriet N., (V), 172
 John, (V), 172
 Thomas, (V), 172
 Thomas B., (V), 172
 Vanderbilt (Van der Bilt), Amy, (V), 125, 126
 Amy O., (V), 126
 Annie, 422
 Beatrice F., 422

- Cornelia S., (V), 125
 Cornelius, 421, (V), 125
 Cornelius (4), 422
 Cornelius, Jr., 422
 Cornelius, Sr., 421
 Eleanor (Neltje), (V), 125
 Elijah R., 421
 George W., 422
 Isaac S., Capt., 403
 Jacob, (V), 125
 Jacob J., (V), 125
 Jan (John) A., (V), 125
 John K., (V), 125, 126
 Joseph L., (V), 125
 Joseph M. (J. Mortimer), (V), 124, 126
 Louise, (V), 125, 126
 Mary E., (V), 126
 Mary S., (V), 125
 Oliver, (V), 125
 Oliver (2), (V), 125
 Robert H., 422
 Sarah A., 403
 Vanderhoef, Alice, 269
 Henrietta, 269
 Henry C., 268, 269
 John V., 269
 Lucretia M., 269
 Verpillot, Adele, (V), 309
 Emil A., (V), 309
 Emil E., (V), 309
 Marjorie H., (V), 309
 Vester, Betty E., 573
 Harry J., 572, 573
 Henry J., 572
 Louise, 572
 Viegelmann, Adolph, 567
 Anita, 567
 Elsa, 567
 Robert, 567
 Robert (2), 567
 Walter, 567
 Viggiano, Anthony, 144
 Carmela J., 144
 Viner, Edwin, (V), 278
 Frances, (V), 278
 Vitarius, Bela, (V), 157
 Emma, (V), 157
 Vitt, Anna E., (V), 306
 Blanche, (V), 307
 Catherine E., (V), 198
 Corinne, (V), 198
 Edward E., (V), 306
 Edward F., (V), 198
 Edward F. (2), (V), 198
 Franklin C., (V), 306, 307
 Henry B., (V), 198
 Jean E., (V), 198
 Vogel, Louisa, 569
 Paul, 569
 Volkhardt, Aquila N., 26
 John, 25
 Mary, 25
 Mary B., 25
 William, 25
 William T., 26
 Volpe, Agnes, 311
 Anna J., 311
 Charles J., 310, 311
 Charles J., Jr., 311
 Dominic, 311
 Dominick, 311
 Edward, 311
 John, 311
 Voorhees, David, (V), 110
 Ida, (V), 110
 Voss, Frederick W., 495
 Meta, 495
 Vredenburg, Abraham, (V), 125
 Maria, (V), 125
 Vreeland, Carrie T., (V), 209
 Cornelius S., (V), 209
 Gertrude, (V), 209
 Marguerite E., (V), 209
 Wilbur H., (V), 209
 Vroom, Adelaide C., (V), 238
 Ancil, (V), 326
 Barent, (V), 238
 Christian, (V), 238
 Christian (Christopher), (V), 238
 Douglas H., (V), 271
 Elizabeth, (V), 238
 Garret, (V), 326
 George W. (3), (V), 238
 George W., Jr., (V), 238
 George W., Sr., 238
 Mignon W., (V), 271
 Mignonette W., (V), 271
 Richard F., (V), 239
 Vroome, Abraham B., (V), 223
 Anna B., (V), 223
 Christian, (V), 223
 Wagner, Anna, 560
 Bertha, 306
 Harold F., 561
 Joseph, 560
 Joseph W., 561
 Lawrence, 306
 Louise, 561
 Ludwig, 560
 Waite, Arthur W., (V), 92
 Marie A., (V), 92
 Waldeck, Emma, 579
 Florian L., 578, 579
 Mabel, 579
 Robert D., 579
 Simon, 579
 Waldschlagel, Alfred G., (V), 334
 Irene, (V), 334
 Walker, Andrew, (V), 230
 Emily, 114
 Hosea E., Dr., 114
 Hosea E., Jr., Capt., 114
 Jacob, (V), 230
 James T., 114
 John, Capt., (V), 229, 230
 Katherine (Kate), (V), 230
 Loretta, (V), 230
 Margaret, 114
 Mary, (V), 230
 Pauline M., 114
 Walker Family (The), (V), 229
 Wallace, Euphemia A., 530
 James, 530
 James H., 530
 James H., Jr., 530
 Percy J., 530
 Ruby M., 530
 Walsh, Alice (Mrs.), (V), 147
 Ann, 223
 Anna, 222
 Helen (Mrs. Richard J.), 521
 John D., (V), 148
 John F., (V), 148
 Joseph, 223
 Mabel E., (V), 103
 Margaret, (V), 103
 Mary, 223
 Raymond N., (V), 103
 Richard J., Dr., 223
 Walter N., (V), 103
 William, 223, (V), 103
 William H., 222
 William K., 222
 Walter, Charles, (V), 260
 Frederick W., 116
 Helen L., (V), 260
 Regina, 116
 Theresa A., 116
 William C., 116
 William F., 116
 Waner, Elise, 431
 John, 431
 Paul, 431
 Wanty (De Vantier-Wantier), Edmund W., 315
 Edward, 315
 Edward W., 316
 Elizabeth, 315
 Samuel, 315
 Samuel M., 316
 Sarah B., 316
 Ward, Albert, Judge, 316
 Alger L., (V), 333
 Catherine, (V), 263
 Catherine U., 316
 Cornelia, 17
 Dorothea, 17
 Elizabeth, (V), 263
 Emma, (V), 333
 Fordyce, 17
 Frank J. (V), 263
 George W., (V), 317
 George W., Jr., (V), 317
 John, (V), 317
 John (2), (V), 317
 John J., (V), 263
 John P., 17
 Mary F., (V), 317
 Mary M., 316
 Mary R., (V), 263
 Patrick, (V), 263
 Patrick J., (V), 263
 Reginald P., 16, 17
 Stetson, 17
 Theresa, (V), 317
 Thomas J., (V), 263
 William A., (V), 263
 Warde, Charles S., 337
 Elizabeth J., 337
 Hermoine M., 338
 John S., Jr., 337
 John S., Sr., 337
 Laqueer, 337
 Mabel A., 338
 William D., 337
 Wardlaw, James R., (V), 201
 James R. (2), (V), 201

- Jane M., 90
 Mary, (V), 201
 William, Rev., 90
 Ware, Donald B., 29
 George H., 28
 Ida M., 28
 John S., Dr., 28, 29
 Mabelle A., 29
 Richard A., 29
 William, 28
 Waring, Agnes, (V), 61
 Henry, Capt., (V), 61
 Stephen H., (V), 61
 Warth, Albin, (V), 173
 Henry, (V), 173
 Mary L., (V), 173
 Washington, Freda E., 13
 Lawrence, 12
 May, 12
 Walker, Dr., 12
 Walker H., 12
 Waskow, Rose J., (V), 336
 William, (V), 336
 Watson, Agnes L., 491
 Alice, 338
 Amy E., 338
 Arthur J., 338
 Caroline L., 490
 Cedric S. T., 338, 491
 Cedric S. T., 338, 490
 Edna, 176
 Frances, 176
 James, 338, 490
 John, 175
 John (2), 175
 Richard K., 176
 Robert, 489
 Samuel T., Judge, 338, 490
 Sidney H., 175, 176
 Walter R., 489, 490
 Walter R., Jr., 491
 Webb, Christopher, 449
 Elizabeth, (V), 242
 Mary, 449
 Peter, 449
 Richard, (V), 242
 Samuel, 449
 Wedemeyer, Arnold J. B., Hon., 84
 H. William, 84
 Henry, 84
 M. Adeline, 85
 Wilhelmina, 84
 Weeks, Daniel S., (V), 305
 Georgianna, (V), 305
 Jabez, (V), 305
 Weidmann, Fred, 543
 Paul, 543
 Sarah, 543
 Walter, 544
 Wilhelmine, 543
 Weinmann, Barbara, (V), 247
 Bertha, (V), 247
 George, (V), 246
 Leonhard, (V), 246, 247
 Leonhard, Jr., (V), 247
 Walter F., (V), 247
 Weinperl, Fannie, 560, 561
 Ignatz, 560, 561
 Jacob, 561
 Joseph, 561
 Ludwig, 561
 Theresa, 561
 Welch, Charles W., Dr., 10
 Dorothy, (V), 316
 Edward, Jr., (V), 316
 Edward J., (V), 316
 Evelyn T., 10
 Frances, (V), 316
 Myra S., (V), 316
 Welter, Emma E. (Mrs.), (V), 336
 Mathius, (V), 336
 Mathius J., (V), 336
 Richard, (V), 336
 Theodore, (V), 336
 Wemple (Wemp), Andries, 23
 Andries (2), 23
 Caroline J., 24
 Christopher Y., 23
 Jans B., 23
 Mary E., 23
 Myndert, 23
 Myndert J., 23
 William R., 23
 William Y., 23
 Wenz, Caroline, (V), 114
 Christopher, (V), 114
 Werra, Albert, 515
 Carl, 515
 Freda, 514
 John, 514
 Margaret, 514
 Michael, 514
 West, Cassandra, 552
 Charles, 552
 Frank H., 552
 Jane, 552
 John W., 552
 Katherine, 552
 William S., 552
 Westervelt (Van Westervelt),
 Abraham W., 21
 Anna T., 22
 George, 22
 Hannah E., 21
 James, 22
 John S., Dr., 21
 Roelof L., 21
 Tompkins, 21, 22
 William, 21
 Wheeler, Grattan H., 50
 Grattan H., Jr., 50
 Isabella G., (V), 308
 James E., (V), 308
 Jonas, 50
 Michael, (V), 308
 Raymond K., (V), 308
 Robert, (V), 309
 Silas, 50
 William, (V), 308
 White, Catherine, 108
 Charles, 559
 J. Russell, 120
 Maria, 120
 Mary, 559
 Mary E., 108
 Park J., 120
 Park J., Jr., Dr., 120
 Sophia H., 120
 Thomas, 108, 559
 Thomas (2), 108
 White, S. S., Dental Mfg. Co., (V), 345
 Whitford, Adelaide, (V), 96
 Anna P., 532
 Catherine L., (V), 162
 Clara A., (V), 96
 Edgar K., Jr., 532
 Edgar K., Sr., 532
 Gertrude, 559
 James, 532, 558, (V), 96
 James (2), (V), 96
 James (3), (V), 96
 Mary, 532
 Sarah, 532, 558, (V), 96
 Wilbur W., 558
 William W., (V), 162
 Whitney, Belle, (V), 309
 Richard E., (V), 309
 Wicchers, Emily J., 137
 John F., 137
 Wickert, Caroline, 546
 Charles H., 546
 Gertrude, 546
 Henry, 546
 Raymond A., 546
 Wiesner, Agnes, (V), 275
 Anna M., (V), 275
 August C., (V), 275
 Ella, (V), 275
 Max A., (V), 275
 Richard A., (V), 275
 Richard W., (V), 275
 Wigand, Charles F., 431
 Emma, 431
 John M. D., 430
 Louise, 431
 Marion, 431
 Otto F., 430
 Robert C., 430, 431
 Robert C., Jr., 431
 Wildermann, Elizabeth B., 249
 John, 249
 Maria B., 249
 Wildey, Joseph, (V), 119
 Joseph (2), (V), 119
 Wilkens, Ethel, 268
 John A., 267
 John D., 267
 Marie, 267
 Wilkinson, Anna M., (V), 156
 David, (V), 155
 Elizabeth, (V), 156
 Emma L., 102
 James, 101
 James (2), 102
 John H., (V), 155, 156
 Martha J., 101
 Stephen, 101
 William B., Dr., 101, 102
 William B., Jr., 102
 Willcox (Wilcoxson-Willcoxson),
 Annie A. H., 469
 Henry, 470
 Jesse, 469
 Joseph, 468
 Joseph, Dea., 468
 Mary O., 468
 Oliver, 469
 Phyllis (Mrs. Syndey G.), 215
 Stephen, 468
 Sydney G., 470

- William, 468
 William G., 468, 469
 William H., Rev., Dr., 469
 Wille, Alma F., 365
 Augusta L., 365
 Carl, 544
 Friedrich, 544
 Hedwig, 544
 Herman, 365
 Herman C., 365
 Marie, 544
 Martha, 365
 Rudolph, 365
 Williams, Addie, 517
 M. C., 517
 Willig, Elizabeth, 264
 Henry, 264
 John, 264
 Minna, 264
 Willis, Catharine, 266
 James, 266
 John, J., 266
 Roswell J., 266
 Sarah B., 266
 Thomas, 266
 William H., 266
 William M., 266
 Wilson, Ann, (V), 236
 Charlotte, (V), 269, 270
 Charlotte C., (V), 270
 Daniel J., (V), 236
 Emma, (V), 270
 George W. H., (V), 270
 Henry T., (V), 269, 270
 James, (V), 269
 Jane, (V), 236
 John, (V), 236
 Joseph H., (V), 269
 Oliver L., (V), 269, 270
 Richard J. C., (V), 237
 Wilton, Joseph, (V), 203
 Martha, (V), 203
 Winans, Harriette L., 517
 John, 517
 John P., 516, 517
 Juliet F., 517
 Ray, 517
 Scott, 517
 Winant, Aldif E., 180
 Alexander J., Capt., 180, (V), 231
 Alonzo, 155
 Alvin, 378
 Arthur, 378
 Catherine, 377
 Charles A., 154
 Charles A., Jr., 155
 Charles O., (V), 231
 Charles O., Jr., (V), 231
 Chester, (V), 204
 Ella L., (V), 231
 Flora V., 155
 Florence M., 181
 Freeman, 377
 Herbert, 155
 Ida M., 155
 Isaac, (V), 204
 Isaac H., (V), 204
 Mark E., Judge, 189
 Martha D., 180, (V), 231
 Mary A., 378
 Minnie, (V), 204
 Moses, (V), 204
 Peter, 154, 189, (V), 204, 231
 Pieter, (V), 204
 Pieter W., 154
 Rebecca V., 154
 Richard, 377
 Robert, 378
 Sarah, 189
 Sarah C., (V), 204
 William, 155
 William W., 154
 Wynant P., 154
 Wincapaw, Charles C., (V), 133
 Edna, (V), 134
 Frederick F., (V), 133
 Mabel V., (V), 133
 William H., (V), 133
 William H., Jr., (V), 134
 Winter, Alice, 66
 Britannia, 66
 Elizabeth, (V), 175
 Isaac, 66
 Jessie F., 66
 Thomas, 66
 William, (V), 175
 William W., 66
 William W., Jr., 66
 Winter (Arthur) Memorial Library, (V), 175
 Wirth, Caroline, 328
 Erich H., 328
 Frederick E., 328
 Marie A., 329
 Wisan, J. M., Dr., 552, 553
 Josephine S., 553
 Kate, 553
 Richard, 553
 Samuel D., 553
 Woeckener, August C., 270
 August E. D., 270
 Dorothea L., 270
 Ernest, 270
 Marie M., 270
 Woehrl, Anna C., 371
 Elinor C., 372
 Ernest A., 372
 Ida, 372
 Jacob, 371
 Louis G., 372
 Olga, 373
 Otto A. E., 371
 Woglom (Van Woggelum-Wogelum), Abraham, 220, (V), 96
 Abraham (2), 220
 Abraham (3), 220
 Adrian, 220, (V), 97
 Ellen V., 220
 Emma, 220
 James, 220, 301
 Jan, 300
 John, (V), 96
 John V. S., 220, 301
 Sarah A., 220, 301
 Theodore W., 219, 220
 Woglum (Van Woggelum), Abraham, (V), 138
 Jan, (V), 138
 Rachel A., (V), 138
 Wolcott, Charrie B., (V), 111
 Henry, Gov., (V), 111
 O. N., Dr., (V), 111
 Woldin, Alfred W., 543
 Anna, 543
 Johanna, 543
 Joseph, 542
 Mathis, 542, 543
 Wolf, Erwin, 206
 John, 308
 Marie, 206
 Marion, 308
 Paul E., 206
 Wolff, Cecilia J., 334
 Charles L., 333
 Julia, 333
 Philip, 333
 Woolverton, Charles, 454
 Charles B., 454
 Emma C., 453, 454
 George W., 454
 Joseph W., 453
 Robert M., 454
 Wood, Anita, 328
 Catherine, 123
 Clinton W., 509
 David, 123, (V), 102
 Earl M., (V), 102
 Ella, (V), 102
 Elmer O., (V), 102
 Florence, 509
 James, 328
 James R., Dr., 328
 Katherine, 328
 Mabel, (V), 102
 Orien, (V), 102
 Paul F., 328
 Timothy, 123
 Walter D., (V), 102
 Winant, (V), 102
 Woodward, Lysander, 463
 Martha G., 464
 Peninah A., 463
 Robert S., Jr., 463, 464
 Robert S., Sr., Dr., 463
 Wormwood, Ivory, (V), 344
 Olive A., (V), 344
 Worthen, Charles H., 187
 Joseph F., Dr., 187
 Leah, 187
 Rachel, 187
 Worzel, Catherine, 234
 George H., 234
 Howard H., 234, 235
 John L., 235
 Mary A., 235
 Wright, Carl J., 159, 160
 Florence E., 160
 Forrest L. G., (V), 271
 Fred M., 160
 Garrett P., Capt., (V), 271
 George P., 160
 Hily V., 160
 James, 160
 Mary, (V), 271
 Mary A., (V), 271
 Thomas G., (V), 271
 Xiques, Charles G., (V), 248
 Donald A., (V), 248
 Eliza, (V), 248
 Elizabeth, 228

- Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Francis W.),
 (V), 247
 Francis W., (V), 248
 Francis W., Jr., (V), 248
 Frank, 228
 Joseph F., (V), 248
 Yates, George, 260
 Mary, 260
 Yetman, Arthur H., 14
 Hubbard R., 13, 14
 Jeremiah, 14
 Laura B., 14
 Mary A., 14
 Mortimer H., 14
 Sarah V., 14
 William A., 14
 William J., 14
 Yocom, Caroline, 401
 Thomas S., Rev., 401
 Yoke, Frank, (V), 279
 Mary, (V), 279
 Young, Alexander, (V), 324
 Helen, (V), 324
 Henrietta, (V), 324
 James, (V), 243, 324
 James R., (V), 324
 Jane, (V), 324
 John L., 240
 Joseph C., (V), 324
 Joseph C. (2), 324
 Katherine S., 60
 Marguerite, (V), 324
 Sarah, (V), 243
 Susan, 240
 William M., 60
 Zari, Adele, (V), 217
 Angelo B., (V), 217
 Elsie, (V), 218
 Evelyn, (V), 217
 Henry, (V), 217
 Peter, (V), 217
 Settima, (V), 217
 Zentgraf, Amelie, (V), 106
 Charles F., (V), 106
 Zurmuhlen, Anna K., (V), 83
 Francis, (V), 83
 Francis (2), (V), 84
 Frederick, (V), 84
 Frederick H., Jr., (V), 82, 83
 Frederick H., Sr., (V), 82
 Harry F., (V), 84
 Katharine E., (V), 84
 Richard S., (V), 84



